# Philippines

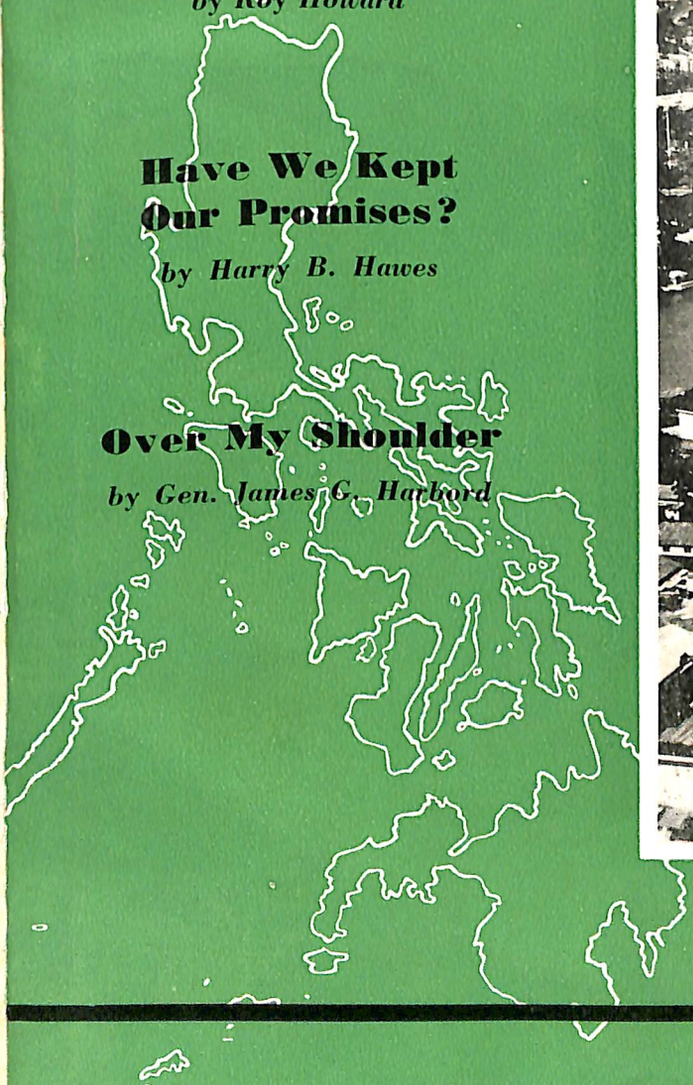
**President Quezon**
*on Loyalty*

**Wanted: A Foreign Policy**
*by Roy Howard*

**Have We Kept Our Promises?**
*by Harry B. Hawes*

**Over My Shoulder**
*by Gen. James G. Harbord*





DECEMBER 1940



The Philippine Cabinet meets with President Quezon and J. M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner to the United States.

# · EDITORIAL ·

**PHILIPPINES** which here makes its first appearance, has been planned and arranged as a medium of information and opinion. Its sponsors, interested in promoting a greater flow of fact and comment on Philippine-American relations, feel that this can well be accomplished in part through a magazine, authoritative in tone, and open to every shade of representative thought and opinion.

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In the present phase of world events, with confusion riding fast on the heels of destruction, and all our values stretched upon the rack of war, facts on the one hand and frank opinion on the other carry a cool and reassuring touch. It is with this in mind that we launch our editorial venture.

It is our belief that the Philippine Commonwealth, its affairs and its problems, are of great and vital interest today, and have a peculiar significance in the cataclysm which is going on about us. In the Far East today Filipinos and Americans together man the treacherous ramparts, and keep joint watch on the Pacific frontiers. Yet it has been natural in late years, and especially in recent months, for current discussions to slur over the Philippines and to lose sight of its problems. Too many informed people consider the Philippine nation a detached and semi-insulated area of the world which figures only passively in the dynamics of daily events.

We Filipinos feel, however, that the welfare of America, as well as the welfare of the Philippines, can be promoted by a better realization and closer acquaintance with recent developments in that sector of the world; it is our hope to foster a more conscious relationship between our two peoples and countries.

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Common vigilance and cooperation in defense are by no means the only active tie of interest between us. We of the Philippines are today a people heading toward the great adventure of independent existence after more than forty years under American direction; we face a world boiling with trouble, with aggression, and uncertainty. America, for its part, is taking the unprecedented step of preparing to hand a charter of liberty to a land acquired by the historical right of war and purchase. To yield sovereignty and independence to a people whom the United States has schooled in American tradition, taught the American tongue, and given the American form of constitutional government, is in itself an action of timeless importance in a world where all our values are being tested in the fire of force.

This great adventure of a people living by American ideals and the American system in an area of the world dominated elsewhere by dictatorship and force is a mighty test of those ideals, and of that system. Americans should be, and are interested in that test.

It is fairly obvious, though not fully recognized that Filipinos do not visualize the advent of independence as the signal for the severing of all spiritual, cultural and commercial ties which now exist between the peoples of the Philippines and the United States. These ties of common interest will eventually prove far more lasting than the purely political bonds which exist until 1946. The United States, we expect, will always remain our closest friend, and confidant. The ties of commerce and investment are strong and real, while the channels of swift communication by airplane, telegraph, and radio will always keep the Philippines within ready earshot of the United States, regardless of political developments abroad.

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Briefly and somewhat sketchily, that is the basis for our issuance of this magazine. We believe that leaders of thought in the United States can use and appreciate a frank discussion of our mutual problems, in the light of world developments, despite their primary preoccupation with those developments, themselves.

Naturally our editorial accent will be on the Filipino viewpoint. However, this will not be a "house organ," a "shop paper," nor the peddler of a program. We have no desire to sell anything to anybody. We not only invite but solicit expressions of opinion on the Philippines and the Far East from those whose views must necessarily conflict with ours. Our primary desire is to arouse interest and discussion in these matters which concern both our countries, and to help Americans become more personally acquainted with the viewpoints, the personalities, and the facts about the Philippines.

We hope to be both entertaining and stimulating, educational and informative. We will avoid, as much as possible, the didactic, the dull, and the patronizing. Our magazine will not be a primer for children, nor a statistical digest to file and forget.

We want to make friends. We want to be read. We expect to improve.

J. M. ELIZALDE.

Resident Commissioner of the Philippines
to the United States.

# Personalities in this Issue



● ROY HOWARD is nationally known as a newspaper publisher and authority on foreign affairs. A personal friend of President Quezon, he has visited the Philippines on four occasions. The article on page 5 was written after an extensive tour of the Far East last summer.

### JOAQUIN M. ELIZALDE

● NOW IN his third year as Philippine Resident Commissioner in the United States, Joaquin M. Elizalde is one of the best-known businessmen in the Commonwealth. His forefathers left Spain for the Philippines a century ago; the family has been intimately identified with insular economy ever since. Commissioner Elizalde contributes this month's editorial.

• • •

### MAJ. GEN. JAMES G. HARBORD

● AT A banquet in his honor at Malacañang Palace in Manila, Major General James G. Harbord was described by President Quezon as "not only a friend, tried and true, but a living example of honesty and integrity—a public official who exhibited exceptional love of duty." Chief of Staff and later Commander of the Service of Supply for the A.E.F., Gen. Harbord today is Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America. On page 19 he recalls some of his early Philippine experiences.

### PAUL V. McNUTT

● PAUL V. McNUTT was High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands during 1937 and 1938. Since returning to Washington last year, he has headed the Federal Security Agency. His message is on page 4.

• • •

### LEO KOCIALKOWSKI

● LEO KOCIALKOWSKI, Democratic Congressman from Chicago, is Chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs. On page 4 he pleads for fuller mutual understanding between Americans and Filipinos.

• • •

### HARRY B. HAWES

● SHORTLY after Harry B. Hawes began practicing law in St. Louis in 1896, he took the added job of representing the Republic of Hawaii during the negotiations for annexation to the United States. Today, having retired from the Senate after sponsoring the Philippine Independence Act, he is once more practicing law—this time in Washington—and serving as counsel for the Commonwealth. His message is on page 15.

• • •

### FRANCISCO VARONA

● AS A member of the Philippine House of Representatives, Francisco Varona was responsible for many forward-looking labor laws. In 1937, President Quezon asked him to survey Filipino labor problems in the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. The following year, Mr. Varona was appointed Labor Assistant to the Philippine Commissioner in Washington. He looks at the Filipinos in this country on page 14.

• • •

### PILAR N. RAVELO

● PILAR N. RAVELO, a member of the publicity staff of the Resident Commissioner's Office, was formerly a reporter and columnist for the Manila Daily Bulletin, and editor of the Woman's Home Journal, official organ of the National Federation of Women's Clubs of the Philippines. Since coming to Washington she has been a member of Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference. On page 21 Miss Ravelo describes an old-fashioned Philippine Christmas.

# Philippines

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Photo credit: U. S. Army Signal Corps, Philippine Army Signal Corps, Photo Finishing Corp., Manila; Office of the President of the Philippines; and Tomelden, Washington.


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Back Cover: Inter-Island Shipping at Zamboanga, P. I.

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Flying over Manila, the visitor sees the capital of the Philippine Commonwealth as it appears on the front cover. Through the city winds the yellow Pasig River, its lower reaches providing a berth for dozens of hemp and copra-laden inter-island ships. In the center stands the modern Bureau of Posts.

## In the Editor's Basket

"Philippines" next month will offer an important study of the iron resources of the Philippine Islands and show who is utilizing this important raw material. The international aspects are not what you have been led to believe.

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What does free trade with the Commonwealth mean to the average American businessman? A revealing article on the export trade of the U. S. is on the schedule for January. It offers encouragement to dairy farmers, fruit growers and oil men, as well as a host of others.

• • •

Is the Philippine Commonwealth a foreign nation or part of the United States? A member of the Philippine Commissioner's legal staff will show why the answer is "a little of one and a little of the other—and, from another standpoint, neither."

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In the lipstick department, Miss Ravelo, who describes a Philippine Christmas this month, promises a discussion of Filipino women leaders.

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Incidentally, cartographer Frank Manning is working on a series of "three-dimension" maps of the Commonwealth. Readers who wish copies for their own use should write to the editors. Whenever practicable, they will be supplied without charge.


**"Philippines" is published monthly by the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States. Editorial and circulation offices at 2362 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C. Entered as third class matter in the Washington post office on December 1, 1940. Permit No. 5045. Printed in U.S.A.**

# • A Note from Paul V. McNutt •

TO THE Philippines, to my Filipino friends, and to the new publication, "Philippines," which is being brought forth for the first time, my every enthusiastic wish for success.

Although time has run swiftly since I left Manila, the memories I hold of the Philippines, its people, and its leaders are as fresh and moving as ever.

The Philippines face great problems in a turbulent and threatening world. I know that the Filipino people face those problems with the same courage, the same resolution, and the same intelligence they have always shown in their great moments. I am positive that whatever their decisions and their actions in the trying months ahead, they will have the sympathy and friendship of the American people who have been so closely associated with them for the past forty years.

I am proud of the association I have had with their history. I am ready today, as I hope I shall always be, to do whatever is in my power to be of assistance in the mutual development of the relations of our people.

The idea of a Philippine publication, aimed at spreading information and opinion on Philippine-American relations, is an excellent one. Any move to stimulate frank discussion of our mutual problems is a great contribution to our friendship.

PAUL V. MCNUTT.



**Paul V. McNutt**

U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines in 1937 and 1938.

• • •

# A Congressman Speaks — Leo Kocialkowski



**Leo Kocialkowski**

Chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs.

WHEN in my boyhood days I read of the Philippines, of Dewey's victory in Manila Bay, and of the struggles of Filipinos for reform and freedom, I little dreamed that later I would be brought into intimate contact with the solution of problems affecting the relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands. My service in the Congress and my position as Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, which has jurisdiction over measures that have to do with Philippine questions, served to awaken in me greater interest in those lovely isles of the Pacific and their friendly and hospitable people. That interest was further deepened by my association with many able and patriotic Filipino leaders in Washington and by my visit to the Philippines, together with various Senators and Representatives, upon the inauguration of the new Government of the Philippine Commonwealth in November, 1935.

Despite the heavy demands upon my time in these days of confusion and stress, it is a pleasure to accede to the request of my good friend, Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde, to contribute to the initial number of the magazine, "Philippines." I have long believed a respon-

(*Turn to Page* 23)

# Wanted: A Foreign Policy

## By Roy Howard

DESPITE the thousands of miles between Manila and the Caribbean, the deal for American bases in the British possessions was big news in the Philippines. Many viewed the move as a step toward ultimate reversal of the Tydings-McDuffie Act granting Philippine independence in 1946. The interlocking nature of the events is more logical than is casually apparent.

Most Filipino politicians still proclaim publicly their desire for independence, now assured them by Congressional action. In private conversation most will admit that once the American flag comes down Japan can and will take over the islands at her convenience.

In the face of such certainty all Filipino leaders admit that Japanese dominance, which would certainly mean Japanese exploitation, would be intolerable after American administration which has developed into almost complete local autonomy.

Nowhere in the Far East, not even in China under Chiang Kai-shek, is local political leadership in stronger or more skillful hands than those of Philippine President Manuel L. Quezon. By no one are Japan's intentions better understood than by Mr. Quezon. But events have frozen the Filipino leader's position.

For 30 years Manuel Quezon was a consistent and aggressive advocate of Philippine independence. The sincerity of his attitude was above question as long as the possibility existed of collective security—of independence to be guaranteed jointly by the United States, Great Britain, Japan and other powers with territorial and political interests in the Pacific.

The Manchurian incident of September, 1931, and Japan's flouting of the Nine Power Pact was a crushing blow to Mr. Quezon's hopes. He understood the significance of Japan's conquest of Manchuria before most Filipinos had even sensed its relationship to their problem. Abyssinia, the collapse of the League of Nations, the invasion of China proper, and the second World War! In succession they carried away, piece by piece, the last hope of Philippine independence coupled with security, in a world where force ignores all treaty obligations.

With the new Commonwealth government and his own inauguration as president set for November, 1935, Mr. Quezon faced political suicide if at that time he attempted the hasty education of his people as to why the independence he had long fought for had suddenly become of questionable value. The new president, with a keen understanding of the Philippine psychology, did not dare risk the charge of deserting the independence issue at the moment when even a hollow success was in sight. He stalled and played for time.

In the meantime, two lobbies in Washington went into action to make certain, like it or not, the islands got

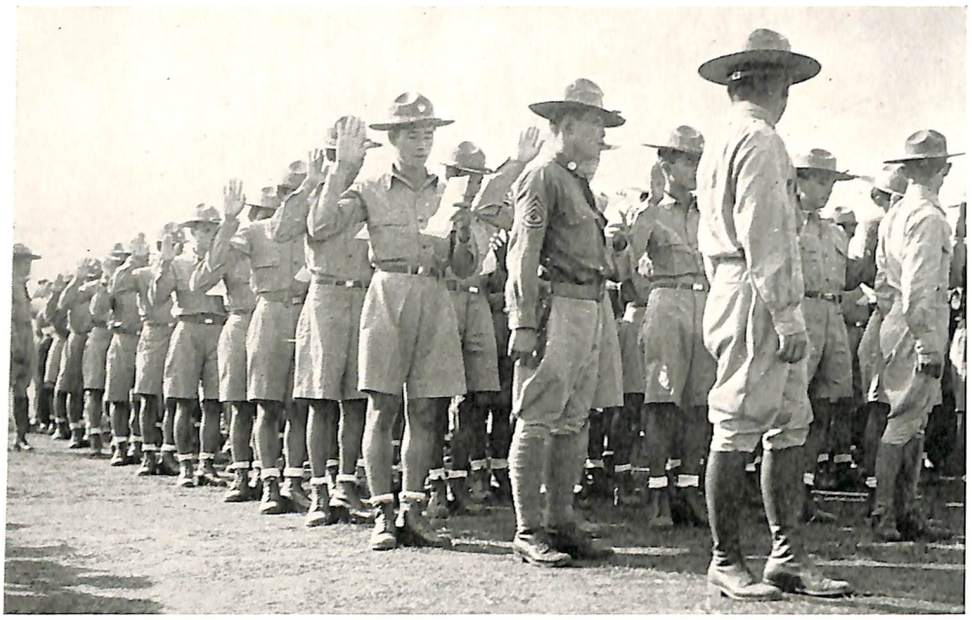



their independence. One lobby represented American sugar interests, eager to exclude duty-free Philippine sugar. The other represented the dairy interests seeking to bar free Philippine coconut oil used in a small way in the manufacture of margarine.

Today a well-organized committee of leading Filipino business men and politicians is working for reconsideration of the entire independence idea. The ultimate objective is abrogation of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and establishment of some form of dominion government under the American flag.

President Quezon's hold on public confidence is so strong that no one doubts that he could, in a very short personal campaign, convince his people of the futility of a small nation so vulnerable hoping to defend its independence in a corner of the world where might is the interpreter of treaties and the arbiter of the fate of small nations.

Mr. Quezon has, however, remained silent on the sub-



**Trainees in the Philippine Army take an oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth.**

ject of independence after 1946. The reason is no uncertainty as to what he could persuade his people is best for them, but his very justifiable uncertainty as to how the American Congress would react to the suggestion of a reconsideration in favor of a dominion form of government for the Islands.

Under the Tydings-McDuffie Act the subject of the future relations comes up automatically for consideration "at least one year" before the final grant of independence. Theoretically this consideration has to do with future trade and tariff relations. Actually it is expected to embrace the broader subject of a continuance of the American flag in the Islands.

Those working for dominion status hope that before 1945 the great American export industries, such as U. S. Steel, General Motors, General Foods, General Electric, etc., will develop an appreciation of the great tariff-free market they are throwing into the lap of Japan. It is hoped and believed that once they realize that withdrawal from the Philippines means withdrawal from the entire Far Eastern market, they will launch a campaign in Congress to offset the efforts of the relatively unimportant sugar and dairy lobbies.

In the meantime, an effort will be made to urge upon Congress and the Washington Administration the formulation of a clear-cut Far Eastern policy—something we have lacked since the Japanese exploitation of Manchukuo nullified the Open Door policy of John Hay. It is in connection with a new American policy in the Far East, which they believe may grow from the present tendency of British and Americans to draw together for common defense, that Filipinos opposed to independence base their hopes.

If the United States intends to adopt a purely isolationist policy and interposes no objection to Japanese domination and exploitation of everything beyond Hawaii, our day in the Philippines is obviously near its close. So also is the era of complete local autonomy which the United States has developed under the Philippine Commonwealth.

But many Americans in the Far East believe that isolation will be found impractical, if not impossible, and that before it is attempted consideration will be given not only to American export markets in the Orient, but also to our import needs in the form of rubber, tin, quinine, etc. If in the light of such considerations the United States adopts a policy of maintaining its political and economic status quo, the extension to the Pacific of the same basic formula of British-American mutual defense that has been established in the Atlantic would alter the entire picture for the British, the Dutch, and American interests.

Recent straws in the wind have been the settling, by negotiation between Washington and London, of the status of necessary island bases for Pan-American Airways in the South Pacific. More recently there has been the increasingly recurrent suggestion of the use by the American Navy of the great Singapore base.

Should American use of the Singapore base develop even as a temporary measure, the move would alter the whole pattern of the Pacific, at least insofar as Japan is presently attempting to reshape that pattern in her own interest. An American or a British fleet at Singapore would definitely affect any plans Japan might have for a southward thrust in the direction of the Netherlands Indies or Australia. It might even hasten a fair and just Sino-Japanese peace in a war which obviously has become deadlocked.

But before any of this must come announcement of a definite and long-time American policy in the Pacific, a policy broad enough to respect the legitimate needs and aspirations of every other nation, Japan especially, but at the same time clearly defining and limiting the rights which America regards as legitimately hers, and the maintenance of which she is prepared and willing to protect.

*Reprinted from the Washington Daily News, courtesy of Scripps-Howard Newspapers.*

# INDEPENDENCE and ECONOMICS

## *Proposals for a Revision of the Philippine Independence Act*

***On September 17, 1940, the Hon. Manuel Roxas, Philippine Secretary of Finance and chairman of the Philippine National Economic Council, broadcast over Station KZHR, Manila, a plea to the people of the United States for a modification of the Independence Act. Following is an abstract of Mr. Roxas' proposals, which reflected the official viewpoint of the Commonwealth Government on this all-important subject.***

***Mr. Roxas began his political career at the age of 27, when he was elected governor of his province, Capiz. Three years later, in 1922, he was sent to the House of Representatives. Elected Speaker of the House the same year, Mr. Roxas soon became one of the foremost leaders in the Philippines. In 1932 he helped draft the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law, which was finally supplanted by the Independence Act of 1934. Today he is considered one of the most eminent Filipino economists.***



**Finance Minister Roxas**

"THE INTERNATIONAL situation is filling us with misgivings as to the future. We see danger signals ahead and we are impotent to face the possible emergencies were they to eventuate in the near future . . .

"We do not expect American soldiers to shed their blood in the Philippines. We claim that duty as our own. We have now approximately 150,000 trained men, . . ., a force which is being augmented each year by some 30,000. We have conscription. We have an adequate framework. We have intelligent leadership. We have patriotism and determination. What we need are more arms and ammunition, more airplanes and other equipment essential to modern warfare which are not produced in these Islands. These, I believe, the United States can supply us [with] while, at the same time, safeguarding our communication with continental America with her powerful fleet . . .

"The Philippine Independence Act approved by Congress in 1934 grants us ten years . . . to make ready for an independent existence and the termination of preferential trade with the United States . . . The aim of the plan was gradually to make the Philippines less dependent of the free American market . . . But the congressional formula as well as the plans we have adopted were predicated upon normal conditions prevailing in the world, with commerce flowing freely among nations on the basis of free competition. That basic condition no longer exists . . . We have lost our trade with Europe, and our commerce with China and Japan has been drastically curtailed.

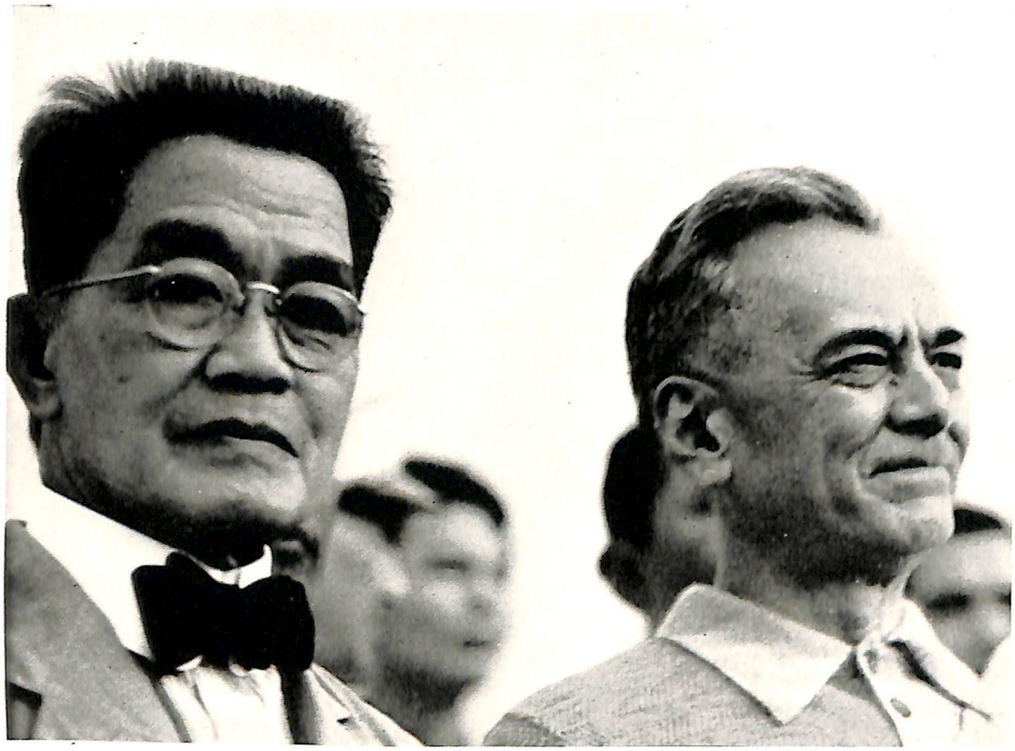
"The effect . . . has been to bind [our economy] more closely with that of the United States, for America is practically the only market that remains open to us. As a consequence, instead of reducing our economic dependence on America we find ourselves today even more dependent on her market than we were when Congress enacted the Independence Law . . .

"We now find our task of economic readjustment not only extremely difficult but practically impossible during the period granted to us. These difficulties will be aggravated by the imposition of export taxes and quota limitations on our exports to the United States beginning next January . . .

"We will have to undergo great human suffering unless we are granted immediate relief from the operation of Congressional statutes that will increase our burdens during these times of stress . . . Concretely, this relief should consist of prolonging the economic adjustment period for at least ten years more and postponing the gradual imposition of quotas and tariff duties on Philippine exports to the United States until four years after peace has been reestablished . . .

"Congress has provided for the calling of a trade conference between representatives of the United States and of the Philippines to meet at least two years before 1946 in order to formulate plans for trade relations between the two countries after independence. I am of the opinion that that conference should meet before the end [of 1940] so that our present problems and difficulties may be considered and a sounder and fairer plan may be submitted to Congress for action at its next session.

"Any change in the program of economic adjustment need not postpone or alter the date of independence prescribed in the Independence Act . . ."



**In 1898 Manuel Quezon fought in the revolution with Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, first president of the short-lived Philippine Republic. Today, President Quezon and Gen. Aguinaldo both affirm their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes as well as to the new flag of the Philippine Commonwealth.**

# *Loyalty* A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

THE GREAT inventions of our industrial civilization have, in recent years, almost annihilated the vast expanse of ocean which separates our two countries. Through the facilities of regular clipper service, Manila is now accessible to you from San Francisco in six days, while a telephone conversation between your citizens and ours has been made possible by the progress of the technology of communication.

The task undertaken 42 years ago by the United States in the Philippines has no parallel in history. From the very beginning, it has been inspired by a spirit not of hatred or conquest, but of friendship and service. In a message to Congress, President McKinley said: "From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the Islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intentions of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests." Later on he added: "We shall continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waved over any community but in blessing. I believe the Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that it

has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide journey to their shores." President Wilson, in a message to the Filipino people, said: "We regard ourselves as trustees acting not for the advantage of the United States but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands."

That was a noble mission, nobly proclaimed by the highest representatives of the government and people of the United States. It brought about wonderful results. It paved the way for mutual understanding and cooperation between Americans and Filipinos, resulting in notable strides along all lines of national endeavor. It awakened in the Filipino heart a sense of loyalty produced not by compulsion or fear, but by affection and admiration. It drove home to the Filipino people the loftiness of America's aims in this country. It has given the world a shining example of the great things which American principles and ideals are capable of achieving in the field of human relationship. It has demonstrated that in the relation of one people to another, harmony and peace may be attained when fairness and justice is allowed to prevail.

Friends in America, may I take advantage of this opportunity to assure once again the government and people of the United States of the gratitude and loyalty of the Filipino people? As I have said on other occasions, we want the government and people of the United States to feel that we are bound to them not merely by the presence of the American flag in our country, but by the nobler and stronger ties of gratitude and affection — bonds of sentiment that are born of the human heart and which transcend the obligations of allegiance implied in the presence of that flag. Our loyalty to the United States is rooted in something more lasting than legal or political relationship. Our loyalty is built on faith—faith in the sense of fairness and justice of the American people, faith in the great principles and ideals for which the Stars and Stripes proudly waves over land and sea, over a free and happy people.

Our loyalty to the great American nation is but the fruit of her altruistic policy in dealing with our people — a policy which has been characterized by justice and good will and by both moral and material assistance. That loyalty, I am sure, will outlive the sovereignty of the United States over our country, and will attest for all time the moral grandeur of America and the vitality of her free institutions.



**The President attends mass at the Letran College chapel, Manila, with Mrs. Quezon and their children.**

# AS AMENDED

## Why Are Some Provisions of the Philippine Constitution Being Changed?

**President Roosevelt on December 2nd announced approval of three amendments to the Philippine Constitution. The nature of these changes, the first to be made in the Commonwealth's charter, has been explained in an authoritative paper by Justice P. Laurel of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. This is a brief digest of Justice Laurel's observations.**

A CONSTITUTION, to be sure, is intended to crystallize with more or less fidelity the political, social and economic ideologies of its framers, but as conditions and problems surrounding the people, no less than their ideals, are constantly changing, the instrument must necessarily be amenable to changes and alterations. In the epigrammatic language of Justice Cardozo, the inn that shelters for the night is not the journey's end, and the Constitution, like the traveller, must be ready for the morrow.

The constitutional amendments proposed by the National Assembly and ratified by the people of the Philippines are threefold: (1) to permit the reelection of the President; (2) to reestablish the bicameral system, reviving the Senate; and (3) to create an Electoral Commission.

Are the proposed amendments to the Constitution consistent with the principles of democracy? The essence of democracy is its representative character. Democracy, as we understand it nowadays, is republicanism. It is maintained as long, and so long as the people retain the ultimate power of selection of the persons or officials who are to exercise for a given period of time the powers of government. It is the Websterian theory that the source of all political power is necessarily the people. As long as the people retain the power of selection at reasonable intervals, the essence of representative government is maintained.

### I. Reelection of the President

The original constitutional provision on Executive Power fixed the term of the President at six years without reelection. The amendment shortens the term to four years, permitting one reelection, and no more, by virtue of the clause providing that no person shall serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. This change permits more frequent renovation of the Presidency and thus makes the position more responsive to the popular will. The President, by the Constitution, may be removed from office only by impeachment, a power exercised by the Assembly only on rare and exceptional occasions. Where, therefore the President commits gross abuse, injustice, oppression or misconduct not embraced within the grounds for impeachment enumerated in the Constitution, the people are powerless to judge him, much less remove him from office. Hence, the wisdom of shortening the constitutional term of the President.

### II. Return to Bicameralism

The presence of a second chamber secures exhaustive deliberation and avoids precipitate action, thereby achieving maximum wisdom in the legislatve process and comparative excellence in the quality of approved legislation. The Senate operates as the center of revision and resistance; it "watches and plans, weeds and discriminates, and quashes precipitancy in the framing or alteration of laws, as well as against yielding to the suggestions of indolence, selfish projects of ambition, or the cunning devices of corrupt and hollow demagogues."

The revival of the Senate should speed the growth of national consciousness. Being chosen at large, Senators will represent the whole nation, and be a potent force in the cultivation of a militant sense of unity which cannot be fostered by an assembly whose members represent different sectors of the country. The broad sweep of their perspective would furnish a new slant in the solution of local and national problems.

### III. Independent Electoral Commission

The constitutional amendment creating an independent commission on elections is wise for the following reasons: (1) transfer of the enforcement and administration of the election law from the Secretary of the Interior, a political officer, to the Commission on Elections, a non-partisan body, will provide a greater safeguard for elections; (2) elimination of partisan control and supervision of elections will have a wholesome effect on the body politic, strengthening popular confidence in the sanctity of suffrage; (3) limitation of Executive pardoning power in election cases (it can be exercised only on the favorable recommendation of the Commission on Elections) deprives the political party in power of a method for frustrating the popular will at the polls; (4) the Commission on Elections being protected by ample safeguards against both executive and legislative encroachment or interference, the independence so essential to honest, fearless and uncompromising enforcement of the election law is guaranteed.



**Beneath the hills of northern Luzon, long famous for their Ifugao rice terraces, modern engineers have found unexpected mineral wealth. Not many miles from here are some of the richest gold mines under the American flag.**

# Strategic Storehouse

## Philippine Resources Offer a Solution to U. S. Material Needs

WITH its eyes on the vital problem of national defense, the United States Government has listed fourteen "strategic materials" which are not produced in sufficient quantities within the bounds of the 48 states to meet estimated war-time needs. These include antimony, chromium, coconut shell char, manganese (ferrograde), manila hemp, mercury, mica, nickel, quartz crystal, quinine, rubber, silk, tin, and tungsten. The need for this material is urgent. The metals must go into armor plate, food containers and electrical equipment; other materials are necessary for gas masks, medicine kits, and precision instruments; rubber and silk play important roles in our everyday lives—and roles that would be even more important in war; Manila hemp is as vital to shipping as fuel or cargo.

Of these strategic materials, however, a number are now produced in quantity under the American flag in the Philippine Islands. The western shore of the island of Luzon has one of the largest known deposits of chrome in the world. Manganese is found in many parts of the islands. Coconut shell char is available in unlimited quantities as a by-product of the copra industry. The southern islands of the Philippine Commonwealth have a natural monopoly on abaca, the so-called Manila hemp. (And, although production has not yet been undertaken on a large scale, experiments have proved that rubber can be produced in the archipelago, the output per acre approaching the world record.) Philippine resources thus include four of America's missing strategic materials.

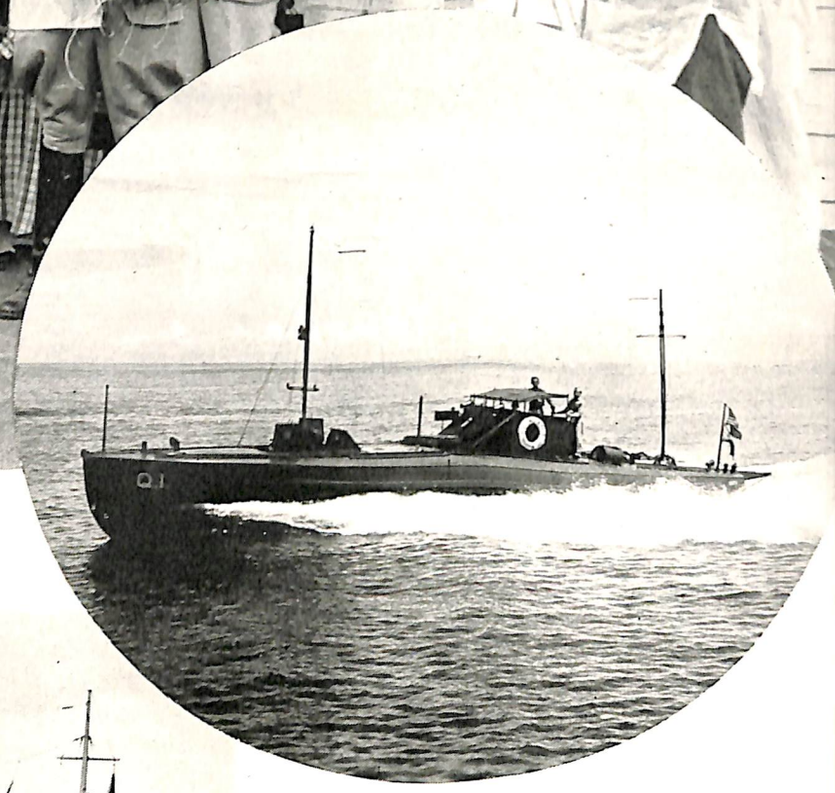
Recent exploration and development has increased the list of Philippine natural assets, several of which are listed as of "critical" importance to the United States. Iron mines are becoming increasingly important: the Philippines apparently have most of what little workable ore is found in all the Far East. Nickel occurs in small quantities. Some petroleum is produced and research indicates the possibility of modest deposits. Total stands of marketable timber—particularly useful "Philippine mahogany"—have an estimated value of $4,000,000,000.

Kapok and carabao hides are urgently needed by the Government; the Islands produce them. Newly developed mines have put the Commonwealth in ninth place among world gold producers; under the United States flag, the Islands are second in output only to California. Sugar is one of the most important exports of the Commonwealth, and the U. S. does not produce enough to fill its own needs. The ubiquitous coconut, whose dried meat is the second most valuable agricultural export, has an important part in the manufacture of American soaps, margarine and explosives.

In the case of both chrome and manganese, the discovery that the Philippines has important deposits of ore is quite recent. Smaller bodies of chrome ore had been exploited in the past, however; one, in Camarines Sur Province, yielded 76,000 tons of 32 per cent ore before it was worked out. Today, chromite reserves in the vicinity of Masinloc, in Zambales Province north of Manila, have been estimated to total more than 10,000,000 tons. Following recent discoveries in that province, three areas were set aside there for official exploitation. Two

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*Above*—President Quezon, surrounded by friends, brings in a sheaf of rice from his farm at Arayat, north of Manila.



*Above*—High-speed "Q Boats" have an important place in Philippine defense plans.



*Left*—Inter-island ships unload sacks of rice at the Pasig River quays in the heart of Manila.



*Above*—Filipino troops, undergoing training as part of the Commonwealth defense program, on parade at Camp Murphy, outside Manila.

*Below*—Intramuros, the old Walled City of Manila, is the site of the oldest hospital and the oldest university under the American flag.






# The Filipino Population of the U.S.

## By Francisco Varona

EDUCATIONAL and economic motives are responsible for the presence in the United States of most Filipinos. Emigration to continental United States and its territories was relatively insignificant until shortly after the Spanish-American War. Having been inculcated by American teachers in the public schools of the Islands with a desire to improve their education, early arrivals were generally students. Following the exclusion of Japanese labor, Filipinos met the growing demand for efficient workers in the cane fields of Hawaii, the canneries in Alaska, and the agricultural regions of the Pacific Coast. Filipino migration gathered momentum through the twenties and early thirties until 1935, when it was effectively stopped by a provision of the Tydings-McDuffie Act which set an annual immigration quota of 50.

Partly because of the steady stream of Filipinos returning to their homeland after a few years in the United States, the number remaining today is relatively small and steadily decreasing. In 1938, only 45,506 nationals resided in continental United States, the majority on the Pacific Coast. (The total comprised something less than 1/25 of 1 per cent of the population of the United States.) If statistics now being collected by the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington are a criterion only about 4 per cent of these Filipinos intend to remain in the United States indefinitely. This means that the vast majority are interested mainly in learning American methods and efficiency, in preparation for jobs they hope to fill on their return to the Islands.

Prior to the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act in 1934, the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department handled, among other matters, the problems of Filipinos in the United States. Today, this work is done much more comprehensively by the Nationals Division of the Resident Commissioner's Office. In issuing Certificates of Identity to citizens of the Philippines, the office has tabulated the information contained in the first 298 applications. Data based on such returns are not sufficient, naturally, to draw categorical conclusions, but the material at hand does indicate certain trends.

The average age, as shown by the present survey is 37 years.* The survey relative to educational attainments reveals some very interesting facts. For example, of the total registered thus far, grammar school graduates represent 23 per cent; high school, 27 per cent; college, 21 per cent; and those having no formal education at all, only 3 per cent.

This is doubtless one of the most important factors which differentiate Filipino workers in the United States from those of certain other nationalities. A man who can perform his assignment intelligently, irrespective of the task, is bound to be a more efficient worker. Moreover, the record of Filipino laborers in the cane fields of Hawaii and the agricultural regions of the West Coast, as well as in the canneries of Alaska, has been extremely creditable as regards both intelligence and efficiency.

Filipinos are also in demand as hotel and restaurant workers. Whether this is because of natural inclination or custom is uncertain, but the fact remains that Filipinos are favored as bell-hops, bus boys, waiters and assistant cooks throughout the West. Intelligence, willingness to work, and unfailing courtesy are qualities that make the Filipino appreciated in this field.

The average annual income of 257 Filipino wage earners so far tabulated is $921. Agricultural workers with lower incomes comprise the majority of this group, however, so the actual average is probably somewhat higher. Unlike some other racial groups, the Filipinos do not habitually send a large part of their earnings home. Available information indicates that the figure does not exceed 15 cents out of each dollar earned.

Filipino labor in the United States is obviously of considerable potential importance to Insular finances, particularly if the habit of saving money and remitting it to relatives in the Islands is encouraged. On the other hand, however, the steadily diminishing Filipino population of the United States seems likely to counterbalance any greater tendency toward thrift.

As a result of too much rugged individualism, mutual cooperation is often lacking among Filipinos in this country. The office of the Resident Commissioner is doing its utmost to foster a spirit of unity and mutual helpfulness. To this end, Filipino Executive Councils, wherein representatives of Filipino organizations in a given community serve as delegates, are being encouraged and aided in their establishment. This, together with the program to encourage thrift and sound investment of incomes, will, it is hoped, be the best possible training for the responsibilities of independence when it becomes a reality in 1946.

* Bruno Lasker, in *Filipino Immigration to Continental United States and to Hawaii*, put the average age at 25.

# Have We Kept Our Promises?

**By Senator Harry B. Hawes**

ABOUT forty years ago, seven million Filipinos in their group of 7,083 rich islands came into the possession of the United States.

The average American, when asked how this possession was secured, would invariably answer that it was acquired by purchase from Spain for $20,000,000, but, as a matter of fact, the Archipelago came into our possession by conquest in a war lasting over three years and costing the lives of some 4,000 American soldiers and 16,000 Filipinos.

First governed by an American Commission, then given civil government with a measure of local sovereignty under a Governor General appointed by the President of the United States, the Filipinos graduated in 1935 from what we may call a "high school" political education. After the acceptance by plebescite of the second independence offer in 1934, there came into existence a new form of government, called the Philippine Commonwealth, in the control of which the Filipino people exercise in a general way the same local and sovereign rights granted to the citizens of each State of the American Union. Commonwealth autonomy is subject to but two limitations: first, approval by the President of the United States is necessary for laws respecting currency, coinage, imports, and immigration; second, supervision and direction is maintained by the United States over foreign affairs, similar to that imposed on each of the 48 states in our Union.

Under the above reservations, the first great democratic state in the Far East came into being. Fired with enthusiasm and patriotic inspiration, the Filipinos, guided by their great President, Manuel L. Quezon, have earnestly faced the task of building up a nation worthy of the traditions of a great people. They have undertaken to meet the difficult problems of national defense, of economic readjustment, of wider education, of sanitation, of social justice for the common *tao*, of public road building, of colonization of their unpeopled areas, and of development of their natural resources.

In this process of nation-building, it is important for the American people to know that the entire cost has been paid by local taxation. No direct contribution has been made by the United States. In fact, only once under American sovereignty did the United States directly contribute to the support of the Philippines. After the surrender of General Aguinaldo's forces an appropriation of $3,000,000 from the Federal treasury was made for the purpose of healing some of the wounds of war, and for rehabilitation and health purposes. I have alluded



**Senator Harry B. Hawes**

to this matter because of the erroneous impression that we have spent hundreds of millions in the Philippines for the Filipino people. This has been based on the misconception that our Army and Navy have been in the Philippines for the protection of that country alone. As a matter of fact, they have been there for the protection of American interests in the entire Orient. The expenses of our Army and Navy there should be logically charged to the cost of maintaining our position as a great power in the Pacific.

In 1932, in a speech in the United States Senate, I made the following observation: "The great thing, the big thing, the human thing is to redeem the promise made to the Filipino people so that they may adjust their political and economic affairs and enter the family of nations, a grateful people, a happy people, a people whose friendship and affection for America will be in part our reward for keeping faith with them."

Since that time, I have had no occasion to change my opinion. They have moved on their way in the new plan which provides ultimately for their self-determination in all things, but this is not an easy way. The path is strewn

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Malacanan Palace was the home of Spanish and American governors. Today, it is President Quezon's residence.



Beside palm-fringed Dewey Boulevard, overlooking Manila Bay, is the new residence of Francis B. Sayre, American High Commissioner to the Commonwealth.

# Jacobs Goes to Egypt

**By Julius C. Edelstein**



**Joseph E. Jacobs**

JOSEPH E. JACOBS, chief of the State Department's division of Philippine affairs, leaves his post this month to accept a diplomatic assignment in embattled Egypt, thus terminating a four-year monument of achievement whose full evaluation and appreciation must truly be left to future historians of Philippine-American relations.

Such a sweeping statement may sound somewhat strained to the casual ear, which may never have even heard the name of Joseph Jacobs. That would not be surprising either, because this man has made an art of anonymity. Nevertheless, his accomplishments, though almost esoteric, are real and large, and he deeply merits a handsome valedictory.

Jacobs is not a man who enjoys seeing written, in all solemnity, a heavy estimate of his good works in Philippine-American relations. Rather, he is the sort whose joy is in seeing an end achieved. For the record, let it be said that Jacobs founded the Philippine division in the Department of State. That was four years ago, shortly after the Philippine Commonwealth was inaugurated in Manila as a semi-sovereign government, with foreign relations under the direction of the United States.

Jacobs had just completed a two-year "trick" as traveling inspector for the State Department, covering consulates and legations of the United States in Egypt, Iran, India, China, and the East Indies. Setting up and directing the new division was quite a pioneer job, with its new duties and activities to be determined.

## *Philippine Affairs Chief Bows Out After 4 Years*

There wasn't much time for even that job when Jacobs first took over. Philippine President Manuel Quezon was on his way to the United States with ideas for the rectification of certain economic injustices in the legal relationship between the Philippines and the United States. Jacobs was plunged into these momentous consultations and discussions, which finally resulted in establishment of the now-famous Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, the "JPCPA."

President Quezon came to Washington and conferred with President Roosevelt and Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre (now American High Commissioner to the Philippines) over what could be done about economic relations. President Quezon is said to have favored a general conference of American and Filipino officials to iron the whole thing out. Sayre's adviser and assistant, Joseph E. Jacobs, vigorously urged a fact-finding committee to study the economic factors involved and to report back to President Roosevelt. Jacobs' advice prevailed, and the JPCPA was set up by joint agreement between President Quezon and Assistant Secretary Sayre.

Jacobs was named chairman of the American group on the committee, under the Joint Committee chairman, Ambassador John A. Van MacMurray. For long months this group of Filipino and American fact-finders held hearings in the United States and in the Philippines, and finally in May, 1938 agreed on a report to the President.

Those who participated in the deliberations of the Committee tell of Jacobs' firm, unruffled patience in the numerous minor deadlocks, impasses and dead-ends which the Joint Committee reached and circumvented. After trying months of consideration, the final JPCPA report was signed and sealed.

There began for Jacobs a new task — the transformation of sweeping economic recommendations into legislation for submission to Congress. Conferring constantly with legal experts, with Sayre, and with the Philippine representatives in Washington, he finally produced the Kocialkowski-Tydings amendments which — after extensive change and modification — were enacted into law as

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# Meet John Ker Davis

## He's New Chief of the Division of Philippine Affairs in the State Department

ON DECEMBER 1, a new chief of the division of Philippine affairs in the Department of State—John Ker Davis—takes office. China-born, John Davis will relieve Joseph Jacobs, who completes four momentous years as founder and first chief of this division (see page 17).

Davis begins his 32nd year in the foreign service of the United States, and the Philippine assignment will probably be his last before he retires from diplomatic work. He hopes, moreover, that Philippine affairs will be more placid than some of his previous assignments which have placed him under more military bombardment and fire than most army veterans experience during a lifetime.

This veteran diplomat left Warsaw only a few days before the Nazi legions marched in triumph into the smoking ruins of that Polish capital. He sailed from Norway only shortly before the German "putsch" into the Scandinavian peninsula; he has seen China in flames. Davis has twice lost his household furniture "by invasion", has been in physical danger almost numberless times, and now looks forward to the peaceful economic and diplomatic tasks of Philippine-American relations with relish.

Davis was born in Soochow, China, of American missionary parents on March 5, 1882. He spent his entire adolescence in China during the "roaring nineties," saw the expansion of western influence, and the rapid growth of Japanese aspirations in that region of the world.

He came to the United States to attend college and was graduated from Wooster College in Ohio in 1904. Completing his post-graduate studies he returned to China, became a private secretary, tutor, and then teacher. In 1910 he was named Deputy Consul General at Shanghai, and from that time on was uninterruptedly in the foreign service of his government.

For the next 16 years he served everywhere in China—at Chefoo, Antung, Nanking, Shanghai. When Nationalist uprisings in the interior of China threatened the lives of American missionaries and business men, Davis was sent into the heart of the trouble zone to evacuate the refugees, a task he and his helpers fulfilled in spite of great personal hardship and danger.

After another period in the United States for schooling in the Department of State, Davis went again to China, this time to the Embassy at Peking. Then came London and Amsterdam, where he represented the United States at the Fifth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce. His next post was at Vancouver, British Columbia, and then back he went to Europe for the most exciting phase of his career.

Davis was in the American Embassy at Warsaw when Poland was invaded in the grey hours of September 1, 1939. As the "blitzkrieg" rolled nearer the Polish capital, Ambassador Anthony Biddle decided to move part of his diplomatic establishment out of Warsaw before the invading Germans arrived. Davis was assigned to stay in charge of the Embassy, and to look after the Americans remaining in the beleaguered city.

Under constant, ferocious and unprecedented aerial and artillery bombardment, the Poles held the city for two long, terrible weeks. All that time, while death swept the streets and human slaughter was a daily occurrence. Davis was charged with the duty of "protecting" American interests. Huddled at times with the other Americans in the Embassy basement, and at other times chancing death in the shell-swept streets, Davis had more than his share of war. Two days before the city fell, he and many other Americans departed, passing through the German lines and finally reaching Norway.

Davis has been in the Philippines several times, but has never served there. He has an intimate grasp of Far Eastern affairs, and has spent the last two months familiarizing himself with the historical and political background of Philippine-American relations. The problem of the economic relations is also on his study agenda.

John Davis is already earnestly preoccupied with his new job. He is personally pleasant, even occasionally jovial, affable, and friendly. He meets people easily, talks easily, and seems to have a real interest in the Philippines.

Davis is married and has a son, a student at Princeton University. He and his wife make their home at a Washington apartment hotel.



• **U. S. Army and Philippine Constabulary officers confer during the battle of Bud Dajo, 1906. After fierce fighting, troops drove rebellious Moro tribesmen from their mountain-top stronghold.**

# OVER MY SHOULDER

**By Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Ret.**

WHEN a man reaches the point where the only long view for him is over his shoulder, his recollections usually undergo one of two changes—either the lapse of time makes them fade in color or it magnifies the importance of events which, after all, took place in a comparatively small theater before an audience that has no doubt long forgotten them. In recalling my experience of nearly 40 years ago in the Philippine Islands, I hope I shall be guilty of neither fault.

My introduction to Manila took place on March 21, 1902. That date was engraved in my mind by the fact that it was my 36th birthday. Furthermore, during the ensuing week Asiatic cholera appeared in Manila, remaining in near-epidemic proportions for many months thereafter.

I went to the Philippines as a captain of cavalry, but after a year and a half in command of a cavalry troop in the Ilocos Provinces I was appointed Assistant Chief of Constabulary in the newly created Moro Province. Governor General William Howard Taft made the assignment on the recommendation of General Leonard Wood, new governor of Moro Province. Our new Constabulary District was called the Fifth, and included, besides the Moro Province, the Christian Provinces of Misamis and Surigao. I had my headquarters at Zamboanga from September, 1903 to October, 1905. Encouraged by Governor Wood and with some assistance from the Army, I organized the Moro Constabulary in the districts of Zamboanga, Lanao, Cotabato, Davao, and Sulu to the point where, before I was relieved, the men were in some instances fighting side by side with American soldiers against their own turbulent people. This was no small achievement, for they were recruited in many cases from the slaves of various *Datos*, were generally illiterate, and were utterly without conception of any government work. I could obtain recruits only through their local chiefs, and it is not strange that on the first pay-day many inquired if they should hand over their wages to the *Dato* who had recommended them.

Some of the best officers that ever wore the Constabulary uniform served under me in the Fifth District. John R. White, my first adjutant — a real soldier of fortune, though he will deny it if he ever sees this article — stands out among the very best of the Constabulary officers I met during more than a decade of service with that organization. Heyson, a gallant Kansan who had been an Officer of Volunteers, was murdered by a Moro sentry at Siasi while Senior Inspector at Sulu. James L. Wood, a gallant youngster from Cleveland, organized the Constabulary of Lanao. Waloe became a District Chief and later Assistant Chief of Constabulary. Gilhauser was first Senior Inspector and then Governor of Lanao. Vernon Whitney, desperately wounded in combat with the Moros, later became Governor of Sulu. They and many others

wrote their names on our little scroll of fame in the Moslem region of the Philippine Islands.

I went from Mindanao to Tayabas in October, 1905, to be chief of the Second Constabulary District, succeeding Colonel H. H. Bandholtz, who later became perhaps the most efficient Chief of Constabulary we ever had. Later Samar and Leyte were added to my district, and I was in at the closing of the long *pulajan* troubles in those provinces.

The first incident of my stay in Tayabas that clings to my memory is a horseback ride from Lucena to Atimonan, just after the great typhoon of October, 1905. On this, my first visit to the *contracosta*, my companion was a young lawyer named Manuel L. Quezon who was seeking election as Governor of Tayabas. The ride was the beginning of a friendship that has endured for 35 years. Nothing in his distinguished career since then has made me regret that I did everything consistent with my duty as a Constabulary Officer to help him in his first election.

Two incidents in his subsequent administration as Governor of Tayabas stand out in my memory:

The first was a visit to his birthplace at Baler, which he had left in 1898 to join the Insurrecto Army and had not revisited. Baler, like most coastal villages on Luzon, was situated a mile or two from the beach as a measure of protection against the Moros who, in Spanish days, regularly harassed this area for plunder and captives. Our Coast Guard ship had anchored off Baler during the night and we went ashore in the bright sunshine next morning. The people had been notified of the Governor's visit and were on the lookout for him.

The welcome procession was headed by the Spanish priest, who had been there in the time of the insurrection, and by a local band. Quezon's own immediate family had passed on, but there were many old women who remembered him as a small boy. All were in the procession that morning. Everybody carried flowers and I have never known a more touching scene than the welcome the Governor received in his own home town.

All day long and until past midnight we witnessed scenes that have probably never been duplicated since and never were seen before under such circumstances. Games seldom played in the presence of the white men were staged on the open plaza. There were fencing combats of the kind that in the old days trained every Filipino boy in the use of the *bolo* or *machete*. The music was constant and the old people performed folk dances that were disappearing even in the Philippines. The Governor made an address, talking equally well in English, Spanish and Tagalog. The feasting would terrify any person with a respect for his waistline. The whole town went down to the beach with us after midnight, when we sailed with many memories.

The other incident was a little expedition after bandits in which Governor Quezon and I participated. We landed from a Coast Guard vessel at the little town of Gumaca after nightfall. Making our way by midnight up to the crest of the mountain range that borders the Bondoc Peninsula we ran into a camp of the bandits who were asleep. Our approach had not been heard and there was a spirited little fight, almost hand-to-hand, in which some of the bandits were wounded and later captured. Few Governors personally hunted for outlaws in those days.

I had the pleasure of knowing many of the early Filipino leaders under American occupation. Circumstances in Spanish days were such that every Filipino family that was able to do so sent its oldest son to Manila to school. There was the University of Santo Tomas, the oldest university now under the American flag, some subsidiary schools, such as San Juan de Letran, and other Catholic institutions. Practically no educational facilities existed outside of Manila beyond the most primary of parish schools. Consequently, the boys who were of an age to aspire to be in the first list of elective Filipino Governors in 1905 were friends and playmates from their school days in San Juan de Letran and kindred institutions. Relative importance among those early Governors was largely a holdover from boyhood leadership.

As time for the promised first Insular legislature approached, these young Governors, though still in office, recognized the opportunity for a larger theater and were elected to the first Philippine Assembly. Governors Quezon, Jaime C. de Veyra, Juan Luna, Isauro Gabaldon and a number of others destined to become leaders were prominent figures in that first legislature. Ex-Governor General Taft, then Secretary of War, came out in the autumn of 1907 for the inauguration, bringing with him the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, General Clarence R. Edwards. Osmeña was elected Speaker of the Assembly and Quezon became Majority Leader.

Philippine politics shortly before that had taken the trend which ultimately led to the autonomy and promise of independence which the Islands enjoy today. The first political organization I remember, after peace had been restored and self-government began, was the Partido Federal. Its announced aim was to bring about better relations between Filipinos and Americans, looking forward to an ultimate permanent connection between the Philippines and the United States. Cold water was thrown on their aspirations by Mr. Taft's blunt statement that the Philippines could never expect statehood. The intimation was made that we had enough troubles with people not of the white race and would not be anxious to take on any more. Thus rebuffed in their desire for permanent connection between the two peoples, self-respecting Filipino leaders had no recourse except to advocate independence.

That was the road which was taken by all of the men whom I have mentioned above, with Quezon and Osmeña as the principal advocates. The older Philippine statesmen — Pardo de Tavera, Benito Legarda and others — held themselves more or less aloof from the independence agitation and served on, realizing perhaps that before it could be accomplished they would have passed off the stage, as has happened.

# Xmas Without Santa Claus

**By Pilar N. Ravelo**



THREE hundred years of Spanish rule fixed in the minds of all Christian Filipinos the deeply religious significance of Christmas. Despite the introduction since 1900 of the more secular American-style Christmas, characterized by a jovial Santa Claus, gayly decorated Christmas trees, and colored lights, tinsel and holly, the Filipinos, especially those in remote towns and *barrios* (villages), cling to their old Spanish traditions.

Christmas in the Philippines is a festival widely anticipated and universally celebrated. The whole country takes on a festive mood. There is promise of much feasting, merry-making, and exchanging of gifts. To the young it means new clothes, abundant food, and money to spend. Everywhere there is gaiety and laughter.

Christmas really begins nine days before December 25 with an early morning mass. The *misa de gallo* is announced by the pealing of church bells at 3 a. m. and usually the town band helps awaken the villagers. Churchgoers attend the early morning mass in groups. The churches are decorated allegorically; in the center niche of the altar are lifelike figures of Mary and Joseph. The music of the Christmas service suggests pastoral songs and dances with the ringing sounds of castanets, cymbals and tambourines, while the songs and hymns symbolize the joyous music of the angels when they heralded the birth of the Holy Child in a manger in Bethlehem nearly 2,000 years ago.

After mass, members of the congregation troop to the homes of friends and neighbors, where they have a breakfast of native candies and hot steaming chocolate or rice coffee. Very often, if there happens to be a phonograph in the house, couples dance while they wait for the hostess to announce breakfast. The merry-making takes place every morning for nine days, each family taking its turn at entertaining.

Each night, roads and streets are ablaze with rows upon rows of bright city lights, while picturesque paper lanterns of every color hang from the windows and doors of the houses. These native-made lanterns are a source of great delight because of the skill and painstaking effort that goes into their making. Often a whole village takes part in a contest to choose the most artistic, the most beautiful, and the most original lanterns. These lanterns with their symphony of colors—red, blue, green, yellow—and their quaint designs, which are patterned after the moon, the stars, the sun, animals, houses, fruits, or anything which catches the craftsman's fancy, furnish a picturesque and gay setting for the celebration of Christmas.

By December 24, the holiday preparation is at its height. Houses are made spotlessly clean, graying curtains are replaced by attractive new ones, potted plants, airplants and orchids are brought in from the *batalan*—an outside porch made of bamboo—to adorn the windows and corners of the house. The housewives cook the *suman*, *bibingka*, *cuchinta*, and the *poto* (all native pastries) and prepare the *lechon* (suckling pig to be roasted on Christmas day), which is the main delicacy, and see

to it that there is an ample supply of drinks for the elders.

The children wait for Christmas Day with great anticipation. They are careful not to displease their parents lest they be forbidden to wear their new clothes or receive their gifts or attend the midnight mass, which is the most elaborate celebration of the Christmas season.

Before the Christmas Eve mass the villagers gather in the homes of friends and relatives, where they dance to the music of bamboo flutes and string instruments. Folk dances are the most popular. This celebration continues until a few minutes before midnight, when the people hurry to mass. The churches are even more elaborately decorated than they were for the pre-Christmas services. More candles are lighted and, in addition to the lifelike figures of Mary and Joseph, there is a reproduction of the manger and the Holy Child. After the chanting of the mass and the benediction, the congregation gathers in front of the church, where the story of the Nativity is presented in a series of four tableaux.

The first scene shows the Angel Gabriel appearing before the praying Virgin to herald the coming of the Holy Child. In the same scene Satan tempts the Virgin Mary, but he is driven away by the Angel Gabriel. The second scene shows Mary and Joseph wandering from house to house, asking for a night's lodging, but every house turns them away. The third shows the appearance of the herald angel in the midst of the shepherds and their flocks to announce the birth of their King. The final scene deals with the Nativity itself, when pauper and prince come to lay their gifts at the feet of the newborn Babe. Music accompanies the tableaux, and there is a rhythmic cadence and a touch of poetic charm in the manner in which each player portrays his part. Although crude and simple, the performance has beauty and dignity in the message that it brings to the hearts of men—the message of peace on earth and goodwill to men.

On Christmas Day, the doors are open wide — everyone is welcomed to every household. Families visit from house to house. There is an abundance of wine, food, candies and fruit. There is feasting and merry-making everywhere. Everyone, even Grandma, is dressed in his best. The absence of a rosy-cheeked Santa Claus is not felt at all, since god-mothers and god-fathers act as living Santa Clauses for the children. Dimes, nickels and *centavos* (half cents) are distributed freely. Children in groups make the rounds of the village, singing Christmas carols, and are rewarded with gifts of money and candies.

American influence in the Philippines has of course brought many changes, and the traditional Christmas celebration is slowly being supplanted by Santa Claus, elaborately decorated pine trees, and the exchange of expensive gifts. Store windows are gay with wreaths, tinsel and holly, and even the smallest shop is decorated with paper bunting and streamers. The exchange of Christmas presents is now profuse and universal; although an American innovation, it is in keeping with the Filipino's generosity and love of family.

# P. I. NEWS

Anticipating the time when full tariff duties will be imposed on sugar exported to the United States, directors of the Philippine Confederation of Sugar Cane Planters have submitted to President Quezon a memorandum urging the government to purchase all big sugar refining "centrals" in the Islands.

The planters believe that the plan will not only save the sugar industry from ruin, but will also serve as a means for bringing about much closer cooperation between the management of the "centrals", the planters and the laborers. They contend that under the present situation, relations between the "centrals" and the planters are not ideal, as the planters and laborers benefit less than the "centrals" in the distribution of profits in the sugar industry.

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The Philippine Electoral Commission, created during the last special session of the National Assembly, will function for the first time this year in the December 10 elections for provincial and municipal officials. As the name implies, the Electoral Commission has complete charge of all elections, seeking to make them truly expressive of the popular will. The Commission consists of Pedro Concepcion, Chairman; Rufino Luna, Under-Secretary of the Interior, and Judge Jose Abreu.

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U. S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre expressed great satisfaction over the work being done by the U. S. Navy at the Cavite naval station during his recent inspection tour of the 16th U. S. Naval District. The base is being converted into a really efficient plant, he reported, praising the efforts of Rear Admiral John Morris Smeallie and Maj. Gen. George S. Grunert in maintaining the efficiency of both the U. S. Navy and Army defense plans of the Islands. "The Philippines is lucky to have these two officers here at this time," Mr. Sayre concluded.

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The Benguet Consolidated Mining Company in Baguio in October signed a contract to supply the National Defense Commission of the United States with 100,000 tons of chrome ore from the Consolidated Mine property in Masinloc, Zambales Province. (See page 11.)

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Ayala and Company of Manila has announced the sale of the sugar mill and entire equipment, including buildings, of its Central Azucarera de Calatagan in Batangas to the Thai Niyom Panich Company, semi-governmental

firm of Bangkok, Thailand (Siam). The mill, idle for a year, has a capacity of approximately 750 tons a day. Plant and machinery, which is of American manufacture, will be dismantled and shipped to Thailand, where it will be resold to the Thai government.

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The enrollment for the current year at the *Ateneo de Manila*, an institution of learning conducted by the Jesuit Fathers of the Philippines, is 2,094. The Institution includes grade school, high school, and college. It is the third largest educational institution under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers of the Maryland-New York province. The two largest are Fordham University in New York City and Georgetown University in Washington, D. C.

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The latest Philippine census reveals 29,262 Japanese in the Islands, as compared with 117,461 Chinese. Out of a total of 166,977 foreigners living in the Philippines, 8,739 are Americans and 4,637 Spaniards.

• • •

### *A Congressman Speaks* (from Page 4)

relations between the two peoples would serve to bring about a better understanding upon the part of both, and a further cementing of the friendship existing between them. Since in a great part of the world the press has been throttled and public opinion is influenced, if not controlled, by propaganda, the importance of such an enterprise is more outstanding than at any other time during the history of the relations between the two countries.

In these days when nations are being subjugated by their powerful neighbors, when nations in various parts of the world are combining together with the avowed purpose of waging war — either economic or physical — against the rest of the world, when individual liberty over so great a portion of the earth has been wiped out, both the United States and the Philippines want to know the truth, to know the worst, with respect to the prospective change in their relationship, and to provide for it. The one important contributing factor to this result is an uncontrolled and uncensored press.

The Philippines, because of Spanish and American rule, is the one country in the Far East which possesses the culture we know in the West. It is the only Christian nation in the Orient. Its new Constitution provides for the individual rights and fundamental freedoms that we cherish.

It should be the purpose of both governments and peoples to conserve the gains of the past and promote those things that are mutually beneficial. Modern communication and transportation have greatly reduced the distance between the two countries. The organs of information and opinion should help foster better understanding and closer friendship between them.

### *Strategic Storehouse* (from Page 11)

of these reservations are now being surveyed and studied by the Philippine Government and the other by the United States.

Philippine exports of crude chromite have boomed since 1935. In that year, 1,292 tons were shipped: for 1939 the figure was 126,000 tons. During the first six months of 1940, exports nearly equalled those for all 1939. Uncle Sam, busy building up stocks of strategic materials, took about 85 per cent of these shipments. Japan purchased about 10 per cent, and the rest was distributed among half a dozen other nations in all parts of the world.

Similar increases have featured manganese production. Annual shipments have increased from 520 tons in 1935 to 39,600 in 1939. Japan normally takes about 70 per cent of the output, but recent emergency purchases have diverted the bulk to America. Since deposits are widely scattered, development has been concentrated to date on ore bodies closest to the seacoast, where transportation is cheapest. The most important of these are on small islands in the southern half of the archipelago: Siquijor, south of Negros Oriental, and Busuanga, north of Palawan.

Nickel and molybdenum are two other "defense" minerals occurring in the Philippines, but they are not of strategic importance to the United States because more satisfactory supplies are found in North America. Neither mineral is at present known to exist in large quantities: nickel, however, is associated with iron in the huge Philippine Government ore reserve at Surigao, and surveys of molybdenum resources have so far been inconclusive. Mercury has been reported, but without official verification.

Despite recent efforts to grow the abaca plant in Sumatra, Borneo and Panama, the Philippine Islands retain their natural monopoly over the production of Manila hemp. Satisfactory growth requires peculiar conditions of soil and climate, which a few islands of the Commonwealth alone seem to satisfy. Further experimentation may produce a type that will flourish in other lands, but for some years to come the world is likely to be dependent on Manila for its supply of cordage. Reflecting this general demand, abaca plantations occupied 11 per cent of the island's agricultural area and hemp products formed the third most important Philippine export item in 1939. In that year the United States paid $4,253,053 for abaca fiber, plus another $608,000 for prepared cordage.

In an age when closed economies are the fashion and sources of supply are increasingly subject to interruption through invasion, the United States is particularly fortunate to have ample resources in as many strategic materials as it does. And it is doubly fortunate in having an additional supply under its flag in the Philippine Islands. Such a circumstance may easily be a matter of national life or death in the event of war.

## *Have We Kept Our Promises?* (from Page 15)

with many difficulties and some of these difficulties were created by us.

Over their protest, officially expressed by their Legislature and their leaders, free trade was established between the Philippines and the United States. They feared at the time that it would make them dependent upon the United States and that one single market would prevent a diversity of industries. The result has been what their thoughtful men anticipated—development of an economy based on the American tariff.

As a result of this trade agreement, they have become one of the greatest purchasers in the world of American farm products and manufactures. They have sent their staple products—their sugar, their abaca, their copra, their lumber, and their minerals—to the United States. Today, more gold comes from the Philippines than from any state in the Union, except California.

We, in return, send our cotton goods, our flour, our boots and shoes, our automobiles, our canned milk, and a long list of products from our farms and our factories. This is friendship—the "good neighbor"—of a practical kind which has existed for well over a quarter of a century.

The young men of the Philippines come to our colleges and schools for their education. They have carried back with them the best traditions of America, its political and historical ideals. The names of our forefathers are household words with them, taught by the fine soldiers who remained after the war and by that small army of American "school marms" who undertook their education. They have followed our methods of government, of sanitation, of banking, of business management, and of social welfare.

It is, indeed, a fine friendship which we must not lose. If we lose that friendship, if we do not assist in the experiment that is taking place, we will lose not only the friendship of 16,000,000 Filipinos, but the respect of the entire Orient, which is watching this experiment in democracy avidly. They want to know if we will be selfish; whether we will go through with our protestations of friendship; whether the great American republic will forget its ward simply because it has grown to the stature of manhood.

• • •

The Philippine Archipelago is composed of 7,083 islands, the largest of which is Luzon. The population of the Philippines is 16,356,000, which is greater than the combined populations of the New England states and California.

The Philippine Islands has the oldest hospital and oldest university under the American flag. San Juan de Dios Hospital was founded in 1577, and the University of Santo Tomas was founded in 1611, or 25 years before Harvard.

## *Jacobs Goes to Egypt* (from Page 17)

economic amendments to the Philippine Independence Act. These amendments, of transcendental importance and significance to Philippine national life, were signed by President Roosevelt in the summer of 1939.

In all the conferences, meetings and negotiations, Jacobs was an omnipresent personality. Never in the limelight, he was always in the workroom. Some day the story of the exact part Jacobs played will be written by a sympathetic historian.

Since the passage of that legislation, Jacobs has had time to lay down the lines of practice for his successors (the first is John Ker Davis—see page 18), and to develop the lines of jurisdiction of his office. His incumbency in his Washington post was lengthened to four years (the usual span is three) at the direct instance of President Roosevelt. He now goes to Egypt, where he will be counselor of legation and consul general in a country which may be overrun by an invading army by the time he reaches it. But Jacobs faces change with equanimity. During his lifetime he has served in China, Europe and Africa.

A slight, soft-spoken South Carolinian, Jacobs still carries a hint of his Southern origin in his pleasant voice. He has few relaxations except his work, but he once had a mild passion for golf. He is attractive for his frank and direct sincerity, the sense of quiet conviction and authority with which he expresses an opinion — when asked.

Not that Jacobs is without faults. He is inclined to be a little mousy, and to affect a cynicism he doesn't really feel. He is cautious and conservative, and somewhat slow to warm up. But, away from his job, he is a fellow you would want to have spend a week-end at your home or to join you at golf on your day off. That is what makes writing about him a pleasure.

• • •

*SONNET*

You have to go. We must accept the truth
And bravely smile the while we separate,
Content we had this much, at least, of youth
And happiness before it was too late.
It would not be so hard to bear if I
Were certain this were merely *Au revoir*,
It may mean more—perhaps it means goodbye.
The roads are so uncertain where we are!

Then let me take one last long look at you—
Your eyes that always had so much to tell,
Your brow, your chin that courage always knew,
Your lips that even now must say farewell—
That on my heart I may imprint your face,
A living image nothing can erase.

—SOLEDAD R. JUAN

# A NEW MAGAZINE

# Philippines

Published by the Office of the Philippine
Resident Commission in Washington, D. C.

**Philippines** is intended for every American who is interested in his nation's future in the Far East. It will strive to keep him informed on developments in the Philippine Commonwealth and it will seek to explain the events that receive such cursory mention in the day's news. The magazine will not, however, pose as a profound critic of foreign affairs. Neither will it knowingly present a one-sided picture. "Philippines" sole purpose is to promote intelligent discussion of Insular problems, based on accurate knowledge rather than sentiment or sensationalism.

The reader may expect authoritative articles and comments, reflecting all representative viewpoints on Philippine affairs. Although every effort is to be made to obtain original material, the editors will not hesitate to reprint articles from other sources if they believe them to be of immediate interest to the readers of "Philippines".

Expressions of opinion on every phase of Philippine-American relations are solicited. They need not conform to any standard viewpoint; it is only necessary that they be of genuine interest to American and Filipino readers. The availability of space in the magazine will, of course, be a controlling factor. The editors regret that, for the present, they cannot pay for these contributions.

Philippines

2362 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D. C.



# Philippines

**Where Does the U. S. Stand?**

*by Oscar Chapman*

**An Army of Better Citizens**

*by Father Edwin Ronan*

**Economic Steps to Independence**

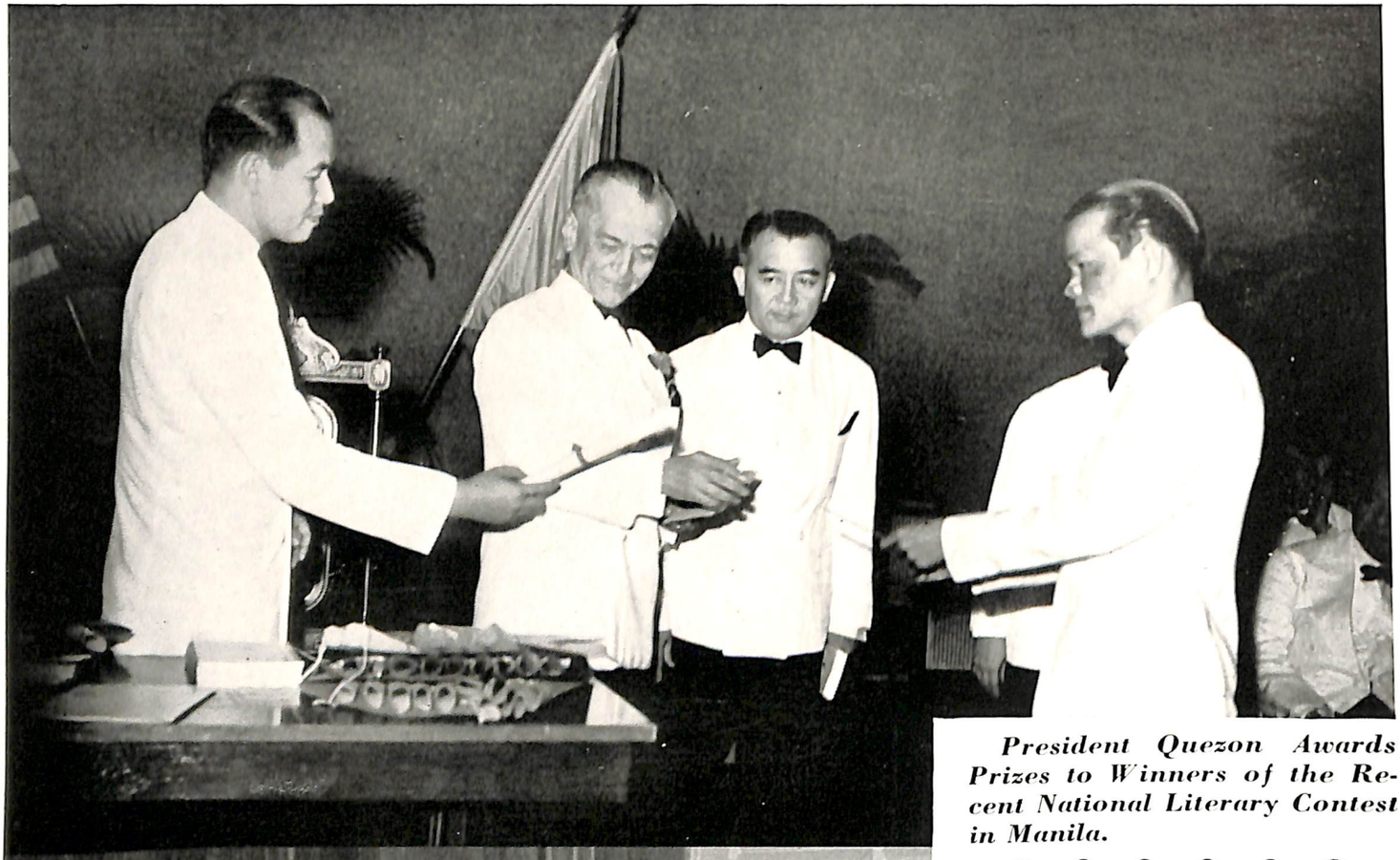
**Labor and the Commonwealth**

*by Hon. Jose Avelino*



HON. HAROLD L. ICKES
*(See Page 3)*

FEBRUARY 1941



*President Quezon Awards Prizes to Winners of the Recent National Literary Contest in Manila.*

● ● ● ● ● ●

*Jose Yulo, Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, Visits Secretary of the Interior Ickes in Washington. He was Accompanied by (left to right) Assemblyman Dominador Tan, Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde and Dr. Rupert Emerson.* *(See page 19)*



# Defense of the Philippines: I

## An Editorial

DEFENSE of the Philippine Islands, often studied and discussed as a problem in strategy and naval tactics, must also be considered a problem in cooperation—between the United States and the Commonwealth. This viewpoint is all too infrequent. Yet Philippine-American cooperation in defense is absolutely essential.

American officials recognize and proclaim their responsibility to defend the Islands until July 4, 1946, when the Commonwealth attains full political independence. Thoughtful Americans will recognize this responsibility as an inevitable concomitant to the sovereignty which the United States retains until that date. It is also demonstrable that defense of the Philippines means defense of the vast interests which the United States and other western powers maintain in the Far East.

Nevertheless the attitude of the Filipinos toward the defense of their homeland has been insufficiently explored, and the part they must play only infrequently considered. Yet they are the ones who must be defended and who can aid most in that defense. Some 16,000,000 Filipinos are scattered through the archipelago whose defense the United States undertakes, and the Filipinos themselves are the best potential sinews of that defense. Every Filipino knows and appreciates his obligation to the American people. The fact that a new factor—the prospect of political independence—is gradually altering our relations does not mean we harbor any less gratitude. Differences of opinion and occasional sharp words are inevitable in an evolution as far-reaching as that now affecting Philippine-American political ties. But from the standpoint of immediate common understanding on such a question as defense, there is no difference between us.

Filipinos are willing and ready to assume all obligations and responsibilities of defending their homeland. That point cannot be too often or too clearly emphasized. It is not a question of defending an apathetic people, or of assuming sole responsibility. The Filipino people and their government are prepared to carry their share of the load, wherever the road may lead. That is no light statement, and it is made in the face of graphic and heartrending tales of other nations who are defending themselves today.

The question now arises, what is the Filipino's part? To be bombed and to carry on with fortitude the tasks of civilian life is not enough. He must also man the ramparts, repel the invader wherever he may strike, and hold strategic outposts. Hundreds of strategic islands must be defended, any number of all-important mountain passes made secure. The unending coastline must be watched and guarded should aggression ever threaten.

In anticipation of assuming these responsibilities, the Philippine government, as its first official act, passed a National Defense Act. Already, 120,000 Filipinos have learned the fundamentals of soldiery. But manpower and loyalty, as the world knows today, are not enough. Faith and determination are of little use against mechanized ruthlessness. Philippine defense needs power on the sea and in the air.

These only the United States can supply. There are no forges, no factories in the Philippines of sufficient size. Only manpower. We produce no military airplanes and have no shipyards capable of building even a submarine.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson have both stated that the United States is ready to defend the American flag wherever it may wave, whether in New England or in the Philippines. They have declared that measures were under consideration to discharge that obligation. It may be presumed that a supply of arms to the Filipinos is one feasible means of defending the Philippines, and it may also be presumed that when the expansion of American defense production facilities reaches a sufficient level, steps will be taken to remedy present deficiencies in these supplies.

American statesmen recognize the broad scope of Philippine defense. They foresee in a powerful and fully armed Filipino people the same deterrent to aggression in the Pacific as Britain now constitutes in the Atlantic. Just as the British fleet now defends the freedom of the Atlantic, so the American fleet, with a strong outpost in the Philippines, may be the guarantor of the freedom of the Pacific.

The advent of political independence for the Philippines need not modify this prospect nor does the necessity for defending the Islands alter essentially the outlook for independence. The basic need is for a common understanding between the American and Filipino people, and a common determination to unite in defense of their mutual welfare and interests. Each may serve in his own way toward that objective—through friendly and courageous cooperation. ★

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***Due to poor health caused by continued overwork, President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth was ordered by his doctors to seek complete rest late in December. The usual New Year reception at Malacañan Palace in Manila was cancelled, and the President retired under his physician's care.***

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# Philippines

Vol. 1 No. 2

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Photo Credit: Chaplains' Aid Association; Department of the Interior; Harris & Ewing; Philippine Tourist Bureau; Office of the President of the Philippines; Fenno Jacobs from Three Lions; and Tomelden, Washington.

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Back Cover: The Road to Baguio, Mountain Province, P. I.

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Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes "represents" the Philippines in the American Cabinet, since his department is the legal link between the governments in Manila and Washington. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chapman on page 3 describes in detail the ties that bind the Philippines to the United States.

## In This Issue

Oscar Chapman, who surveys the complicated legal relationship between the United States Government and the Philippine Commonwealth, is Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

• • •

Father Edwin Ronan is a member of the Passionist Fathers of Chicago. His article on the moral values of military training is based on experience in organizing the Philippine Army's Chaplain Service during 1939 and 1940.

• • •

Samuel Gaches, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila, thinks Americans don't realize the dollar-and-cents value of the Philippines. On page 9 he shows how great that value really is.

• • •

Jose Avelino speaks on Philippine labor progress with authority. He was until recently President Quezon's Secretary of Labor. Today he is Secretary of Public Works and Communications.

• • •

Dr. David Rubio is Curator of the Hispanic Room at the Library of Congress and professor of Spanish-American history at Catholic University in Washington, D. C.

• • •

Dr. Sixto Y. Orosa, a vice-president of the Philippine Medical Association, now resides in Bacolod City, Negros Occidental.

• • •

E. Wallace Moore recently accepted a post as adviser to the Philippine Tourist Bureau in Manila.

"Philippines" is published monthly by the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States. Editorial and circulation offices at 2362 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C. Entered as third class matter in the Washington post office on December 1, 1940. Permit No. 5045. Printed in U.S.A.

# *Where Does the U. S. Stand*

# . . . IN THE PHILIPPINES?

***What Are the Legal Ties That Bind the Two Governments?*** ***By Oscar Chapman***

THERE are three quite distinct relationships between the United States and the Philippines . . . . political, economic, and cultural. Perhaps a fourth may be described as the "legal" relationship between the Federal Government of the United States and the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines.

These categorical relationships, although all part of the same organic structure, become the more separately apparent when we consider the difference between the legal relationship, which is defined by statute, and the actual basic relationship which consists of all the undefined ties and associations which have grown up between the people of the Philippines and the people of the United States in the many years of intimate connection.

Such distinction increases the difficulty of appraising at a glance, or in a short space of words, the true relationship between the United States and the Philippines as of 1941. The Department of the Interior is that branch of the Federal Government which is charged with administering the legal portion of the Philippine-American relationship. In a larger sense, however, an estimate of Philippine-American relations must take in the entire background of history which brought the Philippines and the United States together, and the flourishing day-to-day business carried on between the two countries, which makes them vastly more interdependent than any set of laws or political ties could of themselves possibly do. The trade and economic ties form a strong and vibrant bond, of which the existing legal associations are transient manifestations. To my mind this is the central, the basic fact of Philippine-American relations.

On the political and the legal side, the Philippines are traveling the road to full political independence, which they are scheduled to reach on July 4, 1946. Until that time the Islands remain under American sovereignty, and the United States Government is responsible for the national defense, the foreign relations, and other relationships of the Philippines to the outside world, in the same way as the United States holds that responsibility for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or, for that matter, South Carolina, Wyoming, Maine, California and the other states.

The mere act of providing for the Philippines a program of independence did not and could not end the international responsibility which the United States holds, in the eyes of the whole world, for the Islands, until the actual withdrawal of sovereignty is fully accomplished. Sovereignty is an international, and not a limited political concept. Regardless of how defensible or indefensible the Philippines may be (which is the legal concern of the War and Navy Departments), international law would term any act of aggression against the Philippines by a third power an act of aggression against the United States. That is, until the Philippines become invested with full and independent political sovereignty.



***Oscar Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.***

When the Philippines were acquired from Spain in 1898, they were taken as a possession of the United States and by 1909 they had been gathered within the full framework of American law and sovereignty, with the exception of citizenship. They were placed inside the economic and tariff structure of the United States, and their national economy developed as a part of the entire American economy.

In 1934 Congress granted the Filipinos a program of independence, in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, to reach its completion in 1946. The Filipinos accepted the offer and the Independence Act became a sort of Independence Treaty by which the United States in agreement with the Filipino people undertook to free the Islands after a specified period of transition, under certain terms and conditions.

By the terms of the Act, drafted after years of discussion and controversy, the Filipinos were accorded autonomy in their internal affairs under a Commonwealth Government, whose broad outlines were laid down in the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

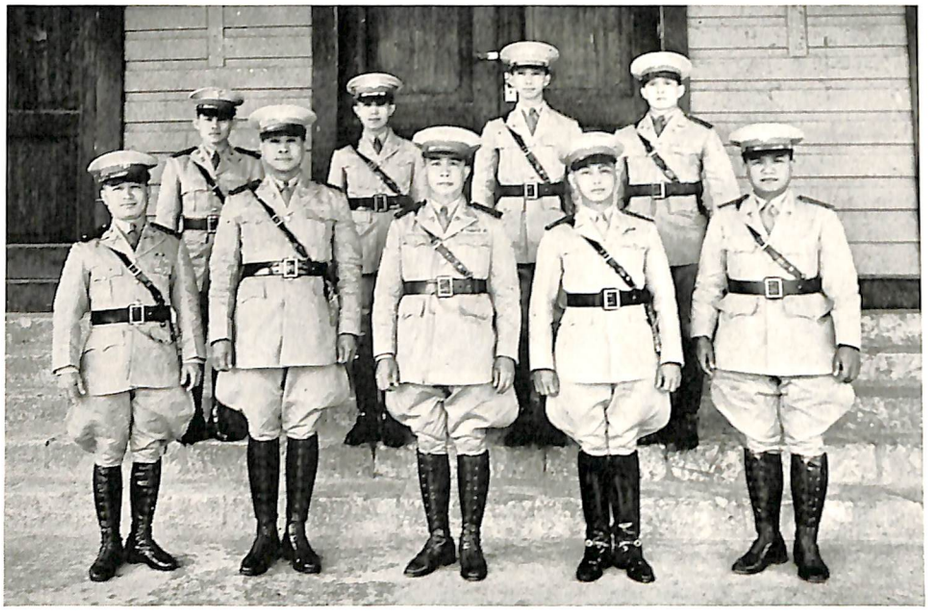
The United States government retained for itself, until 1946, broad but generally defined controls over the foreign relations, currency, tariffs, and national defense of the Islands. In these fields the United States was to be sovereign; in internal matters, covering the welfare of the people, the Filipinos' own duly elected government was to legislate and administer unhindered.

The Congress of the United States retains the right of legislation over the Islands as long as they remain under

*(Turn to Page 24)*

# An Army of Better CITIZENS

*By Father Edwin Ronan*



*Headquarters Staff of the Philippine Military Academy at Baguio.*

NO ONE can overlook the significance of the very first legislative act of the new Philippine Assembly following the inauguration of the Commonwealth on November 15, 1935. These lawmakers saw a fundamental need to be met, an international problem to be solved. Thus, their first instrument of law, The National Defense Act, provided for the establishment of the Philippine Army. Its theory, its composition, its methods, and the basic authority for all that has thus far been accomplished, as well as a guarantee of future progress and efficiency, was contained in that measure. Guided by Field Marshal Douglas McArthur and his staff, the training of both officers and men has progressed to a point where the Philippine Army has become an actuality—a small actuality, perhaps, but one fully warranting the heavy government expenditure entailed.

For more than three years I have been closely associated with this building process, able to observe the patience and devotion with which our officers work to bring out talent in the rank and file. Indeed, it has been a pleasure and a source of inspiration to appraise the sound philosophy underlying this army pattern. Its value to the manhood of the country and the nation's future security is beyond doubt.

The purpose behind this undertaking is not to foster military-mindedness. The glories of war have never been played up, nor has the ambition to challenge other nations on the field of battle been justified. The Constitution visualizes the Philippine Army solely as a defense mechanism, not as a potential means of expansion by subjugating neighboring states. Therefore, shorn of all emotional and unpatriotic patriotism, from the Chief of Staff down to the humblest Probationary Third Lieutenant, military training becomes a stern business aimed at developing the best in Filipino manhood. Our objective is to create no more professional soldiers than is absolutely necessary. Rather, we want a Citizen Army prepared and equipped to lay aside its civilian role in an emergency and defend its country if threatened.

A mere glance at our master schedule of training shows that the general staff has mapped out an efficient course of physical, mental and moral education, designed to build sound manhood and genuine citizenship. Primarily, of course, trainees learn the fundamentals of military science, in theory and in practice. These young men spend but five and a half months in the Army; not a minute of that time is lost. Daily exercises and drill, together with lecture and study periods, consume the major portion of the day. Regular discipline, a scientifically balanced diet, and careful medical and dental attention have wrought marvels in building up these young men bodily. The physical transformation that takes place during this short five and a half months is testimony to the value of this phase of army life. Our boys leave camp physically fit in the truest sense of the word.

A fairly large number of trainees come to us illiterate and, indeed, badly handicapped in meeting modern life. A well established department of adult education under the Plans and Training branch of the General Staff sets up in each class a school for illiterates and another for those somewhat more advanced. The educational projects embrace sound teaching in citizenship, patriotism and social responsibility generally. A steady, marked increase in the number of departing trainees who have met the literacy requirements and received certificates of satisfactory progress is our reward in the educational field.

High morale is so necessary in an army that little con-

structive good can be accomplished without it. Trainees come from all sections of the Islands, mingling with total strangers and *provincianos* from distant parts. Close attention, therefore, must be given to the task of assuring their proper assimilation into a compact body. There must be spirit, harmony, cooperation and a cheerful outlook. The chaplains are in a large degree responsible for realizing this particular phase of army morale. We might call it the tone or character of a given group; undoubtedly it produces greater zest and application in all lines of military training. No one appreciates this more than the officer-instructor.

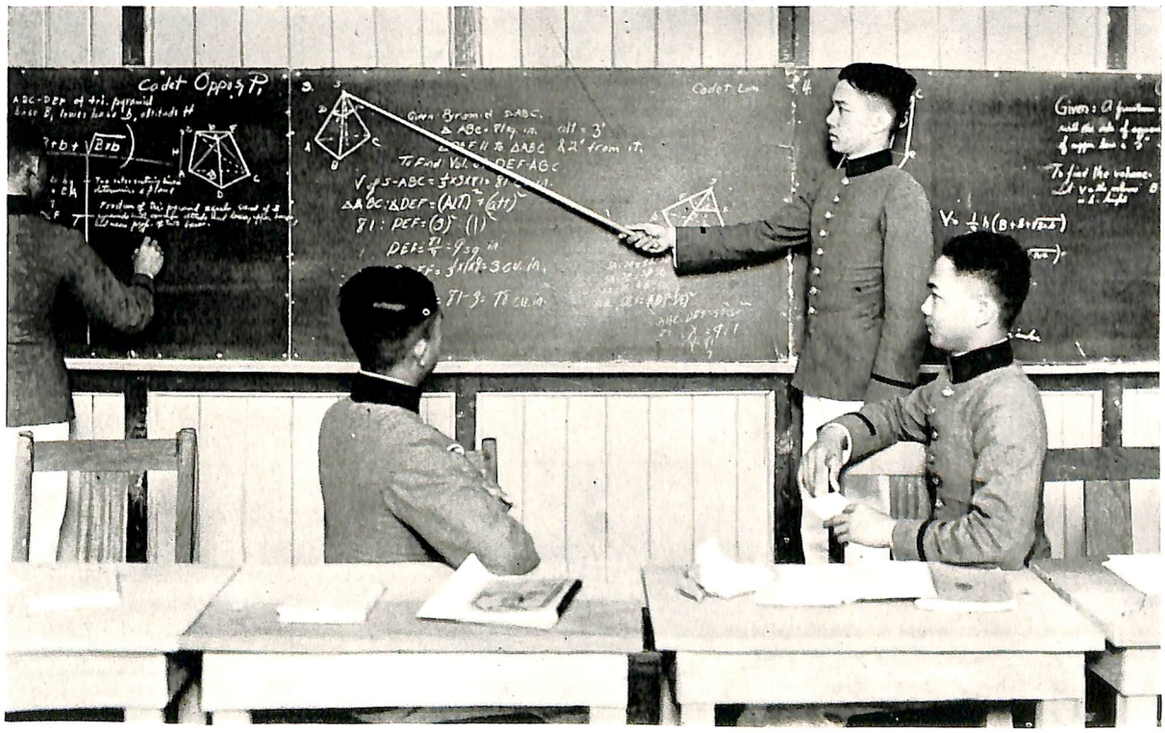
The Chaplain Service is one of the branches set up in every properly organized military force. The Philippine National Defense Act declares that "The chaplains shall have charge of the religious welfare of the Army." These men are drawn from the various religious bodies in the Islands in proportion to the number of adherents to each faith. Recognizing religious welfare as a fundamental need to be provided for, the training schedule establishes regular times during which the chaplains may accomplish their mission.

The profit to the Army and to the country at large in men with sound religious and moral character cannot be overstressed. The Chaplain Service is producing these men through religious services, instruction, moral lectures, and personal interviews and contacts. These activities are actively supported by commanding officers without exception. It goes without saying that the trainees, after their stay in the Cadres under such spiritual influence, return to their homes better men. It should be noted how generously they respond to the ministrations of their chaplains.

At present, approximately 120,000 young men throughout the Islands have seen service in our Cadres. The Army does not claim to have produced 120,000 finished soldiers, experts in any department. That has not been the object of the program. However, the Army does take much satisfaction in a job well done within the limits imposed by the time and means at its disposal. It is justly proud of its record. The Citizen Army thus established and trained has become a valuable asset to the country at large. Nor is its usefulness restricted to times of emergency and crisis.

President Quezon, with keen foresight and long-range vision, is studying a plan to do more for these young men. Following up the splendid start made by the Army, he would open new fields of greater opportunity. The training program has been a heavy load for the Commonwealth, so that nothing will be lost of the good accomplished, he will create an agency to guide and further their advancement, to keep them ever fit to serve God and country.

When the day of Independence breaks upon an eager and awaiting people, approximately 300,000 young citizens, army trained and well schooled in their civic obligations, will stand ready for the responsibility of defending a sovereign, free people. Should the necessity arise, they would be prepared to take to the field of battle to protect their Fatherland. ★




***Mathematics class at the Philippine Military Academy.***

# BLAST FURNACES *needed*

## The Philippines Has a Treasure In Iron Ore, but Lacks a Steel Industry That Can Take Advantage of the Good Fortune.

*By Stuart Lillico*

BY one of those quirks that Nature apparently delights in perpetrating, the Philippines stands almost alone in the Far East as a producer of iron ore. Japan proper has practically no such resources; Manchuria's two important iron deposits are of extremely low grade; there is a half-surveyed suspicion of ore in Chahar Province in North China. That is about all the experts have found.

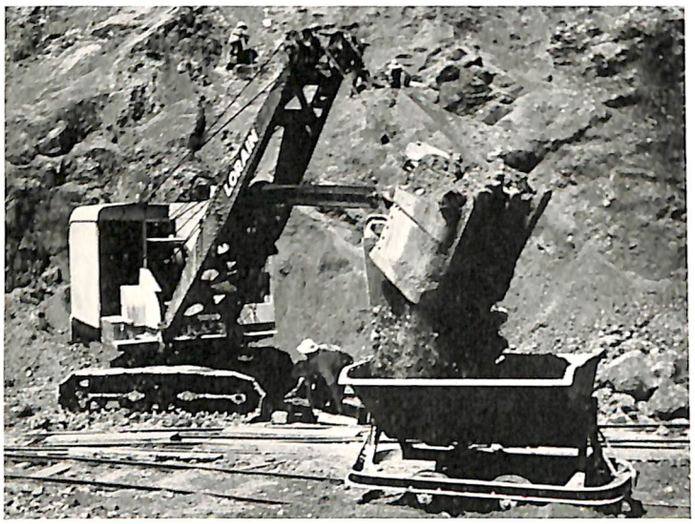
Consider the Philippines, on the other hand. Investigation to date has revealed upwards of a billion tons of ore, much of it of high quality. As the result of development in the past decade, iron stands next to gold in importance among Insular mineral resources.

However, two important facts must be borne in mind in connection with this booming industry. The first is that the entire output of Philippine iron mines goes to Japan. Nippon in 1940 paid approximately $3,000,000 for an estimated 1,260,000 tons of ore. In October alone, 91,000 tons were shipped northward by sea from the four important Philippine mines—Larap in Camarines Norte Province, Samar on half-wild Samar Island, Insular at Paracale, and Gold Star on Marinduque Island. Shipments vary widely according to market conditions, the availability of ships, and weather conditions. The figure has declined sharply each winter in the past.

The second important point is that the Philippine Islands have no steel industry of their own worth mentioning. If the Commonwealth's iron resources are to be exploited, the output must go to feed the furnaces of some industrial country, and none is available today but the hungry Nipponese blast furnaces.

Iron ore is known to exist in commercial quantities at half a dozen points in the Commonwealth. In addition to those already noted, deposits are being worked in the Bulacan district, immediately north of Manila; on northern Mindoro Island and in western Panay, south of Luzon. The Islands' most important iron ore deposit is not yet being exploited, however. The huge government-reserved deposit at Surigao, in the extreme northeastern corner of Mindanao, has been officially estimated at 500,000,000 metric tons, but recent surveys suggest the figure may be as large as a billion tons.

The Surigao deposit was discovered in 1912 by an American engineer who noted the terrain's similarity to the Nipe Bay deposit in Cuba. Subsequent investigation



***Modern Methods of Mining Reduce the Cost of Producing Philippine Iron Ore.***

revealed deposits ranging in thickness from seven to 48 feet, about 85 per cent accessible for mining. Nearby Dahikan Bay offered natural harbor facilities within easy reach of two ore bodies aggregating 268,000,000 tons. In short, Surigao comprises probably the finest collection of iron ore in the Far East.

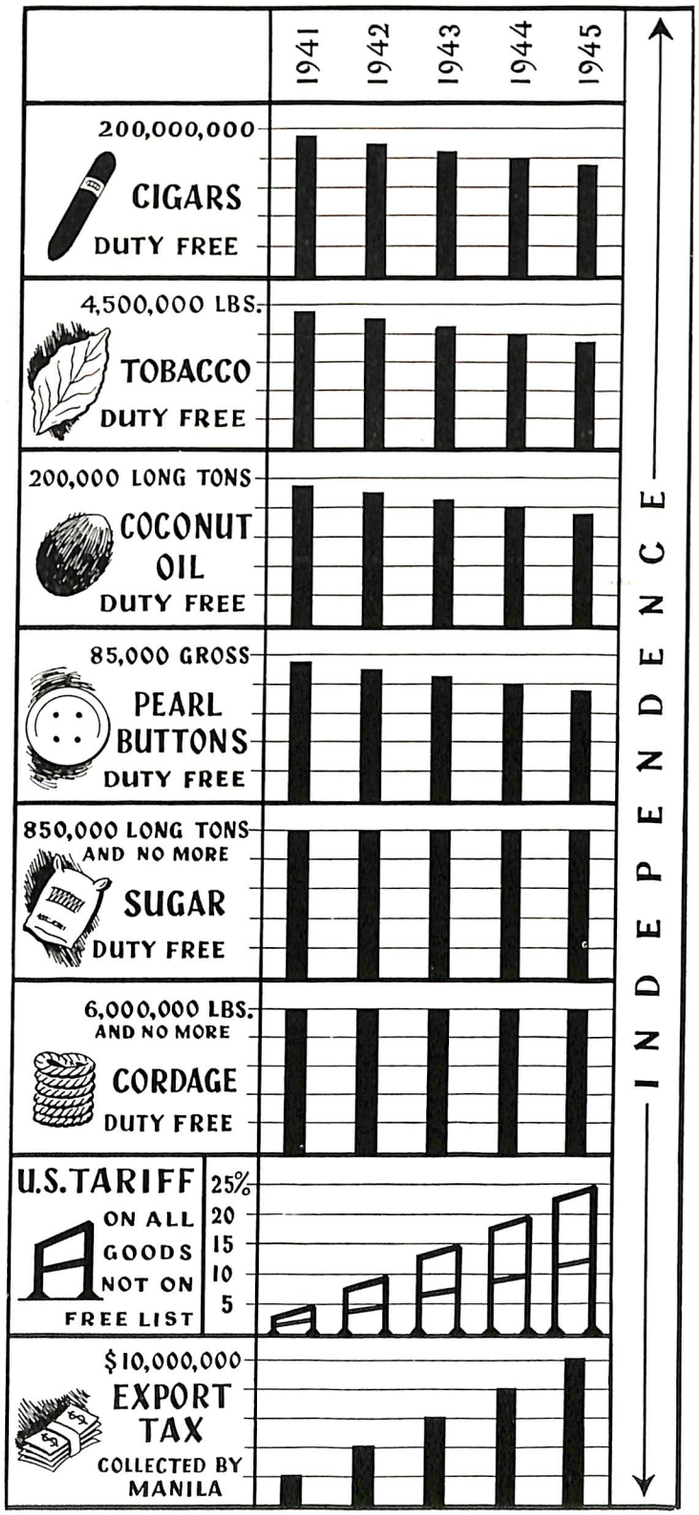
Soon after the Surigao wealth was discovered, the Insular government took steps to reserve the deposits for its own use. In 1914 the area was withdrawn from the public domain, and five years later the Philippine Legislature created a National Iron Company to exploit the deposit. Finally, in 1937 a program of intensive exploration and development was started. When current plans are carried out, power shovels working in open cuts will deliver ore to railway cars and a system of conveyor belts, which will dump the ore directly into the holds of ships in Dahikan Bay. From the standpoint of cheap and easy handling of the ore, Surigao is almost ideally laid out.

In one respect, however, exploitation is under a serious handicap. Surigao ore is excessively porous, tests revealing proportions of hygroscopic water as high as 37

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**The Commonwealth Government has decided, as a matter of national policy, to sell iron ore from National Development Company deposits only to the United States. No further leases of iron or oil lands will be made to private groups.**

# Economic Steps to Independence




JANUARY 1, 1941, marked the dawn of a new era in Philippine-American commerce. On that day, for the first time since free trade was established in 1909, the shipment of Insular goods to the United States was subject to a general restrictive levy. The imposition—5 per cent of the standard tariff rate—marked an important step in the program of preparing Philippine economy for independence in 1946. There also went into operation the first in a series of reductions in import quotas of special commodities.

Ever since passage of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act in 1909, the Philippines has been well inside the American tariff wall. Not only have Insular sugar, coconut oil, cigars, cordage, embroideries, canned pineapple, lumber, peanuts, straw hats and other goods entered the United States without duty or quota, but American iron and steel products, cotton goods, dairy products, cigarettes, gasoline, paper, electrical equipment, toilet articles and fruit—farm and industrial products of every sort—have gone to the Philippines without levy or hindrance.

At the time free trade was being discussed after the Spanish-American War, Philippine leaders expressed the fear that Insular economy would be warped by such a gift. They were right, for Island products were channelized naturally into the eager and highly protected American market at the expense of industries that might have competed in world marts.

When the Philippine Independence Act was passed by Congress in 1934, establishing a 10-year transition period beginning November 15, 1935, it provided for gradual elimination of dependence on the free American market. An export tax equalling 5 per cent of the American tariff was to be charged on all Philippine products except those on the existing free list. This tax would be increased annually by 5 per cent until 1946, when the Islands would no longer enjoy any preference. In addition, a duty-free quota was set for sugar (coinciding with the already operating AAA crop-control minimum of 850,000 long tons), an absolute limit was decreed for cordage (6,000,000 pounds annually), and a duty-free limitation of 200,000 long tons was established in coconut oil. These restrictions became effective upon inauguration of the Commonwealth on November 15, 1935.

For a variety of reasons many branches of Insular industry faced great difficulty in adapting themselves to the "weaning" process. One of the most important causes was the steady deterioration of normal trade throughout the world. Elaborate plans for opening new markets for

Philippine goods in Asia and the Old World had to be scrapped.

When it became apparent that many Philippine industries would be unable to survive the imposition of even the first 5 per cent levy, officials in Washington and Manila held an economic conference to study the problem intensively. The outcome was a series of recommendations, which in turn formed the basis of the 1939 Tydings-Kocialkowski amendments to the Independence Act.

Under the new program, plans for an all-inclusive export tax were dropped, and four of the Commonwealth's principal products were put on a quota basis beginning January 1, 1940, the quota to be decreased each year by 5 per cent. These items, and the quantities that were admitted free of duty during 1940, were as follows:

Cigars—200,000,000 cigars.
Scrap and filler tobacco—4,500,000 pounds.
Coconut oil—200,000 long tons.
Pearl buttons—850,000 gross.

The original quantitative duty-free limitations on sugar and rope—850,000 long tons and 6,000,000 pounds, respectively—set by the Independence Act (and modified by the Cordage Act of June, 1935) were retained, but the stipulation was added that not a single pound of cordage might be shipped beyond 6,000,000 pounds, even though the producers were willing to pay the full American duty. In this respect, the Islands are in a peculiar position, since foreign countries exporting cordage to the United States may ship any quantity they care to, provided the tariff is paid on entry.

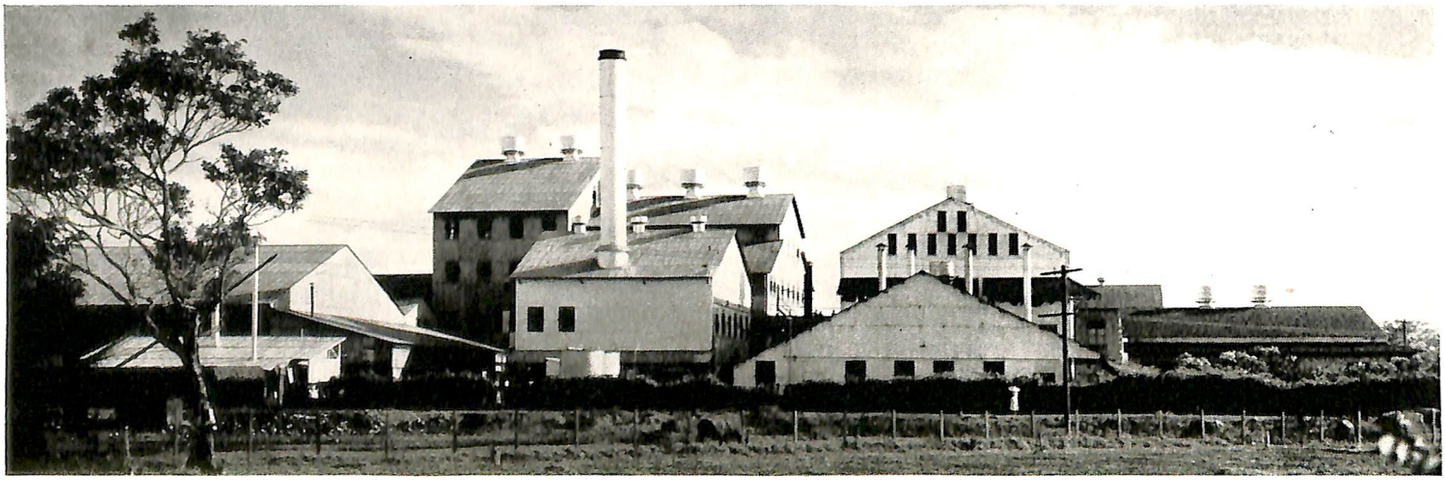
Another minor change, but one of considerable importance to Manila's expanding needlework trade, stipulated that the duty on embroidered goods be based on the actual increase in valuation resulting from the work done in the Philippines. This takes cognizance of the fact that most Manila needlework is for American firms who send half-finished clothing to the Islands to be decorated by dexterous and highly trained Filipino women.

Thus, except for cigars, filler and scrap tobacco, coconut oil and pearl buttons (which are under decreasing quotas), Philippine products enjoying American tariff protection will pay a percentage of the United States duties as export tax, as originally provided. Accordingly, since the first day of 1941 the cost of exporting most Philippine products to America has been materially increased. This annual rise in cost will continue until the Philippine Commonwealth becomes completely independent in 1946, when the Islands will be cut off completely from their protection in the American market.

The new export taxes are expected to yield approximately $35,000,000 in the next five years, assuming that shipments to the United States remain at their present volume. Of this total, about 90 per cent will be paid by sugar exporters. The money is earmarked for the complete retirement of the Philippine bonded debt in the United States, and is expected to put Insular finances on a sound footing in preparation for 1946, with a probable cash surplus of between $13,000,000 and $16,000,000.

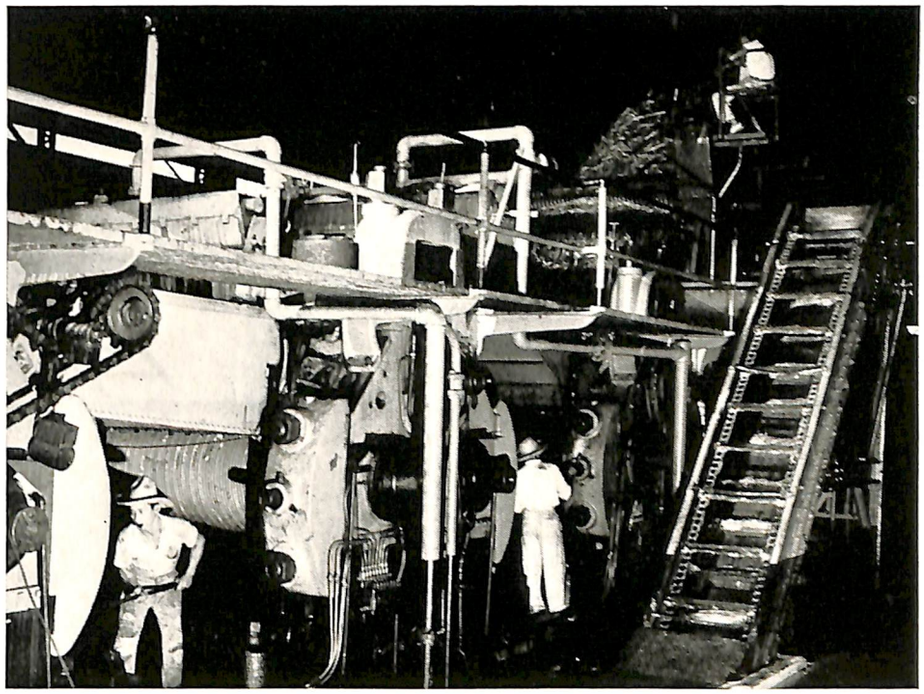
On the other side of the picture, although the amended Independence Act forbids a Philippine tariff on American goods, some decline in shipments is likely. This will be the result of a lowering of the general income in the wake of declining sales to the United States. In past years a slightly favorable merchandise balance has enabled the Islands to pay for expensive American industrial goods. Recently, however, the trend has been reversed and the Islands, instead of having a balance to meet freight, insurance and other invisible non-Philippine expenses, have been compelled to draw on the credit obtained through sales of gold and the refund of excise taxes by the United States Treasury.

This unfavorable tendency is principally due to the limitations on Philippine products already imposed by operation of the Independence Law within the past five years. The result has been a decline in both value and volume of Insular exports to the United States. This trend will be aggravated by the export tax and quota system that went into effect this year. ★



***Philippine Sugar, as Represented by the Insular Sugar Refining Plant Near Manila, Faces a Period of Readjustment in Preparation for Independence***

*American Machinery manufacturers have an important market in the Philippines.*



# THE Story THE MAGAZINES MISSED

*By Samuel Gaches*

IMAGINE a 50-car railroad train pulling out of Akron, Ohio, headed for deepwater terminals at Philadelphia. Simultaneously, another 50-car train is leaving Wenatchee, Washington, for Seattle. The first is loaded with rubber goods and machinery; the second with apples. The following day, similar trains chuff out of Detroit and Woonsocket, filled to capacity with automobiles and cotton textiles. And the next day the shipments are from the Imperial Valley of California and the cigarette factories of Durham, North Carolina. Every day of the year the procession continues. For each trainload, cash has been deposited in a safe American bank. This is the picture of the United States' export trade to the Philippine Commonwealth.

American newspapers and magazines during 1939 and 1940 published an interesting collection of articles dealing with the Philippines. The subject matter was diversified. The majority were "surveys," designed to prove that the Filipinos had changed their mind about the desirability of independence. The problem of defending the Islands—either as a detached nation or as an element in American grand strategy—was a favorite theme. Manila politics came in for attention. In addition, the presence of numerous Japanese colonists at Davao was viewed with alarm, and the general Nipponese "threat" was often considered.

There was some discussion of American investments in the Philippines and their future under independence. Writers made note of some extraordinarily successful gold mines. But, strangely enough, little attention has ever been paid to the one subject that is of immediate interest to millions of American farmers, factory workers, manufacturers, shippers and merchants—the $100,000,000 annual sale of American products to the Philippine Islands and the steady expansion of what is probably the United States' last normal overseas market. This is the story the magazines have missed.

The most encouraging element of this business is that it is steadily expanding. Just as the $100,000,000 total for 1939 exceeded the figures for 1938 by some 11 per cent, so the trade for 1940 is certain to be better than for the previous year. On the basis of 1939 returns, 105 different American products found their best overseas market in the Philippines. In 55 other cases, the Islands were second best. That is "big news" in the most fundamental sense of the phrase.

Fifty-five thousand American cars and trucks operate over some 9,000 miles of Philippine roads. About 7,000 miles are first-class surfaced national highways that have been built and maintained by the Commonwealth and the preceding governments. Manila imports more American automobiles and trucks than any other port in the Far East. Furthermore, the Philippines is the best Eastern market for American tire casings and tubes, and one of the best in the world.

Gasoline and fuel oil are major Philippine imports from the United States; the bulk of $3,073,754 worth of gasoline and $876,470 of oil bought in 1939 was American. Half a dozen oil companies have important investments in terminals, filling stations, agencies and equip-

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# LABOR... and the Commonwealth

*By Hon. Jose Avelino*

THE coming of the Americans in 1898 wrought many changes in the Philippine Islands, not only in political thought and institutions, but in social and economic life as well. For untold centuries prior to 1898, agriculture was almost the only occupation of the Filipinos. Their placid agrarian life was disturbed by Yankee enterprise; as the result, especially during the past two or three decades, the country has been going through a period of rapid industrialization. Coincident with this development, the working population has increased, while labor problems of all forms and magnitude have arisen.

In recent years particularly, labor problems have become relatively serious. Improvement of labor and living conditions and maintenance of harmony between Capital and Labor have required ever increasing attention from the law-makers. Every session of the Legislature sees the introduction of new labor measures.

The Philippine Constitution declares that "the promotion of social justice to insure the well-being and economic security of all the people should be the concern of the State," and that "the State shall afford protection to labor, especially to working women and minors, and shall regulate the relations between labor and capital in industry." Further, "the State may provide for compulsory arbitration."

The National Assembly has passed a number of laws to implement these provisions. Recent enactments, for example, provide for an eight-hour working day, prohibit Sunday labor without additional pay, regulate the time and manner of wage payment, extend the Workmen's Compensation Act, authorize the Secretary of Labor to promulgate safety regulations, and create a Court of Industrial Relations empowered to arbitrate and settle industrial and agrarian disputes.

While these laws have in a large measure improved working conditions, labor continues to be vocal. Filipino workers are now conscious of their rights and seek a better place in society. The cry for increased wages, union recognition and collective bargaining is particularly prominent. Fortunately, this fight has not been characterized by serious hostility and violence. However, Philippine unions have not yet acquired the strength and power that characterize labor in some other countries.

One of the first laws passed by the National Assembly protects the right of laborers to unite for collective bargaining. Nevertheless, many years may have to pass before our unions have sufficient coherence and strength to meet their employers on a footing of equality. In my opinion, the problem of how far the Government should go to bolster Labor's bargaining power is one that requires immediate solution.

Although labor demands continue, comparative quiet reigns today. Threats of strikes increase, but actual strikes are fewer. This may be because the Government has provided ample machinery for settling labor differences. Most demands are compromised, while many threatened strikes are averted through either mediation by the Department of Labor or arbitration by the Court of Industrial Relations. Employers and employes alike have learned to accept the intervention of these agencies as a matter of course. In most cases, the parties themselves seek it. These two agencies have made a distinct contribution to improving the conditions of the working class and bettering relations between Capital and Labor.

Social security legislation is now engaging the attention of both the Government and labor leaders. The Philippines has had an Employers' Liability Act since 1908, and a Workmen's Compensation Law for more than a decade. However, labor today demands protection from old age, sickness, unemployment and the like. Before long, concrete and definite proposals must be submitted to the National Assembly. The first is likely to be in regard to unemployment.

Coupled with widespread economic distress and worldwide unrest, the Philippines have many peculiar problems. Geography—separation of the Commonwealth into several thousand islands and islets—renders labor movement difficult; the seasonal character of many types of employment automatically throws laborers out of work at the expiration of certain periods every year; the exodus of young people from schools and colleges with no ready jobs at hand—all these account for the growing seriousness of unemployment in this country.

The Commonwealth Government realizes that most of its labor problems will continue for some time, being concomitants of industrial progress. In seeking the proper solution, the Administration is guided not only by local experience, but also by the experience of other countries, especially the United States. ★

# Spain IN THE PHILIPPINES

By Dr. David Rubio

Curator of the Hispanic Room at the Library of Congress, and Professor of Spanish-American History at Catholic University, Washington.

SPAIN'S bloodless conquest of the Philippine Islands is unique in the annals of colonization. The principal reason for this was that Magellan in 1521 found a disunited group of completely independent tribes. In addition, however, the phenomenal spread of Christianity through the archipelago gave the Spanish priests a hold on Filipino loyalty that made armed force largely unnecessary. Not until 1822—three centuries after Magellan—did Spain have to put a garrison in the Islands.

The history of Spain in the Philippines begins with Magellan's discovery of what he called the Islands of San Lazaro in recognition of the holy day on which he sighted them. Soon the navigator was on cordial terms with many of the native tribes. Peace pacts were ratified, and the "Indians" often brought food to the Spanish soldiers. However, on Mactan Island the Spanish did meet resistance, and it was there that Magellan died trying to cover the retreat of his men to their boats.

Actual settlement of the Philippines began in 1564 when Miguel Legazpi, aided by Andres de Urdaneta, an earlier adventurer turned Augustinian monk, arrived from Mexico with four ships and 400 men. When, at Cebú, Legazpi's efforts to win over the natives failed, he realized the necessity of proving the Spaniards' superiority at arms. Once this was done, however, the captain showed his tact and vision by making friendly pacts with the natives and befriending their leaders. It was this policy that won the Philippines for Spain without further bloodshed. When Legazpi died in 1572, the whole archipelago was under Spanish rule.



***St. Augustine Church in Manila Was Built by the Spaniards in 1599.***

One of the most interesting aspects of Philippine history is the rapid conversion of the native population to Christianity. The Augustinians came with Legazpi. In 1577 the Franciscans arrived, followed in 1581 by the Jesuits. The Dominicans came in 1587 and the Recollects in 1606. Ministers to bodily wants as well as spiritual needs, these priests found no difficulty in converting the natives to Catholicism. Morga, in describing the work of these missionaries, tells of the assiduity with which the natives embraced the Catholic faith. "No native province resists religion or does not want it," he wrote. The Filipinos attended sacraments with great devotion. Many times, because of the scarcity of priests, they had to wait a whole day to reach the confessional box.

The effect of Christianity on the life of the people was notable. Woman's position was elevated, temperance was encouraged, slavery was lessened and usury was attacked. That the real conquest of the Philippines was accomplished by these missionaries is shown by the ridiculously small military force maintained to support the Catholic king.

The missionaries, of course, had another important effect on Philippine life. The native culture was submerged almost completely by an incoming tide of Spanish learning and tradition.

The first schools were parochial, where students learned the precepts of Christianity while studying reading and writing. In music, Filipinos showed great adaptability: from the earliest days Manila had splendid choirs. Even in the provinces, this educational process went on constantly. Land grantees were required to instruct their slaves in the Faith, as well as in reading and writing, when no friars were near.

Slaves were also taught arts and trades, for which they showed great aptitude. The women quickly mastered needlework.

In 1593 the friars brought Manila its first printing press. As publishing facilities increased, many works that we consider monumental even today appeared. "Flora de Filipinas," published in Manila by the great Fray Manuel Blanco, has never been surpassed.

In 1601 the Jesuits founded the College of San Jose.

*(Turn to Page 19)*

*Readers may obtain copies of this map without charge by writing t*

PHILIPPINES, 2362 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D. C.

# FILIPINO WOMEN

## *Make a New World*

***By Pilar N. Ravelo***



***Mrs. Josefa Llanes Escoda, Organizer of the Philippine Girl Scout Movement.***

FORTY YEARS of American rule has revolutionized woman's position in the Philippines. Three or four decades ago she was content in her role as "queen" within the four walls of her home; today, she is a political power and a force for national progress.

Prior to the coming of Magellan in 1521, Filipino women enjoyed equality with men. Queen Sima and Princess Urduja were among the women rulers who administered laws as efficiently as the men did. They held the family purse, engaged in business, and were economic consultants to their husbands. Philippine court records are full of instances in which a woman took up her husband's fight as her own. But feminine prowess was nullified under Spanish rule. Women were relegated to the background. The man became lord and master.

With the arrival of the Americans in 1898 and the introduction of liberal public education, women awakened and began to demand observance of their rights. The first institution of learning for women—the *Instituto de Mujeres*—was established by Rosa Sevilla de Alvero in 1900. As early as 1902, agitation for better laws was started by *La Liga Femenina de la Paz.* In 1905, Miss Concepcion Felix organized the *Asociacion Femenista Filipina.* Among its aims were the suppression of immorality, the regulation of work in factories, elimination of the practice of allowing parents to parcel out their children as servants in payment of debts, and the selection of women for municipal and provincial education councils. Though this group accomplished little in a concrete sense, its aims served as a standard for future years.

In 1912, two famous suffragettes, Carrie Chapmann Catt and Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Holland, visited the Philippines and urged the women to join the world feminist movement. The first woman's club was founded as the result, with Sofia Reyes de Veyra as one of the incorporators. From this club stem the 900 women's clubs now found throughout the Philippines. Agitation for feminine suffrage followed, but the movement was hopelessly premature. Not until 1918, when Governor General Francis Harrison, in his message to the Philippine Legislature, recommended votes for Filipino women, did the idea receive any popular support. But although bill after bill was introduced, nothing concrete resulted.

The women were persistent, however, and in 1933, Governor General Frank Murphy signed a feminine suffrage bill. Before the bill could take effect, the Commonwealth Constitution was drafted, stipulating that women would be granted the vote only if 300,000 went to the polls at a special plebiscite wtihin two years and signified their approval. As the result of a strenuous campaign, the women obtained about 500,000 votes in 1937. Today, many elective positions are held by women.

An aftermath of the suffrage victory was a demand for eradication of obsolete laws in the Civil Code. The first result was amendment of the *paraphernal* law, which gave the husband unqualified control over his wife's property. As the result of revision, women may now dispose of their own property whenever they wish, and husbands cannot touch it without permission.

A year ago the Philippine Association of University Women submitted to the Speaker of the National Assembly eight proposed laws to improve the legal status of women. To date, however, no action has been taken.

Few movements progress without leaders. Typical of the Filipino women who have led the struggle for emancipation are Mrs. Asuncion Arriola Perez, executive secretary of the Associated Charities; Mrs. Pilar Hidalgo Lim, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs of the Philippines, and Mrs. Josefa Llanes Escoda, chairman and organizer of the Girl Scout Movement of

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# Can the COMMONWEALTH Buy Public Health?

*By Dr. Sixto Y. Orosa*

IN 1904 the Philippine Insular government appropriated $149,100 for public health purposes. By 1938 the figure had risen to $2,191,963, the equivalent of 19 cents for every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth. If municipal and provincial expenditures on health work is added, the figure rises to 22.5 cents per capita.

This steady increase in appropriations for public health in the Philippine Islands speaks well for the progressive nature of the government. Nevertheless, our physicians are not satisfied.

"Just a little more money," they plead, "and we'll give our nation the best health record in the Far East."

As proof of what "just a little more money" will do they point to the record of some of the big Philippine sugar "centrals." Their annual expenditure on health and sanitation averages slightly more than the government's; the increase, however, has distinctly improved sickness and mortality records. As their immediate goal, government health men want Manila and the provinces to raise their appropriations to 50 cents per capita.

To show where today's appropriations for public health go, let us look at a typical province and a typical town. Excellent examples are the province of Occidental Negros and the town of Silay, one of the most prosperous in that part of the Commonwealth.

In accordance with the Philippine law, the province devotes at least 5 per cent of its total budget to health work. In addition, each municipality uses 5 per cent of its income for the same purpose. This fund is occasionally augmented by grants from Manila for the purchase of medicine or the construction of new dispensaries. Thus, in 1939 a total of $46,500 was available, of which 75 per cent was used for salaries.

Occidental Negros has 24 towns and one city, with a total population of 753,788. The province is divided into 19 sanitary districts, each with a physician in charge. Populations of these districts range from 25,000 to 66,000. At Bacolod City, the provincial capital, a government general hospital has 100 beds. Scattered through the province are four maternity hospitals, 32 child health centers, and 27 dispensaries and charity clinics.

Fifteen physicians are employed in the maternity hospitals, while the general hospital at Bacolod City has three resident physicians (including the director) and four interns. Each of the child health centers has a qualified nurse, and the province has 62 licensed midwives who have completed at least a year's training in a maternity hospital. Scattered through the province are 52 sanitary inspectors—an average of one inspector to each 15,000 population.

The city of Bacolod and two other towns have running water. Other sections of the province have a total of 586 artesian wells. Although this is an average of 21 wells to a town, actually several have more than a hundred, while two have none at all.

Occidental Negros boasts of 158 physicians in private practice. A few of these are in the employ of the province's sugar "centrals." All of the 17 "centrals" and three large lumber mills have their own hospitals or infirmaries. Two of these industrial hospitals are particularly well managed, and one enjoys the reputation of being better equipped than any in Manila itself.

In considering the results of this situation, it should be borne in mind that Occidental Negros is one of the richest provinces in the Commonwealth, that its total of hospitals, infirmaries and clinics is somewhat above the national average (some provinces have no maternity hospitals at all), that the sanitary facilities are better than average and that the per capita health appropriation is greater than most other provinces. The mortality rate in 1939 was 16.82. The figure for the entire Commonwealth was 16.53, and for the United States, 10.7. Of the Occidental Negros deaths, 92.97 per cent occurred without medical attention. In other words, although this province has a generally favorable health record, more time and money must be spent before western standards are approached.

Now let us examine the town of Silay, the "Paris of Negros" and one of the most progressive in the province. Its population in 1939 was 39,571. The Silay sanitary division is under the direction of a physician, assisted by four nurses and two sanitary inspectors. There is a child health center, and a 16-bed maternity hospital with a physician, two nurses and four midwives. One nurse visits government schools, treating skin diseases and similar minor ailments.

The 10 private physicians in active practice in Silay are generally alert and well trained. About 25 per cent of their service is rendered to the poor without charge. The big provincial hospital in Bacolod City is only 10 miles away by an asphalt road. Nevertheless, in spite of these comparatively favorable facilities, only 16 per cent of those who died in 1939 had medical attendance. Actually, only 8 per cent can be said to have had adequate medical service prior to death, since many of the rest were seen by the doctor only on the last day.

It is interesting to note that about 75 per cent of

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# Crossroads OF THE WORLD

*By E. Wallace Moore*

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—all 7,000 of them—stand at the crossroads of the great Oriental trade routes. Rich in agriculture and minerals, its people an easy-going, lovable, happy-spirited lot, the Archipelago in all its overpowering beauty and natural wealth has for centuries tempted empire-builders. The mark left by repeated invaders, oriental and occidental, is evident in Las Filipinas today. The people are in the truest sense of the word a blend of the East and the West, of old and new, of progressive and conservative.

The Philippines is fast becoming a focal point for world travelers. This has been emphasized by the arrival of Pan American Airways' giant Clippers which maintain excellent service from Manila eastward to San Francisco and westward to Hongkong, and are preparing to push southward to Singapore. N.Y.K. and the American President Lines, the Dutch K.P.M. and the Canadian Pacific Lines, offer a wide range of surface accommodations, bringing the most out-of-the-way parts of the world within easy reach.

Access to the Philippines, which for so long was inadequately served and in consequence received little consideration from the intending traveler, has converted these beautiful, healthful, tropical islands into a first-rate tourist attraction. Furthermore, the Commonwealth is the only country outside the Western Hemisphere which Americans are free to visit today.

Here is novelty; a fascinating native charm; a gracious way of living surviving from the days of old Spain. Here is variety. No land offers more.

First of all, there is Manila, a growing port and capital of the ambitious young Philippine Commonwealth, a city of modern convenience that retains its medieval charm and the tempo of native life. Furthermore, hotel facilities are famous throughout the East; the Manila Hotel is talked about wherever world travelers congregate.

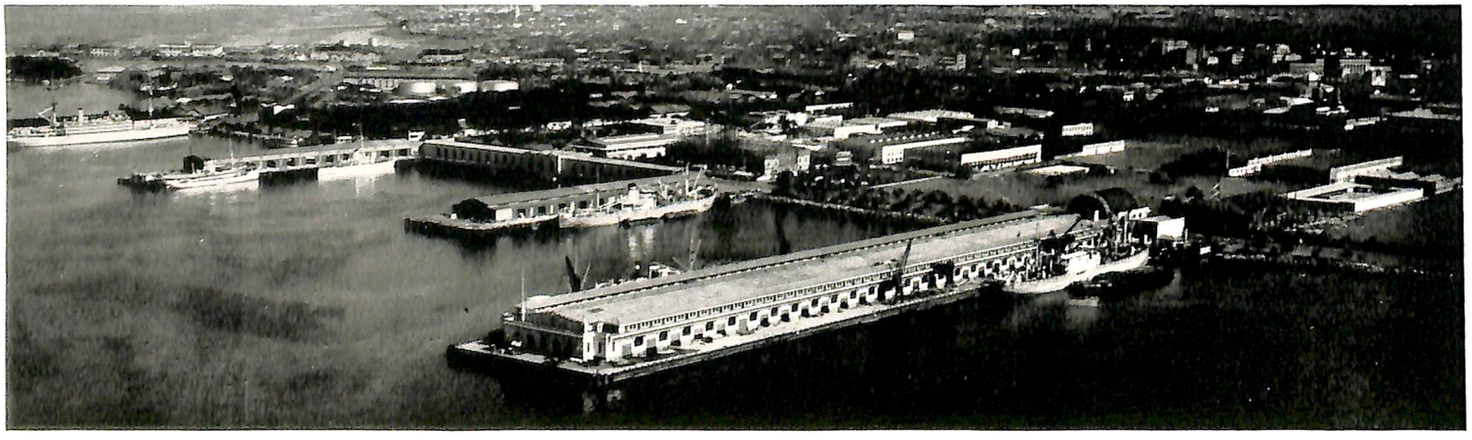
In northern Luzon, the traveler sees mountain people living as most men lived 2,000 years ago, building miraculous rice terraces and storing precious mountain water. Native cloth of great beauty is woven from pineapple and maguey fibers as it was done in Moses' day.

In the southern islands he visits the enormous sugar "centrals" and abaca plantations, the coconut groves and rattan forests. Still another mode of living prevails here, the nipa hut built high above the ground on bamboo stilts, with a bamboo ladder in lieu of steps.

Still farther south are the Moros—Mohammedans who came from Sumatra in the remote past and brought their culture and belief with them. Here, in and about picturesque Jolo, are pearl divers, gorgeous brasswork, fine steel blades, hand-wrought goods of the most primitive and delicate sorts. Here the Sultan of Sulu lives, surrounded by his 300 or more wives.

Of variety, there is no end for the adventurous traveler who comes to the Philippines.

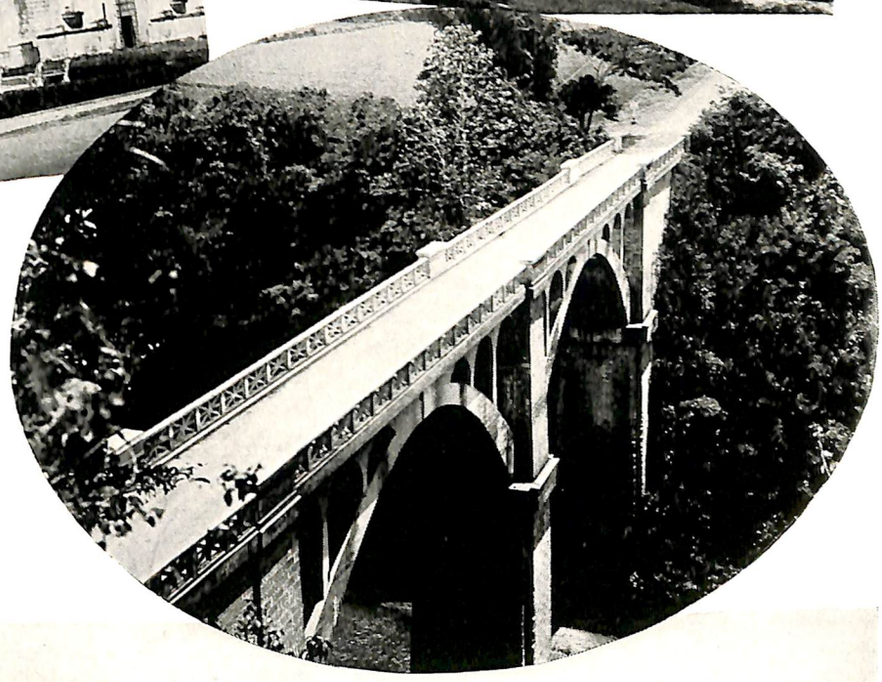
Travel to and from the Islands is no longer difficult or complicated. Arrangements can be made by any reliable tourist agency. Once arrived at Manila, the visitor can depend on the Philippine Tourist Bureau, a semi-official agency of the Commonwealth Government, to facilitate his travels to any part of the 7,000 islands that comprise Las Filipinas. ★



*At Manila's Piers, Ships of all Nationalities Dock.*







**Upper Left:** ***Old Spanish Church at Capiz.***

**Upper Right:** ***Taal Vista Lodge, Near Manila.***

**Right:** ***Highway Bridge at Sabang, Batangas Province.***



***President Quezon on the Tagatay Links, Cavite.***

# THE ISLANDS WATCH

## Congress' Actions

*By Julius C. Edelstein*

THE PHILIPPINES, like other areas under the American flag, will watch Congress during the coming year for actions having a direct or indirect impact upon their national life. It is sometimes forgotten that 16,000,000 Filipinos are as immediately affected by congressional legislation as the citizens of Wisconsin or Rhode Island.

In a closely knit world, where economic relations span oceans and continents without regard for distance, even locally-directed legislation, designed to affect only the sharecroppers of Louisiana or the migrant farm workers of Colorado, may have a direct and powerful effect in the most distant *barrios* of the Philippines.

The legislature of the Commonwealth Government, under its Constitution, has complete power over the internal economy and affairs of the island nation. But Congress retains and often exercises a power to legislate on matters of tremendous concern to the Philippines. It was for this reason that the Tydings-McDuffie Act provided that the Philippines should be represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner, who should have the privilege of participating in debates and deliberation, but not the right to vote. In practice the Commissioner concerns himself only with legislation which has an effect upon the Philippines. The range of such legislation, however, is tremendous.

Legislation to renew or replace the present sugar quota control system must inevitably affect the Philippines, since the Islands supply approximately one-seventh of the sugar requirements of the United States. Any attempt to reduce the Philippine quota would raise the entire subject of the mutual obligations entered into by the United States and the Filipino people under the terms of the Independence Act. Nevertheless some sugar interests have discussed the possibility of curtailing the Philippine quota at the current congressional session.

Any revisions of the present monetary structure of the United States would have the most immediate repercussion in the Islands. The Philippine *peso* is tied to the American dollar and any readjustments in the gold content of the one would reflect on the buying power of the other. Moreover, the Philippines has been supplying large amounts of gold to the United States, and any shift in the value of gold would be a matter of intimate concern to Insular economy.

Through its copra and coconut oil industry the Philippines has a tremendous interest in measures affecting the fats and oils market of the United States. Proposals to increase or decrease the internal revenue or processing tax on coconut oil, or to give a competitive advantage to cottonseed oil would have an immediate reaction in the coconut plantations of the Philippines.

Previous Congresses have provided that processing taxes collected on Philippine sugar should be repaid to the Commonwealth treasury. There is also an authorization on record for the payment to the Philippines of approximately $24,000,000 to compensate for the losses suffered by the Philippine Government when its currency reserves, deposited in dollars in the United States treasury, were reduced through devaluation of the American dollar. Both these authorizations may figure in proposals for defense expenditures in the Philippines.

The entire subject of national defense, which will most certainly preoccupy the next Congress, and probably several subsequent Congresses, is of immediate interest to the Philippines. The Commonwealth is on the outer rim of the American defense establishments in the Pacific Ocean. The Asiatic Fleet is stationed at Manila, and American troops man the main strategic points in the Islands. Defense measures contemplated by the American Government have as great significance for the Commonwealth, for its security and future relations with both the Far East and the Western Hemisphere, as for the security of New York and San Francisco.

A move to fortify Guam—or to abandon Guam—has as great meaning for Manila as for Washington.

Similarly, the Congress with its broad power to levy embargoes, affect foreign policy and, in the last analysis, to declare war, has a supreme and ultimate influence on the lives and fate of all Filipinos. The deliberations of the 77th Congress will be as closely watched in Manila as in any city of the United States. ★

# Professor *in* Government

RUPERT EMERSON—or Dr. Rupert Emerson—has been director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department of the Interior since May 2, 1940, having succeeded Dr. Ernest Gruening, who was named Governor of Alaska a year ago. Emerson is still a stranger to many of those interested in Philippine and territorial affairs, mainly because he is a modest unostentatious figure who prefers getting work done to being seen.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes brought Emerson directly from Harvard University where Emerson was—and is—a Professor of Government. Emerson has taken a leave of absence from Harvard, where he had taught for 13 years, to try himself at this new job.

The Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions has administrative jurisdiction, as the functionary of the Secretary of the Interior, over the Philippines (as long as the Commonwealth remains under United States sovereignty), Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, and Alaska. The exact duties of the Director, and the exact nature of his administrative jurisdiction are problems which are daily being worked out by rule-of-thumb, giving added zest and importance to Emerson's job.

Before his appointment, Emerson had never held a public post, nor had he been involved in politics. He spent considerable time in the Far East, during 1932 and 1933, collecting material for a book on British administration in Malaya and Netherlands government in the Dutch East Indies. The book, "Malaysia, A Study in Direct and Indirect Rule," is a standard book on the affairs of that region.



***Dr. Rupert Emerson***

Emerson himself is a physical stand-out because of his extraordinary height, and his lean and friendly demeanor. He looks very much like a campus figure, dressing plainly and in keeping with his scholastic background. He has a sharp face, a drawl, and the plain engaging personality of a man interested in people as well as in personalities.

Starting virtually from "scratch" in Philippine affairs, Emerson has become extraordinarily well acquainted with Philippine politics and economics, and now plays a vigorous role in Insular developments in Washington. ★

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***Spain in the Philippines*** **(from Page 11)**

which flourished until the Jesuits were expelled in 1768. In 1611 this university was incorporated into the University of Santo Tomás, giving courses in medicine and pharmacy. The Pontifical University of Santo Tomás, founded by Fray Miguel de Benavides with a bequest of 1,500 pesos, offered instruction in theology, philosophy and the humanities, as well as the learned professions of those days. The university today is the oldest under the American flag, and its influence throughout the centuries has been tremendous.

Nor was the missionaries' work restricted to spiritual or literary fields. They built Manila—with their own hands in many cases. Chirino, recalling the work of Father Antonio Sedeño, a Jesuit, tells us that Father Sedeño not only "moved stones by his eloquence" but also inspired the archbishop to build the first stone house in Manila. Personally directing its construction, he taught the natives to hew stones, to burn lime and to plan buildings. So popular did he become because of his skill and so anxious was he to help the people with their problems that practically all of his time was given to building. Chinese decorators and painters were hired to adorn churches and monasteries. The first fort constructed in Manila, El Guia, was done under the padre's direction. Largely because of Father Sedeña's work, Manila today is, architecturally speaking, one of the pleasantest cities of the East.

As for the government of the Islands, the main change brought about by the Spaniards was the creation of a strong central regime. They did not abolish the existing local governments. It was not Spanish policy to trample underfoot and completely disregard existing native administration, no matter how poor it was. At the head of each *barrio* or local unit was a *cabeza de barangay*. As these minor *barangayes* were grouped into larger units or towns, the former *datos* were elected captains and "little governors." Gradually the several social classes were suppressed.

The policy of the home government toward the "Indian," whether Aztec or Malayan, was always one of great concern for his spiritual and material welfare. There is no doubt that some governors disregarded completely the famous *Leyes de Indias* (Laws of the Indies), but most seem to have done their best to improve the conditions of the native. Santiago de Vera, one of the most enlightened Philippine governors, commissioned Father

*(Turn to Page 23)*

*Filipino Women Make New World* **(from Page 14)**

the Philippines. Their stories are the history of the feminist campaign in the Islands, and their achievements are those of all Filipino women.

No one in the Philippines has worked harder for the poor than has Asuncion Arriola Perez, executive secretary since 1923 of the government-supported Associated Charities. In recognition of her work, President Quezon appointed her to the official committee to study and revise the Eight Hour Labor Law, and recently Mrs. Perez was given a place on the National Security Board. She is the only feminine member of either of these groups. The National Unemployment Council, which she organized, was forerunner of the National Unemployment Board (now called the National Relief Administration).

Mrs. Perez' work is not confined to social welfare. She contributes articles to magazines regularly and has written "Love, Courtship and Marriage," a book based on actual marital cases brought to her attention. She lectures on social work at the University of the Philippines and at the Union College in Manila, and is an active leader of the feminist movement. Mrs. Perez is the wife of the director of the Bureau of Science Library and is the mother of three children.

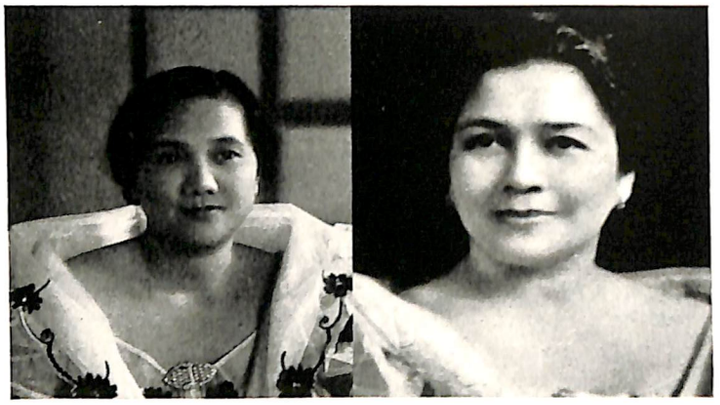
In 1936, Mrs. Perez represented the Philippines at the National Conference of Social Workers at Atlantic City, and the same year she made a study of social conditions among Filipino laborers in America. On this trip she also represented the Methodist Chuch of the Philippines at the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Columbus, Ohio.

A militant suffragist, leader of half a million Filipino women in the suffrage plebiscite, president since 1931 of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, an efficient housewife and the mother of five children—these are a few of the accomplishments of Pilar Hidalgo Lim. Genial and energetic, Mrs. Lim has become as prominent as her husband, Brigadier General Vincente Lim of the Philippine Army, the first Filipino to be graduated from West Point.

An honor graduate from the State University in 1913, Mrs. Lim spent 10 years of quiet married life before she accompanied Major Lim to the United States in 1924. At that time she distinguished herself by a series of lectures before American women's organizations. On their return to Manila, Mrs. Lim became active in club work and in 1931 was elected president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, a post to which she has been re-elected five consecutive times.

It was during her third term that the women's suffrage drive reached its climax. Mrs. Lim headed the National Council of Women which mapped the 1937 plebiscite campaign; she and other leaders stumped the provinces and remote towns to appeal to the feminine population. As a result, the suffragettes polled 447,725 votes, greatly exceeding the number required by the Constitution.

But this was only the beginning. Mrs. Lim, through



***Mrs. Perez*** ***Mrs. Lim***

her 900 women's clubs all over the Philippines, undertook feminine political education, too. She and her helpers organized nursery classes, set up diet kitchens to train housewives, established homecraft classes and began a sweeping campaign against illiteracy, sending teachers into the field to instruct illiterates. Now, the NFWC is training women in a wide variety of "emergency" activities, such as first aid and home hygiene, making bandages, sewing clothes, child nursing, food conservation, and recruiting for volunteer work.

For organization work and administrative ability, Josefa Llanes Escoda is supreme. She organized the first Boys' Club in 1937, initiated a National Girls' Week in 1936 and founded the Girl Scout Movement of the Philippines.

As field secretary of the Anti-Leprosy Society and as social organizing secretary of the anti-tuberculosis section of the Bureau of Health, Mrs. Escoda has visited almost every corner of the Philippines. She organized the first leper rehabilitation service for the Philippine Anti-Leprosy Society in 1929; a report on her findings was considered most important by the Leonard Wood Memorial.

Mrs. Escoda is never without friends. A year ago, while abroad to study Girl Scouting, she charmed many an American audience with her talks on the Philippines. On her return she organized the Girl Scout Movement of the Philippines, which was incorporated and chartered in May, 1940, by the National Assembly. She is presently training a corps of leaders who will organize troops in all parts of the Philippines.

Largely through her ability as an organizer, the NFWC has steadily grown in scope and activities. Mrs. Escoda is still connected with the Bureau of Health as editor of the *Health Messenger*, and she maps annual child health day celebrations in the Philippines. She is a member of the Textbook Board and the only woman member of the advisory committee of the Community Assemblies for the Promotion of Adult Education. But her life ambition is to organize Girl Scout troops throughout the Philippines. Despite her activities, however, this petite woman still keeps an attractive home for her husband, Antonio Escoda, a Manila newspaper man, and two lovely children, Antonio Jr. and Maria Teresa.★



*Samuel Gaches*

ment. Diesel engines (chiefly American) at Insular mines raised the demand for fuel oil to $2,641,506 that year. Altogether, the Philippines ranks as one of the best overseas markets for American motor vehicles and equipment, and as one of the best gasoline and oil markets except under the extraordinary opportunities of war.

The Commonwealth is America's premier overseas customer for cotton textiles, too. Approximately 300,000 acres of Southern land are required to furnish the raw cotton used in the production of textiles and thread sold every year in the Islands. The demand for the finest cotton fabrics grows alongside the purchases of such staple goods as sheetings, khakis, denims and prints.

Philippine imports of iron and steel products—chiefly from the United States—top $1,000,000 a month. They totaled $12,471,058 during 1939. The trend is steadily upward. In common with all Commonwealth trade, it is strictly on a cash basis; no forced exchanges, blocked currency or barter deals complicate this commerce with the Philippines, whose public works program is constructive and substantial.

American flour sales to the Philippines last year took the output from an estimated 340,000 acres of wheat land. The total was 4,076,769 bags, with an invoice value of $2,638,510. American flour used in the Philippines fully loads ten 10,000-ton ships a year. Cargoes of thousands of tons arrive at Manila and Cebu at frequent intervals. Growth in the number of bakeries is large, both in Manila and in the provinces. The Islands form America's best wheat-flour market overseas, and the demand promises to grow.

The same is true of electrical goods; the Philippines buys 85 per cent of its requirements of such material from American factories. Sales came to $2,444,000 in 1936, $3,534,000 in 1937, and $3,259,000 in 1938. Imports in 1939 were invoiced at $3,824,921 and came mainly from American factories.

Insular industry has been featured by a growing use of power in small factories. Home building is active in the Philippines, increasing the demand for electric lights. The country has more than 50,000 licensed radio receiving sets and four broadcasting stations—three in Manila and one at Cebu.

Popular American cigarettes, sold in every Philippine town and village, pay only Philippine revenue taxes and therefore are cheaper than they are in the United States. Consequently the Philippines (although it consumes millions of domestic cigarettes) buys more tobacco products from America than it sells to the United States. The Islands are, in fact, America's leading overseas market for cigarettes, cigar leaf and plug tobacco.

America furthermore finds in the Philippines a good market for canned sardines, pilchards, salmon and mackerel. Transpacific imports in 1939 included 22,589 cases of canned mackerel, three times as much as Japan sold. Of sardines and pilchards, America sold the Philippines 215,649 cases in 1939, against 40,854 cases from Japan and 7,102 from Europe. Thus the American business was more than five times Japan's, and about 30 times Europe's. The tariff (from which American goods are exempt) is low; business is competitive.

The Philippine milk market is a good one and it is rapidly expanding. Some 88,000 cases of evaporated milk were imported in 1921; 1939's figure was 737,280 cases —nearly eight and a half cans in 1939 for each can in 1921. In the interim, single year increases were more than 45 per cent. As the country lacks succulent meadow-grasses for dairy herds, imports of milk seem sure to continue indefinitely in larger and larger annual shipments. The same is true of canned foods generally. The Filipino has become one of the American grocer's best customers.

The Philippines buy $120,000 worth of fresh fruits and nuts abroad every month. Most of this $1,440,000 annual business is with California and the Pacific Northwest. New highways and commercial trucklines have made American apples and oranges staples in shops throughout the provinces. They are stocked in every town. Grapes are in the same demand. Thanks to refrigerator ships and cold storage facilities in Manila and Cebu, this fruit reaches Filipino customers in prime condition.

American meats sold in the Philippines in 1939 were invoiced at $526,637. A typical single order of pork—whole carcasses frozen and shipped in cold storage—placed by a Manila butcher shop meant the sale in some mid-western town of four carloads of 250-pound hogs. Such orders are frequent throughout the year; despite the increasing production of both beef and pork in the Philippines, the demand for prime American meat increases.

The quantity of canned meat bought annually in the Philippines probably still exceeds that of fresh meat, however. The growth of such industries as mining has given the business a material fillip, as has the cosmopolitan life of Manila.

American trade in the Philippines runs wholly on its own power, without governmental loans or subsidiaries. Because it has increasing population behind it, this commerce comprises one of the few bright spots in the foreign trade of the United States. That is the story the magazines forgot.★

***Blast Furnaces Needed*** **(from Page 6)**

per cent. The result is an alarming increase in ocean shipping charges, which in turn means a serious cut in the mine's profits.

Although exceeded in potential importance by the Surigao deposit, the operations of the Samar Mining Company are today the largest in the Commonwealth. Approximately 170,000 tons was produced in September, 1940. Since operations started in February, 1938, the entire output has gone to Japan under contract.

Geologically speaking, Samar Island is only half explored, even today, so it is not surprising that the discovery of commercial iron deposits had to wait until 1934. When investigation showed an immediate reserve of about 1,800,000 tons of hematite ore, averaging 60 per cent iron, development work was organized at once. Operation is relatively simple and inexpensive, being accomplished with open cuts, a short railroad and endless-belt conveyor that drops the ore directly into the hold of the ship that carries it to the blast furnace in Yokohama.

Another important working deposit is at Larap, near the prosperous Paracale gold mines in southeastern Luzon. Repeated efforts to develop this property have given Larap a peculiar international history. In 1918, Japanese interests obtained a lease on part of the area and mined nearly 50,000 tons before the post-war collapse of steel prices terminated operations. Then, in 1923, a Chinese mining company hired F. R. Tegergren, a Swedish geologist, to make a survey. Although his report was favorable, the Chinese did not follow it up, so Tegergren made a second survey in 1930. His report this time resulted in the organization of Philippine Iron Mines, Inc., by American industrial interests.

October shipments to Japan from Larap totaled 31,000 tons. Ore, which occurs in "lenses" ranging in thickness up to 60 feet, contains more than 85 per cent of iron and consequently commands a comparatively good price.

Insular Mines shipped 30,850 tons to Japan during October, an increase of about 5,000 tons over the previous month. This mine more than doubled its output in 1940. Similarly, Gold Star Mining reported a steady increase in its shipments throughout the year. However, October exports came to only 12,000 tons. Both of these latter mines are new developments and additional ore resources are constantly being discovered.

The outlook for Philippine iron miners is not rosy, despite the ease with which they can sell their output. The price they can get from Japan is not high (it averaged about $2.25 a ton last year); return is further reduced by the necessity of paying shipping charges on the 1,500 to 2,000-mile haul to Kokura or Yokohama. There is no other practical market for the present. North China might be interested at some future date, but not today.

The Commonwealth itself is almost out of the question. Not only is the demand for the hypothetical output of an Insular steel industry unimportant, but there is no good supply of the coking coal so essential for the operation of blast furnaces.

For more than a century, it is true, small smelters have been operated in the vicinity of Angat and San Miguel, Bulacan Province. A few are still at work, producing native-style plowshares and points of cast-iron. But they constitute the only local utilization of Insular ore. If these operations have proved anything, it is that a Philippine iron and steel industry will require millions of dollars to establish.

But the Commonwealth is not without those anxious to try. The suggestion has been made that hydro-electric resources be exploited to provide power for smelters, as is done to some extent in Japan. One mining official has proposed that the Commonwealth take the initiative, utilizing Maria Cristina Falls in Lanao Province, Mindanao, as a source of cheap power. The lowest electric rate prevailing in the Islands at present is about two cents per kilowatt; proponents of this plan believe a Maria Cristina Falls plant could produce power for about 2/3 of a cent.

Even without electricity, the project may not be impossible. In the Mambulao district of Camarines Norte Province, gold mine officials overcame a difficult problem in refining bulky gold-and-copper ore by erecting their own smelter. The resulting drastic reduction of shipping costs made it possible to market the output successfully in the United States. Similarly, in the event that blast furnaces were erected to handle Philippine iron ore, an economic market for pig iron might be found in the Western Hemisphere. Eventually, however, a native steel industry would be necessary to absorb the production.

For the predictable present, however, the Philippine iron miners are helpless. Either they must continue to dispose of the output in Japan, or they must close down their plants, discharge their workers and go out of business. ★

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THE national finances of the Philippine Islands are administered under a budgetary system instituted in 1917, which antedates by several years the budgetary system of the United States.

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LONG before Magellan came to the Philippine Islands in 1521, the Filipinos had established social and commercial contacts with the peoples of China, Japan, Borneo, the East Indies and India.

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THE Philippine Islands lie in the Pacific Ocean, slightly north of the equator. They can be reached from California in 21 days by boat or 4½ days by Clipper.

# P. I. NEWS

The Commonwealth Treasury cites as a healthy feature of Philippine finances the consistent decline in the government's bonded indebtedness. During the last 11 years the total has fallen by nearly $27,000,000. Without deducting sinking fund payments made by the government annually, the total public debt in the same 11 years fell more than $17,000,000. The Treasurer reports that the total Philippine public debt as of June 30, 1940 was $73,453,500. Deduction of $35,970,099.72 in the sinking fund, however, leaves a net indebtedness of $37-483,400.28—the lowest in the history of Philippine government finances.

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President Quezon recently awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the Philippines to Major Hugh J. Casey of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, who has been assistant to the Commonwealth military adviser. The citation lists among Major Casey's contributions: aid in the development of the Corps of Engineers of the Philippine Army, an original survey of the hydro-electric resources of the archipelago, and the planning and execution of harbor and flood control projects in the Islands. Major Casey has been assigned to a new post at Fort Lewis, Washington.

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High government officials, headed by Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas and Judge Vicente de Vera of the Public Service Commission recently inaugurated double-deck bus service in Manila. The new vehicles, operated by the Manila Motor Coach Inc., have steel bodies and cost $6,000 apiece.

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The Commonwealth government has undertaken a survey to determine the exact prospects of the Insular rubber industry. Both production and manufacturing will be investigated. Most raw rubber now used by rubber shoe manufacturers is imported, although the existing plantations in Mindanao export their output to the United States.

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Major General Basilio J. Valdes, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, recently assured students of the University of the Philippines that the military authorities are fully aware of their responsibilities and are doing everything in their power to provide an adequate national defense within the government's limited finances.

U. S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and President Quezon, accompanied by Davao and Cotabato provincial officials, went to Parang, on Mindanao Island, recently to open the new Davao-Bukidnon highway. The road not only facilitates travel between southern and northern Mindanao, but also opens vast tracts of agricultural land to settlers and homesteaders. The project cost the National Land Settlement Administration $500,000. Road construction and public land subdivision will be pushed in Mindanao with government aid to increase the number of settlers and homesteaders.

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***Spain in the Philippines*** **(from Page 19)**

Juan de Plasencia to study and report on native social organization, customs and laws so that he might govern more intelligently. This report, when finished, was distributed among officials charged with the administration of justice, so that they might base their decisions on native customs and unwritten law.

On the other hand, friction between the military and the clergy was everlasting. Letters poured into the Spanish throne from the missionaries, protesting against harsh treatment of the Filipinos by military and civil authorities. The accused would usually answer these charges by blaming their accusers. They complained that the friars were always meddling in non-religious affairs.

"The Indian recognizes no superior but the friar, and he is much more attentive to commands of the friar than to those of the governor," Governor Dasmarinas declared in one of his letters. The friars for their part threatened to leave the Christian villages if their power was taken away.

The Laws of the Indies promoted the agricultural side of Philippine life, since governors and *alcaldes* (mayors) were required to encourage land cultivation and the planting of fruit trees. Most land grants definitely stipulated that the new Spanish owner must cultivate his land within a certain time, or lose it. The Spaniards brought horses and cows from Spain and Mexico, and imported new breeds of cattle from China and Japan. Many plants that we now consider indigenous to the Philippines were brought from America by the Spanish. Tobacco, corn, cacao, cotton, pineapples, maguey, peanuts, tomatoes, and squash are only a few.

The language of Spain still lives in the Islands. Several newspapers are published in Spanish, while Spanish culture is perpetuated in the many church colleges, such as the University of Santo Tomás, directed by the Spanish Dominicans. The Royal Spanish Academy of Madrid has a corresponding branch in the Islands, the Academia de la Lengua de las Filipinas. These strong cultural ties wrought by the friars will endure for years, for they have become integral parts of the life of the people. Spain has good reason to be proud of her exceptional work in all phases of Philippine life and culture. ★

### *Can the Commonwealth Buy Public Health?* (from Page 15)

Occidental Negros' recorded deaths occurred in the *barrios* and *haciendas*. Only one out of every five had any medical treatment whatever. On the other hand, less than one-third of those dying within town limits were without attention.

Looking at the other end of the life span, we find that Silay had 1,713 births during 1939. Physicians attended 62 confinements, nurses 128, and midwives 448. The remaining 1,025 occurred with benefit of unlicensed midwives or were unattended.

When, at certain points in the United States, the record of deaths showed that 30 per cent of the dead were without medical attendance, the citizens raised such an outcry that the government was forced to take remedial steps. We in the Philippines seem to be less vocal. Verily, health is purchaseable.

There is still much room for improvement in health matters. To prove that diligence and public spiritedness can get results if encouraged and supported with funds, we need only point to the Philippine record in particular fields. For one thing, smallpox has practically disappeared from the Islands since 1932, although it still constitutes a problem in some parts of the United States.

Were the average health appropriation in the Commonwealth to be raised to 50 cents per capita, Filipino scientists feel that truly great strides could be made in lengthening life expectancy. More training schools for nurses and sanitary inspectors could be opened, personnel could be paid better, full-time service could be obtained, and health work would become more attractive as a career.

A step in this direction was taken recently when the Philippine National Assembly passed a law authorizing the President to create a Department of Health, charged with coordinating the work of the present Bureau of Health, the Bureau of Public Welfare, the hospitals, the Nutrition Institute and similar activities affecting health and welfare. Philippine physicians look forward to a marked improvement when this branch of the government gets into operation.

But our most important need is still "just a little more money." ★

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The Philippine Archipelago is composed of 7,083 islands, the largest of which is Luzon. The population of the Philippines is 16,356,000, which is greater than the combined populations of the New England states and California.

### *Where Does the U. S. Stand in the Philippines?* (from Page 3)

the American flag, but Congress is morally bound to observe the terms of the Independence Compact in all economic and political legislation affecting the Philippines. The President of the United States is vested with sovereign power over the archipelago, and is authorized to maintain contact and observation over Philippine affairs through the medium of the American High Commissioner, who is now Francis B. Sayre, former Assistant Secretary of State.

The United States President has the power of veto over all Philippine legislation affecting currency tariffs, immigration, and other matters involving international obligations. Should grave national or international emergency arise, the United States President has the ultimate power to suspend Philippine laws and act at his discretion, subject to the general legislation of the American Congress.

The Department of the Interior, for its part, is charged with administrative jurisdiction over the conduct of relations between the Philippines and the United States Government. In actual practice that means exchange of information, communications, and contact between the Philippine Government and the United States Government.

In general, the Interior Department acts as local "correspondent" for the High Commissioner and is the "official advocate" before the American people of American interests in the Philippines.

This Department serves, in conjunction with the Departments of State, Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce, War and Navy, to determine administration policy on Philippine questions through the medium of an interdepartmental committee on Philippine affairs. The interdepartmental committee acts to correlate the actions, attitudes and broad policies of the Federal government toward the Philippines.

The Department of State looks after the foreign relations of the Philippines. A division of Philippine affairs, under John Ker Davis, keeps close contact with the Department of the Interior and the Philippine Government for the supervision of this all-important phase of Philippine-American relations.

The actual amount of detailed inter-communication and day-to-day exchange of affairs between the two governments is tremendous, but the legal contacts, regardless of their extent, give only a fractional picture of the true depth of Philippine-American relations.

We may thus easily draw a graph of Philippine-American statutory relations, but the much broader picture of basic relations cannot be drawn within a few pages. That relationship is based on a community of culture, institutions, language and forms of government, and a mutual history for the past 43 years. Changes in legal structure will have very little effect upon this basic pattern. ★




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# Philippines

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*By Rep. Fred L. Crawford*

**Philippine History On a Postage Stamp**



Filipinos Study Strategy

Vol. 1 No. 3



*Workmen carry shredded abaca fiber to a drying yard at Davao.*
*Below: Philippine rural life is seldom in a hurry.*
(See page 7)

# The Roosevelt Administration and the Philippines

## An Editorial

FOR FORTY YEARS the United States has ruled the Philippines with wisdom, justice and benefit to all. The four decades have been marked by phenomenal advances along the road to democratic freedom for the Filipinos. Universal education, women's suffrage, improved public health, the democratic system itself—in all these and dozens of other lines we have made swift progress under American rule. But it is significant that not until the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President of the United States in 1932 did we really come within reach of political independence, the lode-star of Philippine thought since the Islands came under alien rule in the Sixteenth Century. For this reason—and because most Filipinos have great personal admiration for the President—the Commonwealth was gratified at Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration for an unprecedented third term.

President Roosevelt's interest in, and understanding of, Philippine problems during the past eight years has been of the utmost human importance and historical significance. He has made possible the inauguration of a program that is without precedent. Only once before in modern history—in the case of Norway's separation from Sweden 35 years ago—have two nations come to the parting of the ways by mutual agreement and democratic processes. For a great Power freely to give up a colonial possession and assist in setting it up as an independent nation is entirely without parallel.

It would be inaccurate to maintain that President Roosevelt alone is responsible for this. Unquestionably, it has been the will of the American people. But the fact remains that your Chief Executive is the leader and spokesman for a profound movement toward a better, more equitable way of life. Above all, he clearly understands the background and exact nature of Philippine aspirations.

The Administration's interest in finding an equitable solution to Philippine problems did not cease with passage of the Independence Act in 1934 and the inauguration of the Commonwealth the following year. Twice during the first half of the ten-year transition period, the President facilitated changes in organic laws to keep pace with changing world conditions.

In the light of this long record of sympathy and understanding, it is small wonder we Filipinos were gratified at President Roosevelt's reelection. A host of problems of vital importance to our national life await solution in the four years ahead. The entire future of liberal democracy may be changed by events over which we have no control. At such a time we are fortunate to have wise, firm administrators in Washington as well as in Manila.

For instance, an answer must be found to the question: what will be the exact future relation of the Philippines to the United States? It is perfectly obvious that the ties between these two States can never be comparable to those existing between America and China, Portugal or Bolivia. Tradition, trade, politics, mutual interests, defense considerations—such cogent factors will for years prevent Philippine-American relations from assuming a conventional character. But what form will future relations take? That can be determined only through sympathetic negotiation and a thorough study of the human and political factors involved.

How will the Commonwealth be defended? Final responsibility for that answer falls on the shoulders of the President. It is becoming increasingly clear to the world that the Islands *will* be defended—by the American Army and Navy, and by the Filipinos themselves—but determination of the role that each force shall play has not been made. In the years ahead—perhaps sooner than we anticipate—that decision must be reached, and we Filipinos are thankful that leadership in solving that question is in the hands of a man who has shown great ability and understanding in the past.

There are important decisions to be made on the economic front. War in Europe and Asia has wrecked all the plans—apparently so well laid in 1934—for freeing Insular agriculture and industry of their dependence on the United States. As a result, 1940 saw an even greater than normal proportion of Philippine trade flowing to American markets, as shipments to Europe dwindled almost to nothing. Such a trend could hardly have been foreseen; some new arrangement is essential if Commonwealth economy is to survive. Here, again, is a place for wise, understanding leadership in the White House.

Come what may, the Filipino people will always have an inherent admiration for the United States. Our government is modeled after yours; our constitution contains your Bill of Rights; our people today face the same problems and perplexities your forefathers did in shaping a course for their new nation. For the example your nation has set, Filipinos are grateful. We are grateful, too, that during our vital transitory years since 1933 there has been at the head of your State a wise and sympathetic administrator. We feel that his presence in the White House for the next four years will be of the utmost importance to every Filipino. ★

# Philippines

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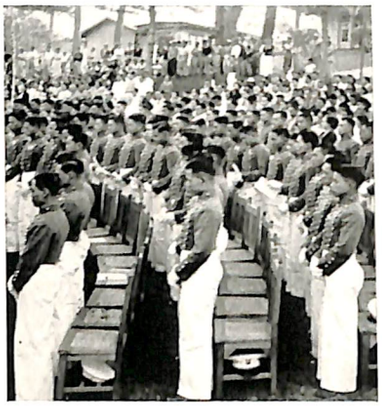
Photo credit: Fenno Jacobs from Three Lions; Tomelden, Washington; U. S. Army Signal Corps; Harris & Ewing; Philippine Tourist Bureau; Chaplains' Aid Association; and Office of the President of the Philippines.

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Back Cover: San Agustin Church in Bacolod, Negros Occidental.

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Students at the Philippine Military Academy in Baguio follow a curriculum modelled after that of West Point. In the cover photo this issue, members of the graduating class, in parade uniforms, participate in field mass.

## In This Issue

J. Weldon Jones was financial adviser to the U. S. High Commissioner in Manila until last November, when he returned to Washington to accept his present post as Assistant Director of the Budget.

• • •

Fred L. Crawford, who views some international aspects of the Philippine hemp industry, is Congressman from Michigan and a member of the House Insular Affairs Committee. He visited the Islands in 1935.

• • •

Modesto Farolan is secretary of the Advertising Club of the Philippines and editor of *Commerce*, published by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce.

• • •

John B. Gordon is secretary of the Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. For 20 years the bureau has been the source of statistical and economic information for the score of industries using all types of oils and fats.

• • •

Melquiades J. Gamboa is registrar of the University of the Philippines, in Manila.

• • •

Leopoldo Y. Yabes, who discusses the possibility of a national language for the Philippines, is technical assistant and chief clerk of the Institute of National Language, in Manila.

• • •

Victorino Paredes is in charge of the Philatelic Agency in the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner, Washington. Material on early history in his article came from "The Postal History of Philippine Stamps," by John Murray Bartels.

**PHILIPPINES is published by the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States. Editorial and circulation offices at 2362 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C. Entered as third class matter in the Washington post office on December 1, 1940. Permit No. 5045. Printed in U.S.A.**

# Rx: A NEW VOCABULARY

## Are Philippine-American Dealings Handicapped by Worn-Out Words?

## J. Weldon Jones, Who Knows the Commonwealth, Thinks So.



*J. Weldon Jones, Assistant Director of the Budget.*

**J.** WELDON JONES, Assistant Director of the Budget of the United States, speaks with a background of seven years as an American administrator in the Philippines when he urges a "new vocabulary" to facilitate discussion of Philippine-American relations.

"We are using too many words full of powder smoke and too few based on sound common sense these days," Jones observes with a Texas drawl. "What is the meaning of 'manifest destiny', 'imperialism', 'exploitation' and 'colonial policy' in this day and age? Actually, terms like that are outmoded, and our thinking is hampered by a lack of new words to express new ideas.

"The Filipinos suffer from the same inadequacy. Patrick Henry's 'Give me liberty or give me death' matched the feelings in their own hearts. In time, though, they began to realize that they might be given liberty *and* death, but our vocabulary just doesn't contain the words to express the proper solution. I think that a new vocabulary is the first thing we must look for in adjusting Philippine-American relations."

The new Assistant Director of the Budget is not one who believes that the Filipinos "really do not want independence."

"Most Filipinos," he insists, "basically and earnestly desire independence. They wouldn't be worthy of their heritage or of our teaching if they didn't want independence."

Jones' views on the Philippines carry special weight because he has no ax to grind. He went to the Islands as an appointee of President Roosevelt; he returned to take a new post just created by the same Chief Executive. He has no business stake in Manila, hence has no direct or indirect financial interest in the future status of the Islands. His office has not been concerned with shaping policies, so he has no need to defend past or projected courses of action. Jones spent enough time in the Philippines to understand its problems thoroughly, yet he retained an American viewpoint that is at once statistical and sweeping. Above all, he has a genuine liking for the Filipinos themselves.

"I don't have the answers to all the questions that hedge the future of Philippine-American relations," Jones declares in his new Washington office, across the street from the White House. "However, I do doubt that an abrupt breaking of those ties, with the United States turning its back on the Islands and walking away after nearly half a century of close and mutually profitable give-and-take, is the proper solution.

"The words we are using today to discuss the future come too much from the past. Too many are hold-overs from the dead era of imperialistic expansion. We still hold the thesis that one nation 'gives' and the other 'takes'; the acid response, 'you can't eat your cake and have it too', is all too common. Such expressions hamper rather than simplify a solution of our problems.

"It is assumed too often that the United States still has something priceless to give away, and is withholding it from the Filipinos. Personally, I don't know what it is.

"I say these things only as an individual looking at future relations between my own country and the people of the Philippine Islands. I have no power to change our official policies in the slightest, even if I knew the answers. Nevertheless, it is inspiring to me that people of another race have found something in my flag for which they are willing to die, even as Americans are."

The Philippines is not alone in facing an uncertain future, Jones believes. Every nation in the world is caught up in the same whirlpool. Consequently, America would do well, he feels, to hold all the friends it can.

"You remember that old childhood jingle: 'He who has a thousand friends has none to spare, but he who has an

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# "In The Midst of This Great Crisis Our Duty Is Clear"

★

A Survey of
Philippine Defense Responsibilities
by
**PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON**

★



*President Quezon addresses the Philippine National Assembly.*

THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH is fortunate in that it is still free from the armed conflicts now raging in several parts of the world. Let us hope that we may be spared the destructive effects of such conflicts. But our fate in this respect is linked with that of the United States. We are placed in that position not only by the very nature of our political relationship with that great nation, but by our common faith in democracy and by every noble impulse that animates our people.

In these times of stress, our national security is naturally the greatest concern of our government, and we are doing all we can in this respect. But it must be admitted that with our own resources alone we are not now in a position to defend ourselves.

The government of the United States has embarked upon a program of national defense which, we earnestly hope, includes the Philippines; for the defense of our country remains primarily the responsibility of the United States. This is as it should be, because so long as we are under the American flag it rests exclusively with the United States, and not with us, to determine whether we shall be at peace or at war. The Filipino people, desirous of cooperating with the United States in the execution of this defense program, are ready to bear their full share of that responsibility. To this end, I have assured the government of the United States in behalf of the Commonwealth, that the entire Philippines—its man power and material resources—are at the disposal of the United States in the present emergency.

In my eagerness to expedite the organization of our national defense in cooperation with the United States and in the absence of available funds in the public treasury for that purpose, I have made representations to the Washington authorities requesting that the funds, declared by the Congress of the United States to be payable to the Philippine Commonwealth from the sugar excise tax collections and from profits derived from the devaluation of the American dollar, be appropriated to be spent exclusively for our national defense under the direction of the United States. I have assurances that this matter is being given serious consideration.

Since the establishment of the Commonwealth government, we have pursued a definite program designed to prepare our country for independence. This program was well under way at the outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

The scheme of national defense for an independent Philippines is being executed as planned. Preparatory military training has been introduced in all elementary and high schools. In college and universities, instruction in military science for the training of reserve officers has been made compulsory. We have today a regular force consisting of 466 officers and 3,666 enlisted men, excluding the constabulary. This force has been organized to undertake the training of the annual levies of trainees and to engage in the study and planning of the most effective employment of our trained man-power in an emergency. Our total reserve force numbers 132,000 men organized into approximately 13 tactical divisions. The army and other national defense activities have been placed under the department of national defense, which was organized last year.

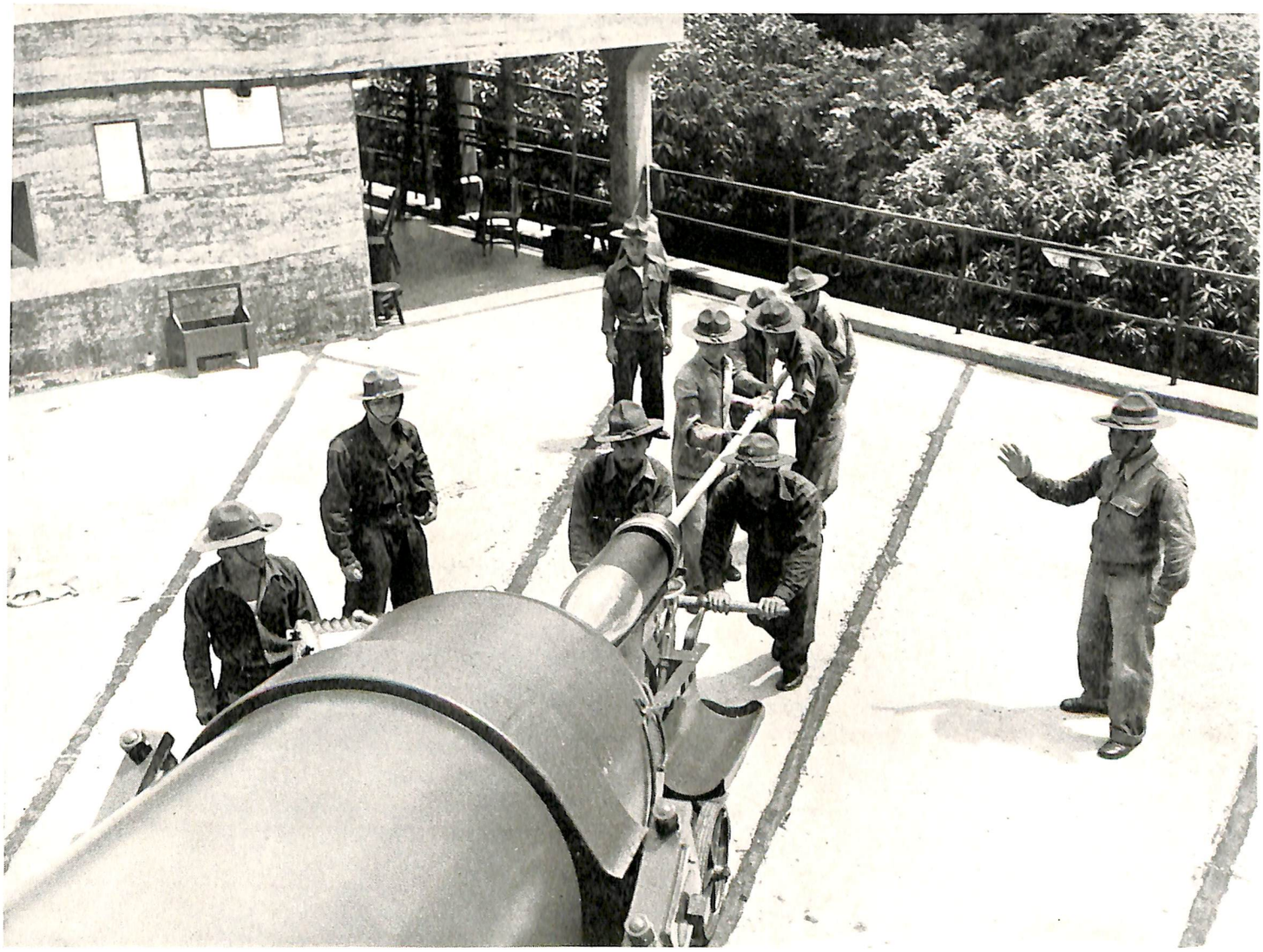
The economic repercussions of the present world war are being felt more and more acutely in the Philippines. Our trade with many nations has been reduced, prices for

our export commodities have gone down, and freight and insurance rates have increased more than 200 per cent. The result has been a decline in national income and purchasing power.

These changes are bound to retard our progress towards some of the economic and social objectives that we have set. But we cannot abandon these objectives. We must pursue them with greater determination, even if their achievement should entail added sacrifice.

We cannot now foretell the situation that will arise in the world after the war and it would be inadvisable to adopt economic plans based on future conditions that might never materialize. In the meantime, we should continue to minister to the health and welfare of our masses, intensify our efforts to solve the unemployment problem, speed up the execution of our program of national defense, stimulate the increase of our national income, insure a sufficient supply of food and clothing for any eventuality, promote social justice, push forward the extension of our educational facilities and the advancement of our cultural life, and safeguard for all our people the proper exercise of individual rights.

Beyond any question, these are fateful days in which we live. Vital forces are reshaping political and social institutions the world over. Fear and want are afflicting the human race. Men and women everywhere are scanning the future for security and a more promising life. In the midst of this great crisis, our duty is clear. By a solemn covenant with America, the advent of our national independence is assured. We must prepare for it; we must not falter. Trusting in Divine Providence, we must move forward firmly and courageously to achieve our long-cherished ideal—the establishment of the Philippine Republic—and to secure for our people prosperity, happiness and freedom under the shelter of peace and democracy. ★



***Men of "E" battery, 91st Coast Artillery, Philippine Army, load one of the 10-inch guns that guard Manila Bay.***

*By M. Farolan*

# PHILIPPINE *Advertising* Takes the AMERICAN ROAD

BUSINESS in the Philippines is American business—American in trade-mark and American in method.

Whether in a "sari-sari" store in some remote rural community or in a department store on Manila's Escolta, the processes and effect of modern American business methods are clearly visible. With pride, storekeepers point to the American origin of their better quality merchandise. Furthermore, it is common practice among non-American importers and dealers to try to pass cheaper foreign goods as American, either by glib sales talk or by the simple expedient of changing labels.

Philippine business is American, particularly in promotion and advertising methods. Nowhere else in the Far East does advertising so closely approach the tempo and efficiency of the United States as it has in Manila and throughout the Philippines—in newspapers and magazines, in neon signs and movie shorts, on billboards and moving vehicles; through catalogs, calendars and leaflets; over the radio, in shop windows and in house-to-house circulars. The popularity of advertised goods today shows the general acceptance of the American system of salesmanship. The public has confidence in the value and force of that particular system's outstanding instrument, advertising. Not infrequently people say, "I never see that advertised," when refusing a brand offered at reduced prices.

To what extent have the old-time Chinese storekeepers and peddlers—so important in the Philippine distribution system—been affected by American methods of business, particularly advertising? One need only look at the street peddler today to see the difference in the goods he sells and in the way he handles them. Whereas, at one time, he was content with his unsanitary system of dishing out foodstuffs, unmindful of dust or flies, now he finds it necessary to wrap his cookies and cakes with cellophane, not only for sanitary protection but because it improves the appearance. Instead of seeing goods piled indiscriminately in Chinese stores, you now find them tastefully arranged in attractive window and shelf displays. Outside, you are dazzled by arresting, though generally gaudy, neon signs. The Japanese outdoes his Chinese competitor in advertising.

Advertising is in such general use that even those who used to scoff now resort to it to gain an advantage. For instance, dealers in low-price goods, in placing their ads, often do not identify their merchandise by nationality or origin. Further, such ads are displayed along with those of American and Filipino firms and products. The explanation is obvious: the public prefers products with firmly established names and with American trademarks.

Thus, it is not uncommon that, instead of previously displayed "Manhattan" shirts, the unwary reader finds a new ad for "Maukattan" shirts. Of couse, that is still advertising, but is clearly a case where method and aim are illegitimate. However, this further proves the strong position American products hold in this market.

Nearly everything manufactured and sold in America is today sold and used in the Philippines. Offhand, you can not name half a dozen exceptions, whether they are tiny pins or bulky tractors and trucks. Furthermore, through modern advertising, consumption of American goods is increasing, so much so that, from nowhere on America's export list, the Philippines has steadily advanced until today it is America's fifth best customer, the largest buyer of at least ten American products and the next best consumer of fifteen others. Free trade, of course, is primarily responsible for this, but this writer wishes to assign to modern American advertising methods a large measure of the credit.

It is important to American manufacturers that Philippine businessmen employ the same services and craftsmanship in their promotion work that they themselves know so well, for it simplifies market exploitation, lowers selling costs and facilitates the development of new fields for future expansion. Business methods at work in the

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***American scene on a Philippine highway.***

STRATEGIC Materials

# Is America's Supply of Precious Abaca Fiber in Danger?

*By Rep. Fred L. Crawford*

TODAY the Filipinos stand upon the horizon of their destiny. From our viewpoint, they may either grow in importance or recede entirely. Yet no man can say today in which direction their future lies. There are too many imponderables, too many factors beyond the control of one man, one people, or one leadership. The final decision depends on the inter-action of many factors, such as the aggressive pressure of the land-hungry Japanese, the Filipinos' internal surge toward political independence, and the economic requirements of the United States' Good Neighbor policy, to mention just a few.

While it is thus not possible to trace with assurance the future course of Philippine-American relations, it is possible to ascertain some trends, and from these trends to get some clue to the major developments themselves. Such observations can be important guide-posts in determining our own policy toward the Philippines.

It is highly noteworthy, for instance, that some weeks ago, the Commonwealth Government sent a special commission to investigate the land-acquiring activities of the Japanese settlers at Davao, the Nipponese-dominated province in southern Mindanao Island. Davao is potentially one of the richest areas in the Islands, and because of the production of hemp, in which it excels, is also one of the most strategically important. The new commission was established to decide a very controversial subject, whether and to what extent certain lands in Davao have been acquired by the Japanese in defiance of Philippine law.

It has since been reported that the Commonwealth government may institute prosecution against Japanese who may be found to hold title or control of land in violation of Insular law designed to prevent the concentration of these lands in the hands of a nationality potentially hostile both to Filipinos and Americans.

This particular problem is of special interest to me because as far back as 1935 I made a first-hand, although necessarily brief study of this entire situation. It is a much more important question today than it was then. At that time I was a member of the Congressional committee which visited the Philippines to participate in the inauguration of a Commonwealth Government. All of us who witnessed that great occasion, climaxed by the administering of the oath to Manuel Quezon as the first President of the Commonwealth, had a sense of the historic significance of the event. But we had only the barest foreboding of some of the developments then still in the inscrutable future.

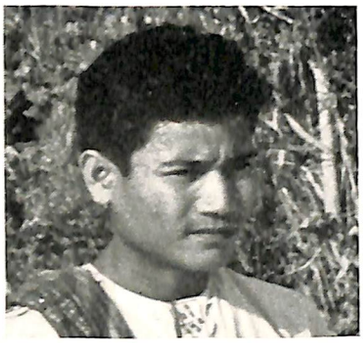


***Fred L. Crawford of Michigan***

We all had heard of the concentration of Japanese immigrants (who were then—but are no longer—admitted to the Philippines without restriction) on the island of Mindanao. The Japanese at Davao had already grown proficient and famous for their cultivation of abaca—Manila hemp—of which the Philippines is the world's main producer. Dominating abaca production, the Nipponese thus became an important bottleneck of a vital insular industry.

Attracted by this circumstance, two of us visited Davao, toured its abaca plantations, and made inquiries concerning the ownership of the land. The Philippine government had already acted to limit further acquisition of land except by Filipino or American cit-

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*Moro*



*Bicol*



*Bontoc*



*Tagalog*

# *One Language* For All Filipinos

***By Dr. Leopoldo Y. Yabes***

THE movement for a Philippine national language, built out of native material, was born of a desire by the Filipinos to achieve fuller cultural and spiritual solidarity. Dr. Jose Rizal was among the first to realize the need for such a language. The movement culminated in a provision of the Constitution of the Commonwealth requiring the National Assembly to take steps toward the development and adoption of a common national language based on one of the existing native tongues. The creation of the Institute of National Language in 1936 was the first step to carry out this mandate.

"It is needless to elucidate the proposition that a people constituting one nationality and one state should possess a language spoken and understood by all," President Quezon pointed out in urging the establishment of this institution. "It constitutes one of the strongest ties that bind the people and foster the unity of national ideals, aspirations and sentiments. . . . It will take time, perhaps a very long time, but by painstaking and thorough study, ways and methods can be found for developing such a national language."

The President has repeatedly made it clear that the development of a native national language is not aimed at the liquidation of English and Spanish.

"English is a practical necessity for us," he once stated. "It is the language by which we can make ourselves best understood by the Anglo-Saxon countries; it is the language which is helping us, and will help us, better to understand democratic principles and practices. . . .

"The Spanish language still binds us to the Latin-American peoples, and the Spanish language will bind us to those peoples eternally if we have the wisdom and patriotism to preserve it."

In pursuance of his policy of promoting the literary use of all three tongues, the President has created a fund from which prizes will be given annually for the best literary works in English, Spanish, and Tagalog. The first of these Commonwealth Literary Contests was conducted by the Office of the President last fall with commendable results.

Tagalog was chosen as the basis of the national language because, of all the native dialects in the Philippines, it most nearly fulfills the requirements set forth in the organic law of the Institute of National Language. It is widely spoken, has the most voluminous literature, is the best developed, and, by reason of its central geographical location, has the best chance for growth. The aim of the Commonwealth Government is to develop this language into one that may truly be called national and Filipino.

The organic law of the Institute provides that the basic language should be enriched from the other native dialects, from Spanish and English, and from such classical languages as Greek and Latin. The assimilation into Tagalog of words from these languages will come in the natural course of its development; in fact, even without the aid of legislation, Spanish and English have already found their way into Tagalog and the other vernaculars to a considerable extent.

The present concern of the Government is to spread this basic language throughout the country. If Tagalog has any capacity for growth (and it undoubtedly has, otherwise it would not have attained its present degree to development), it will assimilate words from the other vernaculars once it is widely spoken throughout the country. The national language will not remain today's Tagalog. (Had English, French or Spanish refused to grow, they would have remained the undeveloped, purely local languages that they were in their infancy.)

Tagalog will in due time become Filipino. As language is the expression of a people's soul, it will express the soul, not of the Tagalogs alone, but of the whole Filipino people. It may take a long time and arduous effort to achieve this end, as the President pointed out, but the project is worthy of all the expense and the sacrifice necessary to push it through. By executive order, therefore,

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# DOES THE BATTLE FOR GREECE *Have a Lesson* FOR PHILIPPINE STRATEGISTS?

*By Julius C. Edelstein*

THE strategic implications of the prolonged battle between Greek and Italian forces in the mountains of Albania have not been lost upon the men in Washington and Manila who are responsible for the defense of the Philippines. The Greek example has encouraged those who have long felt that the Islands could be held against an invader, provided that certain conditions were met.

This problem of defending the Philippines has a background of skepticism which has in recent years taken the form of a contention that the Commonwealth is an "indefensible salient," a hostage which the United States has been forced to yield to potential Far Eastern aggressors. From this viewpoint, the Philippines has constituted a vital weak link in the American defense chain.

The Battle of Greece has exploded this line of reasoning among informed Americans and Filipinos. Under the leadership of the United States, and with unreserved Philippine-American cooperation, the Islands are now seen as a potential buttress of strength rather than an element of weakness in the Far East. For the Filipinos, this change may mean freedom from fear; for the United States it may mean a rampart where aggression in the Pacific can be challenged and halted.

To pass from the very general to the more particular, the Filipinos now have before them an example—comparable in many pertinent points—of how a small nation, fighting on favorable terrain, can successfully meet a force superior in number and equipment, but inferior in incentive and organization.

The experience of Holland, Belgium and France makes it obvious that mere determination and courage cannot halt a highly-trained, superbly equipped, mechanized force with command of the air and operating on simple terrain. Norway likewise showed that courage can be negated by guile and treachery, and that unprepared forces (the British Expeditionary Force in Norway) are at a tremendous disadvantage against an army that has carefully foreseen emergencies and has painstakingly planned every step of a campaign.

The Commonwealth, for example, combines the rugged terrain of Norway with the insular position of Great Britain. It has a loyal, unified population of 16,000,000, of whom 132,000 have already been trained in the rudiments of military science. And the Islands have the finest natural fortifications in the Far East. These advantages are available for whatever use and strategy American and Filipino leaders devise.

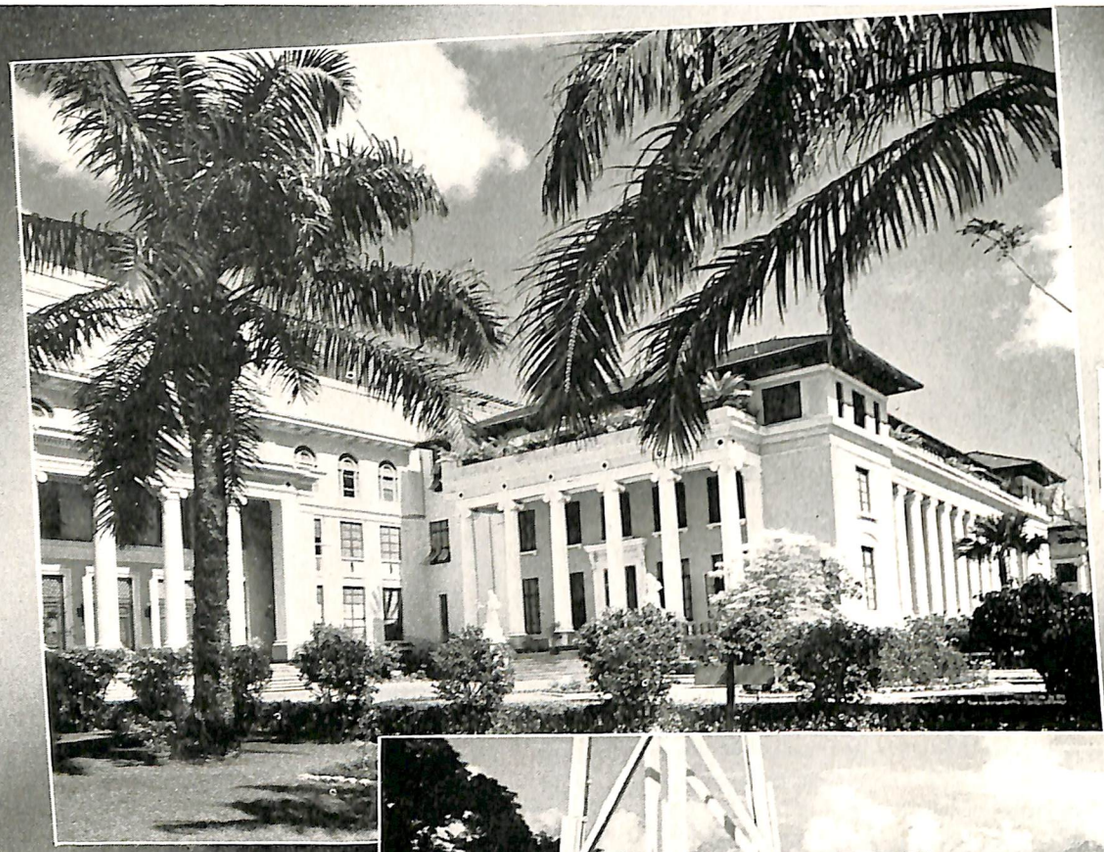
The question then becomes, what specific conditions are necessary to give the Philippines the defensive powers which Greece has utilized with historic effect against Italy? What forces must be marshalled to present the same impregnable front in the Far East that Greece has presented in the Mediterranean?

Sea power stands out as the most important military factor that the Mediterranean and the Western Pacific have in common. The British Navy has kept open the supply lines to Greece, while it has constantly threatened and harrassed communications between Italy and Albania. As regards the sea lanes to the Philippines, the United States has a naval problem which is admittedly difficult, but certainly not insoluble. American sea power seems capable of operating in the Far East with almost as much freedom as Britain's fleet has won in the Mediterranean.

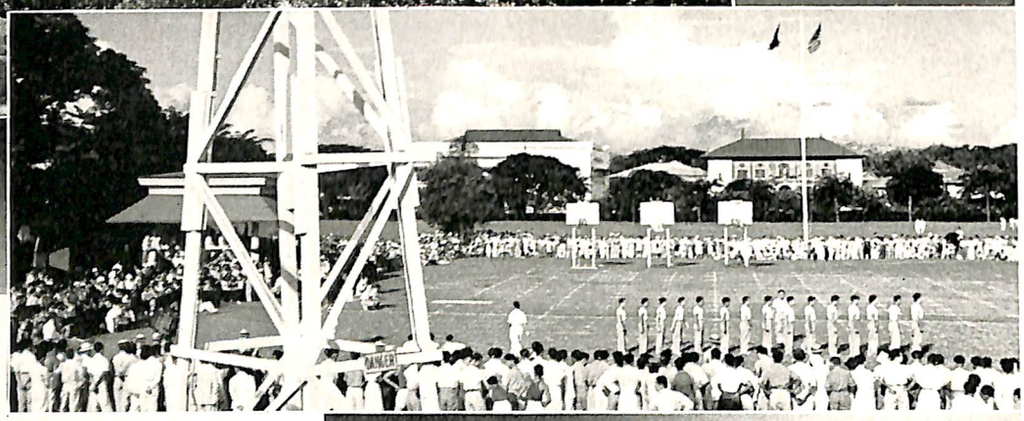
Control of the air is a further factor. As long as the Philippine skies are unsafe for enemy planes, defense forces on the ground can move to meet an aggressor with relative freedom. Ample fighting craft is the answer to this question. This, too, is a problem of procurement and supply which American officials must consider and decide.

On the ground, trained Filipinos totaling more than 132,000 men—a number increasing as the months go by—are ready for swift mobilization at strategic locations throughout the Philippines. Preparations for civil de-

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*Rizal Memorial Hall, University of the Philippines*



*Field day on the university campus.*



*The library building is always popular.*



*The College of Medicine.*

"... to give professional and technical training ..."

# The Story of the University of the Philippines

*By Dr. Melquiades J. Gamboa*

THE Philippine Legislature, recognizing the need for an institution to provide "advanced instruction in literature, philosophy, the sciences and arts, and to give professional and technical training", on June 18, 1908 passed an act known as the University Charter, founding the University of the Philippines. Established with the two-fold objective of promoting culture and giving professional instruction, the University opened its doors to a handful of student in the summer of 1908. Faculty members included some of the pioneer American educators in the Islands. Today, the University, composed of 17 schools and colleges, has an enrollment of about 8,000.

The main campus covers approximately 25 acres near the center of Manila, while junior colleges have been established in the cities of Cebu and Baguio. The total fixed assets of the University approach $4,000,000.

The University Library, one of the finest of its kind in the Orient, has the largest collection of books in the Philippines next to the National Library. Some of the University buildings, including Villamor Hall and the Library, are considered outstanding examples of Philippine architecture.

The University of the Philippines is to be moved to Quezon City, the new northern suburb of Manila, in 1942. The Commonwealth government has appropriated $8,750,000 for this project. The new site will not only be ample for the present University facilities, but will be large enough for any additional buildings in the predictable future—dormitories, an amphitheater, an enormous library building with an auditorium to accommodate 2,500 persons, tennis courts, swimming pools and a gymnasium.

The University of the Philippines is organized like an American university. Administration, the plan of study and methods of instruction are based on American models, modified to suit local conditions and the peculiar needs of the country. English is the exclusive medium of instruction, although courses are offered in Tagalog, the national language of the Philippines, Spanish, French, German, Chinese and Japanese.

Studies at the University cover a wide range: agriculture, business administration, education, engineering, forestry, law, liberal arts, medicine and public health, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, music and fine arts.

Following the example of progressive American universities, first-year students enroll in the College of Liberal Arts, giving them a year in which to decide upon a field of concentration.

The University faculty at present has 715 members. The most important hold doctors' and masters' degrees from American and European universities, and a system of fellowships enables junior members of the faculty to pursue advanced studies in the United States. Specialists from European and American institutions are engaged as exchange professors.

Characteristic of the democratic principles that are the United States' greatest contribution to the Philippines is a clause of the University charter which provides that "no student shall be denied admission to the University by reason of age, sex, nationality, religious belief or political affiliation." As a result, the student body is democratic in fact as well as in theory. Young men and women of many nationalities—Americans, Spaniards, Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, and Russians—matriculate with Filipino students. Of different faiths and divergent ideologies, their association is one of tolerance. Student councils have an important role in the government of the University and its constituent colleges.

Co-educational, the University is a witness to the revolutionary change in woman's part in Philippine life. In some fields the girls have almost entirely crowded out men students. During the 1939-1940 scholastic year almost the entire enrollment in the colleges of Pharmacy and Education were women, who also outnumbered men in the study of music and dentistry, and in graduate work. Women studied in the colleges of Agriculture, Engineering and Veterinary Science; in April, 1940, the University conferred upon a woman graduate the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine *cum laude*.

Extra-curricular activities are emphasized in a well-rounded program for all students. Basketball, tennis, baseball, soccer and swimming are popular. So is dancing, but it is regulated by the University administration. Organizations may hold only one dance each semester, and only after having presented a literary program. No dance may be held within three months of Commencement, to prevent interference with studying.

A number of student publications are edited on the campus. The most important is the *Philippine Collegian*, the only college weekly in the Philippines. There is a seniors' annual and a literary annual, while many

(*Turn to Page 23*)



*Famous Manila Hotel faces Manila Bay.*





*Shade trees line broad Padre Burgos Avenue.*






*In circle: Manila's canals are both picturesque and useful.*

*Upper right: Manila Bay is noted for its spectacular sunsets.*

*Lower right: The Escolta is the retail center of the Philippine capital.*

# PHILIPPINE HISTORY *on a* POSTAGE STAMP

*By Victorino Paredes*

THE student of philately is also a student of history, whether he likes it or not. In no case is this truer than of the man who follows the progress of the postal system in the Philippine Islands—administered in turn by Spaniards, Americans and Filipinos—as it is reflected in its adhesive stamps. On the face of these tiny colored squares of paper, and in the circumstances that led to their appearance, is all the romance, tragedy and drama of the Filipinos' 400-year connection with Western civilization.



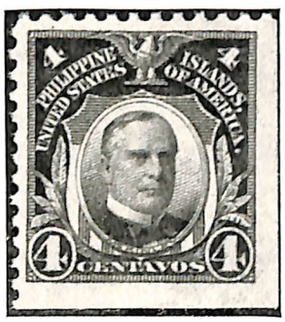

So far as is known, the first mention of the word "postage" in regard to the Philippines appears in a Spanish decree of June 16, 1803, which referred to payment for franking the carriage of letters to the Islands. Thirty-five years later a decree ordered the concentration of the administration of mails at Manila, and the receipt, direction and delivery of correspondence both for the interior and abroad. The proof that correspondence had passed through the central office was to be a cancellation stamp with MANILA ISLAS FILIPINAS and the date in a circle.

These references, however, antedate the introduction of adhesive stamps, which appear to have been first attempted in 1847. Plates were made and stamps printed in four values, the design differing for each. Apparently these stamps did not satisfy the Spanish officials, for they were never used and are still supposed to be in the archives of the Bureau of Posts at Manila. From a historical point of view, as the first stamps for the Philippines, however, they are of interest and value to philatelists.

By a royal decree of January 12, 1853, promulgated by a decree of the Captain General of the Philippines on December 7, 1853, the first postage stamps for the Philippines to be put in actual use were ordered. Plates accordingly were engraved at Manila and the stamps were released to the public on February 1, 1854. The designs, crude copies of Spain's own issue, disappointed Spanish officials, for on September 1, 1854 (probably soon after the arrival in Spain of the first copies of the stamps) another Royal decree directed that all letters addressed to Spain or foreign countries should bear stamps made in Spain. Only those for interior use might be printed at Manila.

A provisional one-*real* issue became necessary in 1863 owing to a temporary shortage of stamps for use abroad. The local authorities, unable to wait for a new supply from Spain, ordered plates made and stamps printed at Manila. The Spanish government was requested, in spite of its decree, to accept this provisional issue. Faced with a *fait accompli*, the authorities in Spain were obliged to agree, and the issue remained in use to the end of November, 1863.

Spain had a revolt on September 28, 1868, and two days later the Revolutionary Committee ordered the legend "Habilitado por la Nacion" surcharged on all postage, telegraph and other stamps. Twenty-seven of the necessary hand stamping dies were sent to Manila, where they arrived in December, 1868, and were used to surcharge the stamps on hand. Several types of this surcharge were used in Spain. It should be noted, however, that those sent to the Philippines were all of the so-called Viscaya style.




Spain's tangled politics during the next 20 years was reflected in the Philippines' stamps. These included issues celebrating the Provisional Government, the brief reign of King Amadeo, the subsequent republic, and the selection of Alfonso XII, young son of the deposed Queen Isabella, as king. Alfonso's portrait appeared on succeeding issues until 1885. His posthumous son was born May 17, 1886, and became Alfonso XIII, but, curiously enough, not until January 1, 1890 did he appear on the stamps of the Philippines. The portrait remained in use until the Islands passed to the United States after the Spanish-American War of 1898.

A Royal decree of June 11, 1896, provided that, beginning with the next issue (series of 1898-99), there should be uniform stamps for Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Accordingly, a new design was issued, that for each colony differing only in the name in the upper label. As the war with the United States extended to the Philippines, and was further complicated by trouble with the Filipino Insurgents, postal affairs of the 1898-99 period became chaotic. In addition to the stamps issued by Spain and the stamps of the United States used by the American troops in the Islands, there



were also those used by the so-called Revolutionary Government under General Emilio Aguinaldo.

For at least ten months after February 4, 1899, the Filipinos were under the control of neither the Spanish nor the Americans. Their stamps, therefore, seem to be more or less on the same footing as those of the Confederate States of America. The general opinion is that they were issued for legitimate purposes and that they were in use while the Aguinaldo government lasted. They thus have a philatelic as well as historic interest which should appeal to American collectors.

American troops in the Islands continued to use United States stamps until October 1, 1903, when the Postmaster General of the United States, through the War Department, ended the practice. In 1889, some current United States postage stamps, diagonally surcharged PHILIPPINES, were issued for use in the Philippine Islands. During the next two years, these were supplemented by surcharging other values. Stamped envelopes, wrappers and postal cards of the United States were also similarly surcharged, as well as current Special Delivery and Postage Due stamps.

In September, 1902, a temporary shortage of one-cent stamps resulted in the use of the one-cent Postage Due for local mail, in and near Manila. This provisional use, however, was only from September 5 to 19, 1902.




The first unsurcharged current issue printed purposely for the Philippines after the American occupation was released early in 1903. These stamps, "the Old Current Issue," are of ordinary size, elaborately designed with the coat of arms of the Philippines. Above the crest are the words, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS running from left to right in an arch, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA directly beneath. This set has portraits of great Americans, the Filipino patriot, Dr. Jose Rizal, and early Spanish navigators and explorers. This issue was in constant use until July 31, 1940, when the President of the Philippines, at the suggestion of the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, withdrew it from sale to preserve its philatelic value.

During early 1935, another current issue was released by the Philippine Government. Still in use, it is known as the New Current Issue or the Pictorial Issue. The designs of all fourteen stamps of the set, ranging from two centavos (1 cent) to five pesos ($2.50), are both educational and historical, showing the growth of Filipino fine arts talent since the early Spanish regime. The one, two, four and five-peso denominations are painstakingly done in two colors, a system only a few countries have attempted because it requires slow and very careful handling of the paper and presses.

Shortly after the Pictorial Issue appeared, the Commonwealth Government was inaugurated in the Philippines. By order of the newly elected President, Manuel L. Quezon, toward the end of 1935 all unsold pictorial




stamps were surcharged horizontally with the word "Commonwealth."

To commemorate the inauguration a set of five stamps was issued portraying the Temples of Human Progress. In December, 1935, another set was released to mark the first trans-Pacific airmail flight. The two stamps of this set are believed to be the only gold-surcharged stamps in existence.

On June 19, 1936, the Philippine Bureau of Engraving and Printing successfully printed three stamps in celebration of the 75th birthday of Dr. Jose Rizal, Filipino patriot. (Prior to that date, all Philippine stamps were prepared in Washington.)

The Philippine Assembly proposed another set on the first anniversary of the Commonwealth, and on November 15, 1936, three stamps were released with the portrait of the first President, Manuel L. Quezon.

The thirty-third Eucharistic Congress held at Manila on February 3 to 7, 1937 was marked by a set of six stamps. These bore the map of the Philippines, with a white star representing Manila. The shining rays of this star, spreading over the entire archipelago, symbolized the light of Christianity in the Philippines.

Since no special stamps celebrated the 1937 or 1938 anniversaries of the Commonwealth, on November 15, 1939, a series of three sets, of three values each, was issued. The first set shows the Triumphal Arch scheduled to be built at Manila from proceeds of the sale of these particular stamps. The second pictures show Malacañan Palace, official residence of the President of the Philippines. The third set shows President Quezon taking his oath of office before Ramon Avancena, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. ★

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Further information on Commonwealth stamps is available from the Philippine Philatelic Agency, Washington, D. C.



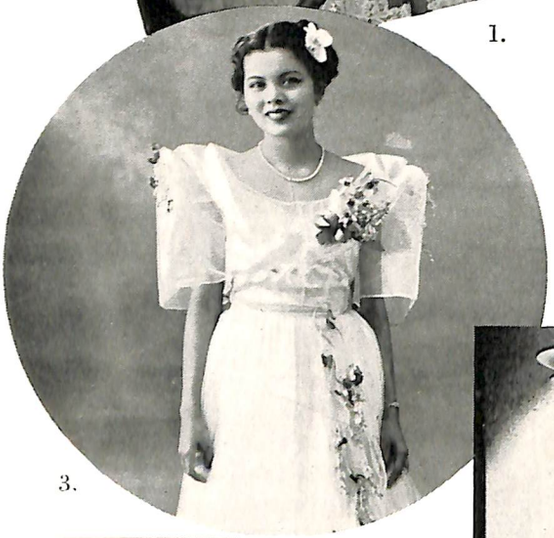
1.



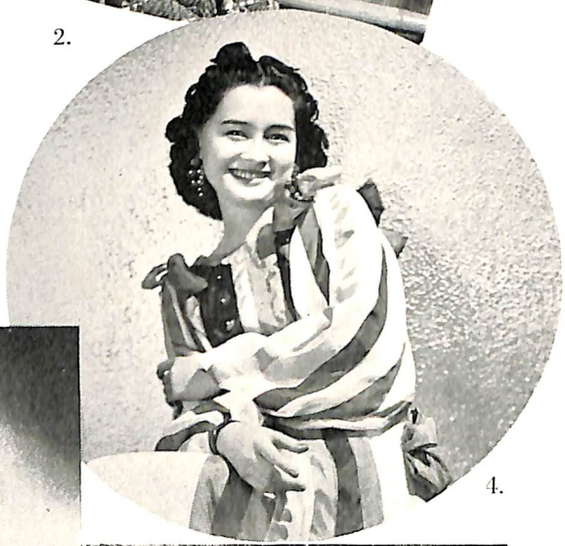
2.

**Manila Misses**

1. Irene Gaskell
2. Susan Ledesma
3. Erlinda Kalaw
4. Nena Vargas



3.



4.



6.



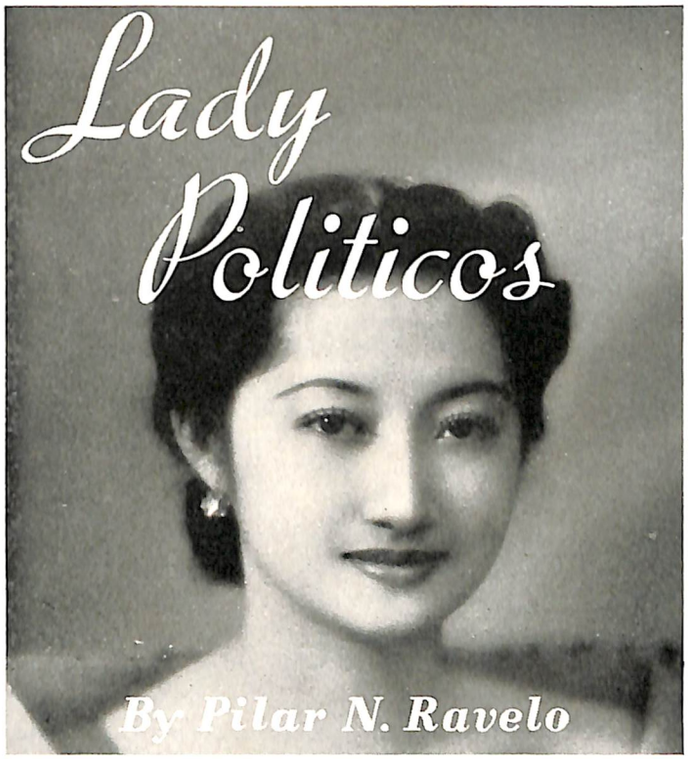
5. Guia Blamori

5. 6. Pacita Roxas 7.

7. Lourdes Alunan

Opp: Carmen Planas






FILIPINO WOMEN have played an important role in Philippine politics since they earned the right to vote in 1937. The mud-slinging and broken homes predicted by the pessimists failed to materialize; instead women have been a consistent force for honest government. The handful who hold elective positions have been active in promoting public health and welfare, mass education, elimination of vice and the strengthening of family ties.

More than half a million women went to the polls in 1937, their first chance to vote. Forty-two of the 47 Philippine provinces elected 306 women to their councils; 13 women won seats as vice-mayors; two unseated veteran politicians in mayorality races; and three candidates for provincial boards led all other candidates in number of votes received. But the most spectacular victory for the lipstick brigade in 1937 was the election of winsome Miss Carmen Planas (portrait above), a University of the Philippines co-ed, to the Manila city council.

The December 1940 elections confirmed this victory. Miss Planas not only was re elected, but she actually topped all the council candidates. The opposition ran 24-year-old Miss Piedad Montenegro for the council, hoping to undermine Miss Planas' feminine vote. To the dismay of the politicians, both women won seats. Miss Montenegro, a trained accountant, aims to balance the city's school budget during her incumbency.

Women's entry into politics has put new life and color into local elections. Wives of candidates stump the *barrios* and remote villages on behalf of their husbands.

"You say my husband could be elected if he supported the majority party," the wife of one minority candidate for governor told a crowd. "But if he did, who would make up the minority that defends your rights and works for your welfare?" The candidate won in a landslide.

Even the First Lady, Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, astounded veteran politicians by publicly stating her preference for a candidate who was losing to a well-known utilities owner. The speech turned the tide, and Mrs. Quezon's candidate was swept into office.

A governor seeking a third term was urged by political bigwigs to withdraw his candidacy to aid "party unity".

"We prefer an honorable defeat," his determined wife told them. "We are poor, but we prefer to continue fighting rather than be humiliated by a withdrawal. We expect nothing more than justice and we are ready to fight." The outburst, duly reported by the press, brought the husband an even greater majority than he had received in the two previous elections.

Governors, mayors and other elective officials in several provinces who tolerated "jueteng" (one form of gambling) lost in the last elections because of an "unseat-corrupt-officials" drive carried out by clubwomen, social workers and women teachers.

Active feminine participation in politics and public affairs gained momentum during the 1940 election campaign as the number of registered women voters approached the million mark. More women ran for office than ever before; two even tried for governorships, but lost to more seasoned politicians. Three were elected mayors, three more won places on provincial boards, four were elected to city councils (in Manila, Baguio and Davao), several are now vice-mayors, and about 500 gained seats on local councils.

President Quezon, shortly after the December election, congratulated the women of the Philippines on the good showing made by their candidates, and said he would like to see more women run for elective posts. Such encouragement from the Chief Executive immediately strengthened the determination of women's groups to name their own candidates for the National Assembly.

While women do not yet go in for open lobbying, they achieve their end indirectly by going after the officials they have elected to office and keeping tabs on their accomplishments. Women frequently approach the wives of officials and, through them, get better legislation and law enforcement. The women's greatest force for better legislation is the combination of the Women's Club, the Philippine Association of University Women and the League of Women Voters. These three formidable organizations are educating women in politics and training them for better citizenship. Men with political ambitions have suddenly found that their wives' affiliation to one of these groups is almost as important as their own party connections.

As yet, no women have reached the National Assembly, but plans are afoot to nominate four women in time for the national election in December. Should they win one or more seats, they can at last hope to change the obsolete laws which for years have ignored their rights as individuals. Filipino women, armed with the vote, are out to carve a permanent place for themselves in public life. ★

public and private secondary and normal schools in 1940 began offering courses in the national language. The University of the Philippines has had such courses for more than two years, and private colleges have followed suit. It has been proposed to make Tagalog the medium of instruction in the primary grades in 1946 or soon after; whether the project will be carried out depends on the officials who shape our educational policies. Of course, English will remain indefinitely as the medium of instruction in the secondary and normal schools and in the colleges and universities, because the national language will be deficient for higher instruction until it has attained fuller growth. By Philippine legislative enactment, Tagalog will become, side by side with English and Spanish, an official language on July 4, 1946. The advancement will give official status to the national language of a people on the day of their birth as a sovereign and independent nation. The action should also accelerate future development of the tongue.



***Tagalog boy***

It must be admitted that some language experts of world importance doubt the workability of the whole scheme. H. L. Mencken believes that "there is not much likelihood that any such artificial tongue [a national language based on one of the existing native languages] will be perfected in the near future, or that it will be used by the generality of the Filipinos." Mencken is mistaken, of course, in assuming that the national language to be developed will be an artificial speech. The present plan is to disseminate the basic language in its present form. The process of growth and enrichment will follows.

As regards the objection that non-Tagalog-speaking Filipinos will find it as difficult to learn Tagalog as to learn English or Spanish, an important psychological point should be kept in mind. Philippine languages are cognate, agglutinative languages, belonging to the same Austronesian family. English and Spanish are inflectional and not akin to any Philippine language. Experience shows that it is generally easier for a person born to one agglutinative language to learn another than to learn an inflectional tongue. Finally, if the Filipinos have succeeded in mastering both English and Spanish, as their considerable creative literary work in these languages indicates, there is no reason why they cannot acquire a language indigenous to a great portion of them and cognate to the rest without difficulty. ★

# Away from Home

EFFORTS by the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington to unify Filipinos in the United States, Hawaii and Alaska have resulted in the organization of Community Councils in every city and locality with a large Filipino population. Today, 26 councils in the United States and one in Alaska maintain contact between these nationals and the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington. Through these organizations, problems of general Filipino welfare receive official attention.

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WEST Coast Community Councils in the past two years have put particular emphasis on economic welfare and elevation of the living standard of large numbers of Filipinos in that area. At annual inter-community conferences, national, social and business problems confronting the communities are considered. Encouraged by a successful meeting last December, West Coast Filipinos now plan an even bigger convention at Oakland in June. This will be followed by a Middle Western conference to include Chicago, Detroit, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis, and later by an Eastern meeting comprising Washington, New York City, Newark, Philadelphia and Boston.

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FILIPINOS along the Pacific Coast are campaigning for funds to establish community centers. This movement started in San Francisco, where plans to build a $30,000 center are making steady progress. This building will serve as a commercial, social and cultural center for Filipinos in the Western States, as well as for visitors from the Islands. It may also house Philippine government agencies. To date, $3,000 has been raised.

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SEEKING to develop the cultural and intellectual background of Filipinos in the United States, monthly round-table forums are now being sponsored by a number of Filipino professionals and students, with the support of Community Councils. The movement was initiated in Chicago, and was later taken up by the Washington group. Forum subjects are voted upon in advance, so that members of the community can "study up." Problems affecting Filipinos are considered, and a discussion of diversified national subjects, including arts and history, usually follows. These round-table talks also foster better relations and understanding with the American public, and Americans are invited to take part. ★

# *Meet* THE ORDER OF THE CARABAO

*By Col. Joseph M. Heller*

HALF A DOZEN American army officers, irked at the "face" accruing to members of the Order of the Dragon, which Allied leaders had organized after the Boxer Uprising in China earlier that year, met in the Army and Navy Club at Manila in 1900 and established their own Military Order of the Carabao. The name was meant to be a joke; the lowly carabao, hastily conscripted to drag artillery and supply wagons over jungle trails, was the most useful and damned animal in the Philippines. To the surprise of everyone involved, the Order found almost instant support. Still growing in strength, today it is the most important fraternal group in the United States armed forces.

Proof of its popularity is to be found in the annual "Wallows" at Washington. The guest list includes Army, Navy and Marine Corps chiefs, members of the Cabinet, important Congressmen, and prominent writers. Marked by skits, songs and off-the-record talks, the Wallow is considered the outstanding social-military affair of the Washington season.

The Carabaos are a distinguished group. Every chief of staff but one since 1900 has been a member. General Pershing and most of the corps and division commanders of the American forces in the World War belonged. The High Command of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps today is riddled with Carabaos. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, by virtue of his former position as Governor General of the Philippines, is an Honorary Carabao.

The Order's constitution at first specified that membership should be limited to commissioned officers of the Army or Navy who served in the Philippines between 1898 and July 4, 1902, the official dates of the Spanish-American War and the subsequent insurrection. Later, however, the requirements were liberalized. At present the Order is open to "any person who shall have honorably served in the Philippine Islands between May 1, 1898 and July 4, 1913, both dates inclusive, or who participated in any campaign or expedition in the Philippines for which a campaign medal is authorized by the War Department, as a commissioned officer of the United States Regular or Volunteer Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, or as a Naval Cadet or Midshipman, or as Acting Assistant Surgeon, Contract Surgeon, Contract Dental Surgeon, or any person who so served as an enlisted man in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Public Health Service and subsequently received a commission for appointment in any of the above named classes." These men have the rank of Veteran Carabaos.

A second category—Compañero Carabao—includes men who served in the Islands after July 4, 1913. Sons of Veteran, Compañero or Associate Carabaos are eligible for membership as Ternero (calf) Carabaos. Carabaos of all classes totaled 994 at the end of 1940.

The Main Corral of the order is at Washington, D. C., and a smaller Corral meets annually in San Francisco.

The Military Order of the Carabao recognizes the serious nature of national defense, past and present, but it has so far refused to take itself or its ideals too seriously. The annual Wallows are happy affairs, at which national leaders and their policies occasionally come in for unmerciful ribbing. The 1913 program, in fact, so ridiculed the international program of President Wilson and Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan that it drew a stinging official rebuke from the White House.

Subsequent Wallows have never quite reached that level, but they are still popular in Washington and are anticipated with great relish. The 1941 gathering was held at the Willard Hotel, Washington, on February 8. Speakers included the Secretary of the Navy and the Undersecretary of War.

At the annual meeting late in December, 1940, officers for the current year were elected. These included:

Grand Paramount Carabao (National Commander), Brig. Gen. A. Owen Seaman, USA.

Grand Patriarch of the Herd (First Vice-Commander), Rear Adm. Walton R. Sexton, USN.

Bell Carabao (2nd Vice-Commander), Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, USMC.

Grand Councillor of the Herd (3rd Vice-Commander), Maj. William T. Davis, M.C., USA.

Grand Jefe de los Baños (4th Vice-Commander), Col. Joseph F. Siler, USA.

Grand Jefe de los Bebidos (5th Vice-Commander), Rear Adm. Raymond Spear, USN.

Grand Jefe de los Cargadores (6th Vice-Commander), Col. Charles R. Sanderson, USMC.

Main Guard, Col. William H. Clopton, USA.

Winder of the Horn, Comm. Joseph J. Kaveney, M.C., USN.

Carretonero, Capt. Luther Sheldon, Jr., MC., USN.

Camboling Carabao, Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio, USA.

Veterinario, Maj. Richard D. LaGarde, USA.

Jefe de la Cuadra, Col. Charles G. Mortimer, USA.

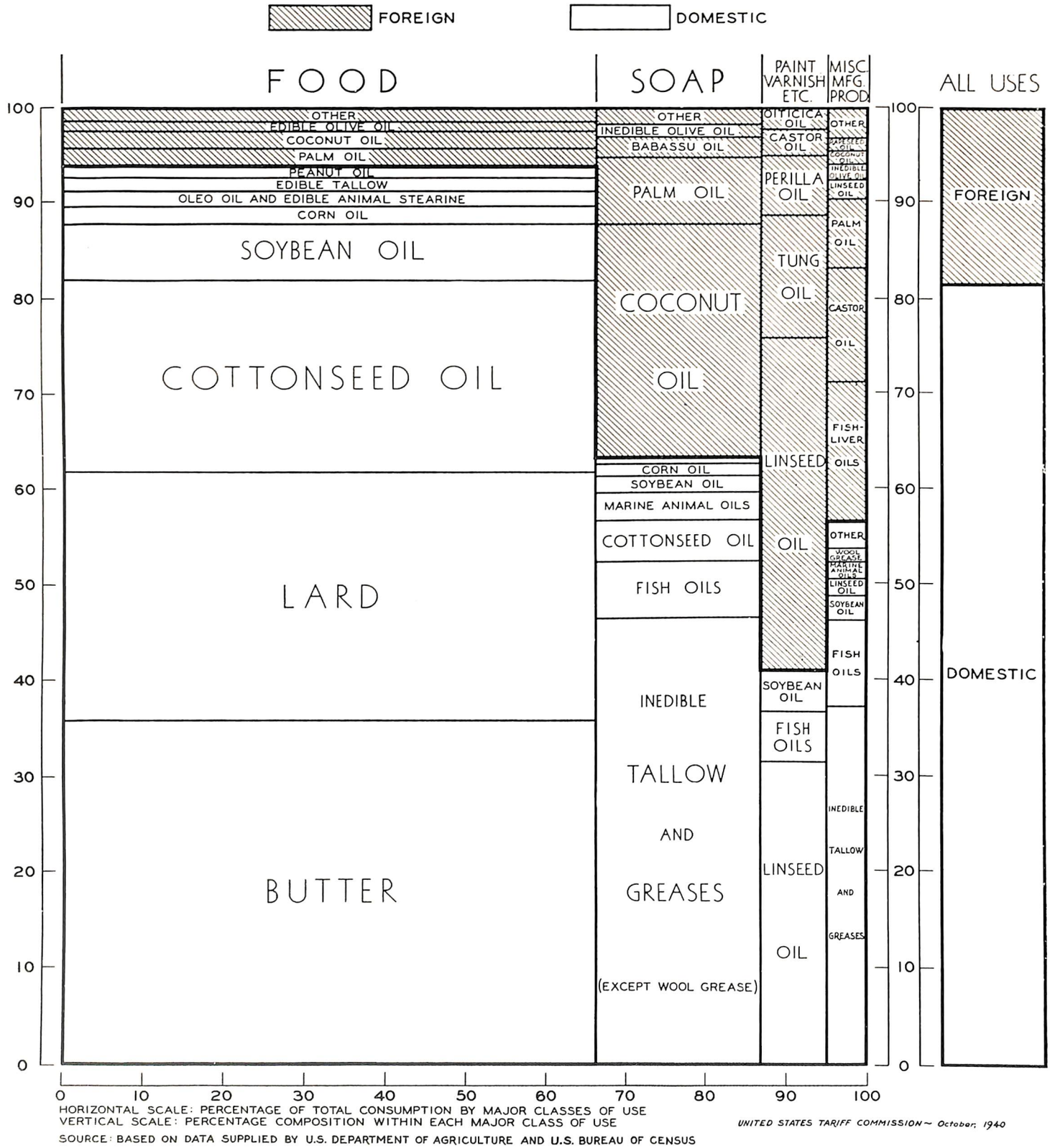
Director de Fiesta, Lieut. Col. Harry F. Cunningham, USA. Res.

Grand Lead & Wheel Carabao (Secretary & Treasurer), Col. Joseph M. Heller, M.R.C., USA.

# FATS AND OILS

## APPARENT CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES BY MAJOR CLASSES OF USE

## 1939




HORIZONTAL SCALE: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION BY MAJOR CLASSES OF USE
VERTICAL SCALE: PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION WITHIN EACH MAJOR CLASS OF USE

SOURCE: BASED ON DATA SUPPLIED BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND U.S. BUREAU OF CENSUS

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION ~ October, 1940

# COCONUT OIL . . . By John B. Gordon

## does it compete with American agriculture?

CONSIDER the coconut and what it does for you. The soap you use in your bath is better because of coconut oil. The shatterproof glass in your new car is clearer and safer. Your wife's evening gown is gayer, the buttons on her street clothes brighter because of the coconut. And on the less attractive side of life, big guns boom with increased force and bombs have greater destroying power as the result of the amazing diversity of products modern science has squeezed from the ubiquitous Philippine coconut.

The American farmer once looked upon the "coconut cow" as a competitor. Hydrogenated coconut oil, he feared, would drive his butter from the market. But, as the chart on the opposite page shows, the fear was poorly founded. The authoritative figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Bureau of Census demonstrate that coconut oil accounted for only 1.8 per cent of the total edible oils and fats consumed in this country during 1939. Hardly a serious competitor for the cow, particularly in the light of the two and three-quarter million dollars worth of American dairy products sold annually to the Philippines!

The graph divides the nation's consumption of oils and fat—it approached the amazing total of 10,000,000,000 pounds in 1939—into four channels—food, soap, paints and miscellaneous. Food accounted for 67 per cent of the total; soap, 20 per cent; paints and varnish, 8.5; and miscellaneous (for making tin plate, rubber substitutes, plastics, lubricating oils, etc.) about 5.

Butter, lard, cottonseed oil and soybean oil are the most important oils and fats produced by the American farmer, and they are consumed almost entirely as food. The coconut oil converted into food is negligible. Thus, the "coconut cow" is in reality no competition at all to the products of the American farmer.

Coconut oil finds its chief American use in the soap kettles. It produces a hard, free-lathering soap that is useful in water of any hardness. This quality is due to its exceptionally high percentage of lauric acid, which does not occur at all in oils or fats produced in the United States.

The Tariff Commission found that coconut oil comprised 24.4 per cent of the oil and fat ingredients of the 1939 output of American soap. Although it is the highest priced ingredient, it was used because no domestic fat or oil can replace it. Coconut oil provided the quick-lathering and free-rinsing qualities essential in any marketable soap, while inedible tallow and grease supplied body and durability.

While at the present time no appreciable amount of coconut oil goes into other industrial uses, such as plasticisers and varnishes and the requirements of miscellaneous manufacturing, interest is growing in its utilization in many fields. For instance, coconut oil goes into the cellulose acetate molding powder that is pressed into steering wheels, instrument panels, radio parts, toothbrush handles and similar items. Germany is making airplane wings and fuselages from plastics to save metal. Sulphated higher alcohols—in the preparation of which lauric acid plays an important part—are necessary for modern silk, wool and rayon fabric production, pulp and paper making, leather dyeing, electroplating and a multitude of other processes.

In scores of fields of modern life, coconut oil plays an important part. Bath soap, explosives, dress materials, radio sets and airplanes—all benefit by the fact that the Philippines produce under the American flag the world's largest supply of this valuable and essential tropical product. Best of all, coconut oil does not compete with United States products. It is truly an aid to the American way of life. ★

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***The Battle for Greece*** **(from Page 9)**

fense measures are going forward. Roads are being built, and material accumulated. Equipment is needed, of course —arms, tanks, trucks, munitions—but these can be procured in time, as the needs are fitted into the general American defense scheme.

United States government leaders have acknowledged and restated America's responsibility for defending the Philippines until the advent of independence in 1946. The next five years, therefore, constitute a prolonged crisis for the Philippines and the world. But with courage, foresight and preparation, the Philippines like democracy itself is eminently defensible. ★

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THE Philippine Commonwealth is divided into 49 provinces, the governors of all but four of which are elected by popular vote for three-year terms. The undeveloped non-Christian provinces of Cotabato, Lanao, Bukidnon and Mountain Province are governed by Presidential appointees. Philippine provinces, unlike American states, are not completely sovereign within their own borders. For instance, there are no provincial supreme courts, and all legislation is handled by the National Assembly. Each province elects and sends from one to five representatives (depending on the population) to the Assembly.

enemy meets him everywhere'. In the Filipinos, we have 16,000,000 friends—genuine friends—and I do not favor sitting back, awaiting disaster, then commenting: 'Well, they asked for it.' Isn't a better solution possible?

"It isn't as if we have been handing largesse to the Islands for 40 years. The United States has been given full measure in return—gold, export markets, safe sources of supply, a friendly base for our army and navy in the Far East. In the future, the Philippines may have still more to offer. Under those circumstances, why destroy the usefulness of a long-time friend, particularly if a new vocabulary—a new frame of mind, perhaps—will remedy the situation?"



J. Weldon Jones, a tall, soft-spoken, black-haired Texan of Welsh descent, rode herd on his father's Texas ranch as a boy. In 1917, Jones left college to go to France with the United States army, which detailed him to truck driving. With the return of peace, however, he went back to college and resumed the study of accountancy. For seven years he was a public and corporation auditor. In 1929, Ohio State University named him a professor of accounting, auditing and income tax procedure. Jones was in that post when President Roosevelt late in 1933 appointed him Insular Auditor for the Philippine Islands.

Jones became financial adviser to the High Commissioner with inauguration of the Commonwealth government on November 15, 1935. Twice in the next five years, for a total of 17 months, he served as acting High Commissioner. Last fall, President Roosevelt offered him a new job in Washington as Assistant Director of the Budget, part of the Executive Office of the President.

Manila's regret at Jones' departure was relieved by one happy thought. It was that the Filipinos would have an understanding friend in Washington.

"Weldon Jones," declared President Quezon shortly before the financial assistant's departure, "has been one of the most efficient, fair and tactful officials ever to come to these Islands."

In a farewell interview with one of the Manila papers, Jones suggested that "horse-trading" might produce a better relation between Manila and Washington.

"I have the feeling that some Yankee traders and some Yankee-trained traders should get together and use the vocabulary of horse traders," he declared. "Those old-time Yankee traders were not out to get each others' scalps so much as to trade again and again on succeeding Saturdays, to have a good time in the trading, and to find in the end that all had profited." ★

# *Better Understanding*

To the Philippine Resident Commissioner
Washington, D. C.

Having had the unusual experience as a young American lawyer a decade ago of working for almost three years in governmental service in the Philippines, it was with more than ordinary interest that I picked up the first issue of "Philippines." I immediately felt that I had journeyed back and was among old friends and familiar scenes. But I am enthusiastic about your magazine for a much more vital reason than its vivid reminders of a happy and stimulating period in my own life.

Many of those Americans who had the privilege of working in the government service under the Governor General of the late 1920's and early 1930's left the Islands with some feeling of futility. We were all working for a sound solution of both Philippine problems and the mutual problems of the United States and the Philippine Islands. The lack of understanding and even interest in these problems not only among ordinary Americans but also among legislative, administrative and executive personnel in the United States gradually built up a feeling of discouragement. We considered the problems important, but many of those who should have been interested and informed, comprehended little and cared less about these distant Islands. Many of us despaired of getting a sufficient section of American opinion interested in the Islands and, without such interest, intelligent handling of the problems seemed a dim hope at best. This reaction led to the view, which I have heard expressed, that we should get the American flag down as quickly as possible and get out of the Islands, come what may.

Due to the international spotlight being turned on the Far East, and the Clipper connections bringing the Islands closer, I have observed growing interest in the Philippines. Unfortunately, without having been there, the average person cannot easily achieve an adequate knowledge of either the Islands or the Islands in their relation to the United States.

The first issue of your magazine "Philippines" with its interest-catching pictures and informative articles is most timely, and has given me renewed hope that this educational campaign may now awaken a wider interest in our mutual problems, thus materially aiding towards the goal of an informed and inteliigent solution of the joint problems of the Philippines and the United States.

Francis O. Affeld, III,

Philadelphia, Pa.

*Philippine Advertising* (from Page 6)

Philippines are preparing the ground for greater sales and consumption of American goods.

Business leadership in the Philippines is shared by Americans and Filipinos. The consuming public is primarily the 16,000,000 Filipinos, who for a full generation have been learning American ways. The potential market awaiting American business methods is almost without limit.

In advertising, the one field of American business that is new, but which is now being organized effectively, leadership is again jointly American and Filipino. The two races work in intimate cooperation seeking to promote free Philippine trade with America, in the importance of which they unanimously agree. The president of the newly organized Advertising Club of the Philippines, for instance, is L. G. Wagner, of Muller and Phipps, importers and distributors of American pharmaceutical and toilet goods. The vice-president is Pedro E. Teodoro, of Elizalde & Co., one of the biggest advertisers in the Commonwealth. The writer, secretary of the club, represents Madrigal & Company, an outstanding Filipino firm interested in shipping, textiles, coconut oil, lumber, cement and coal. The membership of this club includes all leading American and Filipino firms and businessmen in Manila.

The club has already made its influence felt through a decisive drive to clean Manila of the pseudo-publishers and fly-by-night publications that threatened to absorb an important part of the money that would otherwise be devoted to legitimate advertising and promotion. With determined government support, it is also undertaking a campaign to curb such violations of advertising laws as misrepresentation, mislabeling, illegal refilling of trade-mark-protected containers, and the sale of inferior goods. The laxity of existing legislation has caused some difficulty, but everything is being done by the government to aid the drive until more teeth can be put in the law.

These measures will have the effect of protecting American business, although, of course, no discrimination is possible against any business using legitimate methods, regardless of nationality. But under the existing circumstances, they should insure continued American domination of the Philippine market and keep the doors wide open for more business from the United States. ★



***Quezon Institute, Manila for tuberculosis patients.***

*University of the Philippines* (from Page 11)

colleges and schools of the University publish their own bulletins and journals.

Members of the University debating club take part in public debates in Manila during the school year and in the provinces during vacations. As the result, not only do the students receive practical training in public speaking, but the University also is brought closer to the people. The University dramatic club gives students technical training in the theory and practice of dramatic arts.

Student health is constantly supervised through visits by University physicians, regular sanitary inspections of university restaurants and dormitories, and a program of physical training. Under the National Defense Act, men students receive military training. Weekly convocations are held and there are regular addresses by prominent speakers. From time to time the president of the University consults with the families of students to offer suggestions regarding their welfare.

A Student Loan Fund helps students pay their matriculation fees, about one-fifth of the student body receiving some aid from this source. In addition, freshmen who lack funds to buy textbooks may rent them from the University at low rates.

A program to attract the best student material in the Philippines was recently inaugurated. The number and size of scholarships awarded to high school honor graduates (and to college graduates who desire advanced work) has been increased. This new system permits a high school graduate to attend the University free of tuition fees. Within four years, the University hopes to have at least 15 per cent of its students in this honor category.

Graduates of the University of the Philippines, numbering some 12,753, are scattered throughout the 49 provinces of the archipelago. Among the number holding responsible positions are the Speaker of the National Assembly, Cabinet officers, National Assemblymen, University presidents and provincial governors.

The fundamental aim of the University of the Philippines is to promote the welfare of the Filipino people. This is accomplished by developing clear and independent thinking, training the Filipino youth in the ideals of democracy, acting as the repository of knowledge of the Commonwealth, handing down the cultural legacy of the past to the present, and, finally, in developing to the fullest extent the native genius of the Filipino race. ★

# P. I. NEWS

After five years of exploration and development, the Davao Gold Mines has finally been brought into production with a 150-ton mill constructed by the Southwestern Engineering Co. When Davao Gold started operations in 1935 the property was accessible only by a narrow trail through the Mindanao jungle; after a landing field had been cleared, two airplanes carried men and materials to the mines. (A Bellanca transported 2,290 men and 5,116,007 pounds of cargo, and a Waco carried 1,315 passengers and 620,003 pounds of cargo.) Finally, the company installed a 41,000-foot aerial freight and passenger tramway, the first of its kind in the Philippines. Ore has been leaving the mines over this route since last October, and milling began in November.

• • •

Arrangements have been made by United States and Philippine postal officials to transfer airmail bound for Java and Singapore to occasional private or official planes when their departure southward from Manila coincides with the arrival of Clipper mail from the United States. Airmail for the Netherlands Indies is usually routed through Hongkong and Rangoon, adding several days or even weeks to the delivery time.

• • •

The President of the Philippines has created a committee charged with revising and codifying the existing substantive laws of the Commonwealth. The new code will "conform with the customs, traditions and idiosyncrasies of the Filipino people and with progressive principles of the science of law," according to the executive order. This move climaxes years of effort by bench, bar and legislators, who have sought to revise Philippine substantive laws, the greater part of which are in Spanish. The penal code has been brought up-to-date by a similar committee created some time ago.

• • •

President Manuel L. Quezon has officially set the period from March 19 to 28 as National Defense Week for the Philippine Islands. Simultaneously Philippine Army headquarters has scheduled its annual program of active military training for all reservists for late in March. The largest number of trainees in Philippine history is expected to enroll.

### DATE OF THE MONTH

Filipino Catholics celebrate March 19 as Saint Joseph's Day. It is considered a day of obligation, when everyone attends mass. Saint Joseph is the patron of all who want a happy home life and a peaceful death.



*Strategic Manila Hemp* **(from Page 7)**

izens. This law was aimed directly at the Japanese control of abaca production.

But the extremely clever Nipponese had hit upon new devices for acquiring additional land. They married, temporarily or otherwise, Filipino women in whose names title to the land was vested, or they bought land through corporations ostensibly owned by Filipinos, but actually controlled by Japanese.

We observed many of these practices, and subsequently informally reported them to American and Filipino officials. In the following years, efforts were made to stir up interest in this problem, but little was actually done. The danger was generally discounted.

Now we observe a change, a healthy one. People have become aware of the economic danger inherent in the control of a vital commodity by possibly hostile nationals. The Commonwealth Government's action indicates a new and praiseworthy awareness of the perilous factors involved, and this, in turn, indicates an awareness of the larger international and strategic considerations.

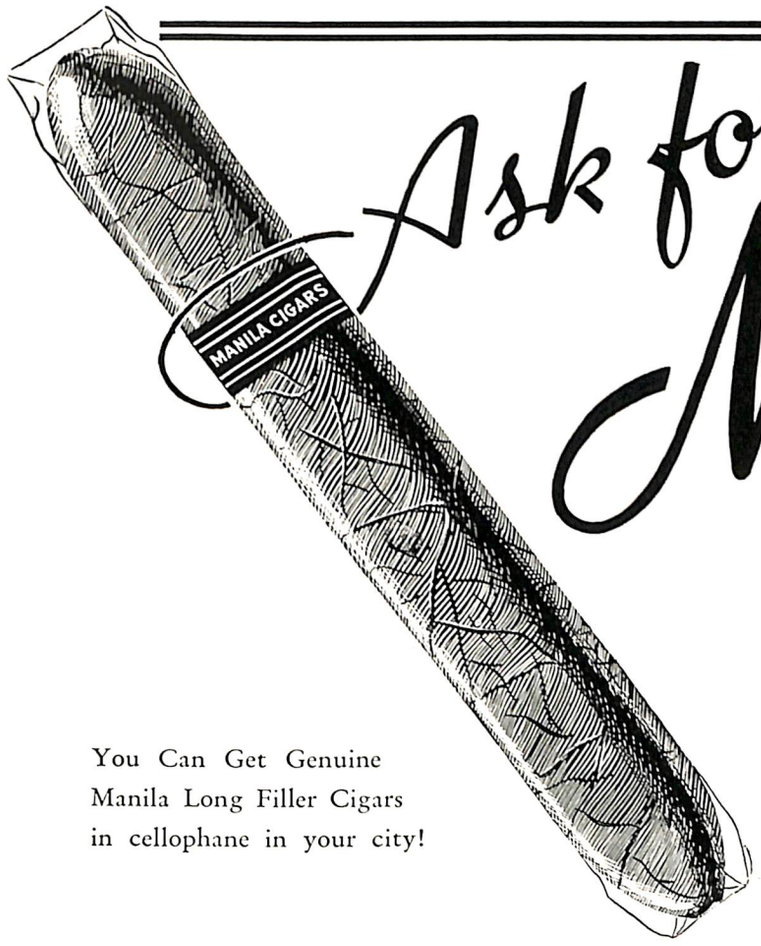
In Washington, a government bureau has made a special study of our natural resources and the extent to which the United States is dependent for essential raw materials upon outside sources. It found that this country relies on the province of Davao, dominated as it is by Japanese, for 75 per cent of its hemp. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that rope and hemp could not be replaced for marine and naval use. It is an essential sinew of our national defense.

We must continue to look to the Philippines for our supply of this vital commodity. It is one of the reasons Philippine trade is so valuable to us. No other part of the world raises abaca in any considerable quantity. Davao, of course, is not the only Philippine province where hemp is cultivated, but Davao is the keystone of the abaca industry. As long as it remains so, Davao is of vital interest and concern to us. We cannot afford to be complaisant about a potential danger to our industry and defense.

We must look to our sources. Furthermore, we should make every effort to assist and encourage Filipino moves toward cooperation in mutual defense. ★

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FORD WILKINS, city editor of the American-owned *Manila Daily Bulletin* and Philippine correspondent for the *New York Times*, recently visited the United States on a three-months leave of absence. He is now back at his desk in Manila. In Washington to interview administration officials on behalf of his paper, Mr. Wilkins reported that the Philippine capital is rapidly replacing Shanghai as the most important news center in the Far East.




# *Ask for Manilas*

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*SMOKE of UNSURPASSED VALUE*

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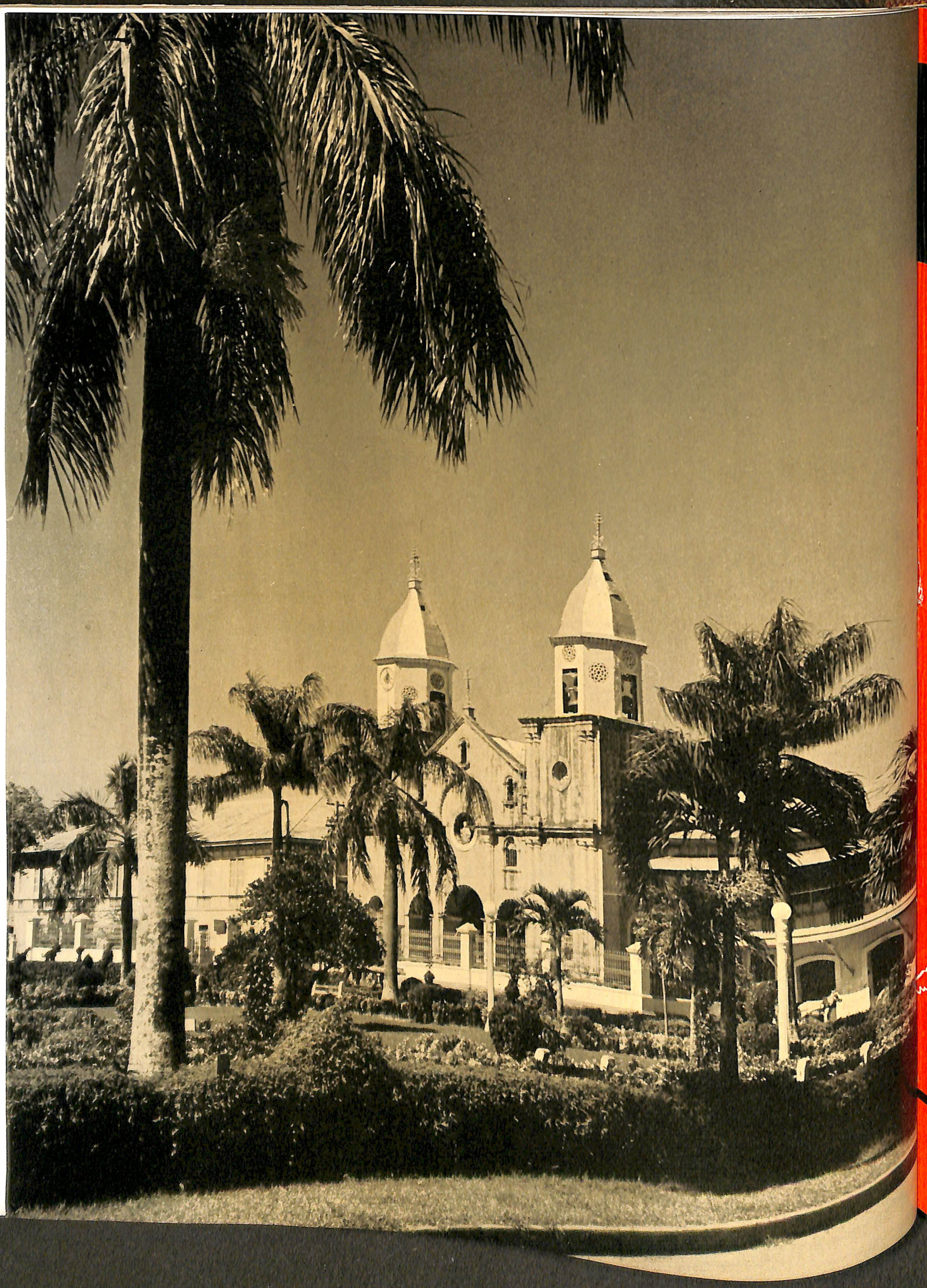
Manufactured entirely by hand under the strictest governmental regulation and sanitary control, MANILAS give you more smoking satisfaction for the price than any other cigars on the American market.

*These are the reasons why MANILA CIGARS are the choice of millions of smokers—why doctors recommend them and connoisseurs prefer them.*

## *Ask for a* MANILA *with the pleasant aroma*

•

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Washington, D. C.



# Philippines

**Philippine Shipping**
*by Admiral Emory Land*

**Naval Power**
*by Rep. Warren Magnuson*

**Some Facts on Philippine-American Trade**

**Quezon City**
*by Harry T. Frost*



Frank Murphy—A Friend in Court

Vol. 1 No. 4



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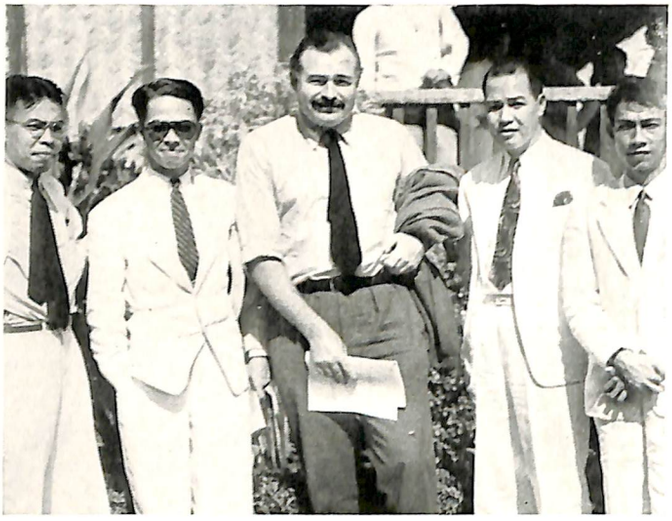
**Quezon City**

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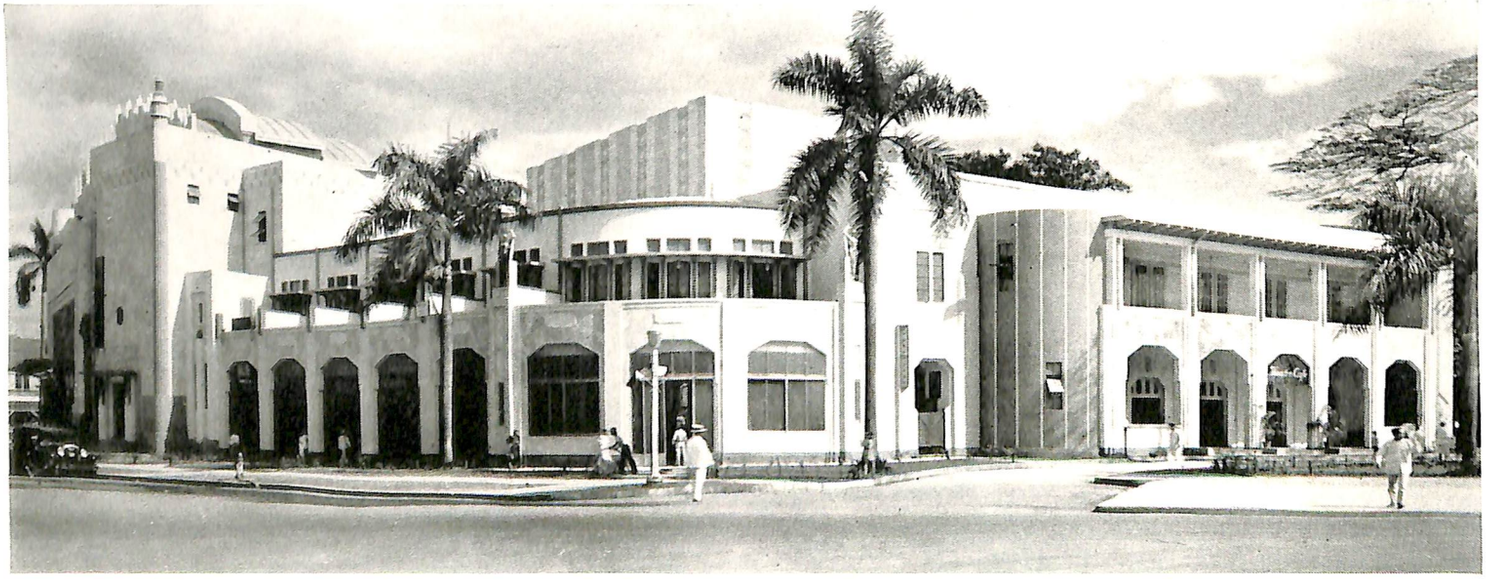



**TOP LEFT: ERNEST HEMINGWAY,** en route to China, was greeted in Manila by F. Mañgahas, president of the Philippine Writers' League, and Amando G. Dayrit.

**TOP RIGHT: A SCORE OF 355** won the Philippine women's golf championship for Miss Dominga Capati, who learned the game while laundress on a sugar estate.

**LEFT: U. S. NAVY PATROL BOMBERS,** assigned to the Asiatic fleet, took up their new station near Manila after an uneventful flight across the Pacific from Hawaii.

**BOTTOM: THE METROPOLITAN THEATER,** largest and finest in the Philippines, is under consideration for permanent headquarters of the National Charities Sweepstakes.



# Why the Philippines Needs Ships

## An Editorial

THE article by Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, appearing in this issue is of special interest to every reader of PHILIPPINES. The first official statement to deal with the future of Insular shipping, it is important to every American and vital to every Filipino. Maintenance of service on the Philippine-American trade lane, the Admiral declares unequivocally, "is essential to both American commerce and defense." Speaking from the standpoint of the Philippine Commonwealth, we believe that such service may be a matter of national life or death.

In stating that "trans-Pacific shipping at present faces a critical test," the Admiral permits himself an understatement. The acute shortage of ships, accompanied by freight-rate increases of as much as 400 per cent, has brought our nation face to face with the possibility of commercial isolation from the rest of the world. Our economy—like that of every agricultural nation—depends on our ability to sell sugar, copra, cigars, Manila hemp, chromite, manganese and other bulk products for the cash with which to pay for needed supplies of dairy products, cigarettes, machinery, flour, cotton textiles and a hundred other kinds of manufactured goods that we do not produce. If that normal (and mutually profitable) exchange breaks down, the Philippines must face a serious economic and social situation with which it will be difficult to cope. Such a breakdown is inevitable if we are unable to obtain sufficient space to ship essential cargoes across the Pacific.

Two possible ways of overcoming this acute shipping shortage are obvious, as Admiral Land points out. One is the substantial augmentation of the American merchant fleets serving the Commonwealth; the other is an immediate increase in Philippine-flag tonnage through construction or purchase abroad. The Admiral gives us encouraging assurance of the progress being made in the program to supply new, speedy and economical ships to America's half-dozen trans-Pacific lines. The trouble is that this new tonnage may not be available in time to save Philippine economy from ruin.

Our principal hope of relief, then, is in the second course—an immediate increase in Philippine-flag shipping through construction or purchase abroad. In this matter the United States Maritime Commission has been unable to help us, despite an obviously sincere attempt to do what it could. Because of the contingencies of a confused world-wide shortage of sea-going vessels, the Commission recently has declined to permit the transfer of American vessels to Philippine registry, taking the stand (mistaken, we feel) that such transfers would deplete the United States' own merchant fleet and tonnage reserves for possible wartime use. We are confident, however, that the Maritime Commission will solve the Philippine shipping problem as part of its general effort to strengthen national defense in this vital field. Admiral Land's frank message strengthens that belief.

Until 1946, the Philippines constitutes America's main outpost in the Pacific. For that reason, enlightened self-interest dictates that the United States keep the Islands constantly prepared. A nation threatened by serious economic and social trouble, as the Commonwealth almost certainly will be if the shipping shortage is not speedily alleviated, is at a disadvantage in building its defenses. Efforts by the Maritime Commission to give us every facility for the exchange of goods promote not only Philippine interests, but American as well.

National interest is not jeopardized by the transfer of American tonnage to Philippine registry. Vessels flying our flag, while under Insular law, are indisputably subject to the jurisdiction and control of the United States Government in time of emergency, to the same extent that ships of American registry are. Thus, your Administration is sacrificing nothing fundamental when it authorizes the transfer of 10 or 12 badly needed steamers to the Philippine flag.

The belief that the Philippines somehow is no longer part of the United States is widespread but erroneous. The actual facts are quite to the contrary, as the excellent article by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman in the February issue of PHILIPPINES demonstrated. Our ships, which for conversational purposes are described as "under the Philippine flag," in fact fly the Stars and Stripes above our own colors. Basically even more significant, however, are the close ties that exist between your government and ours. We have the same objectives; our people have the same ideals. Every element of Philippine-American relations points to but one conclusion: our resources—human and material, men and gold and ships—are at America's disposal in time of emergency.

The inability of our people—even our government-owned corporations—to buy American ships when they are most needed is a temporary phenomenon, just as the basic shortage of United States tonnage is. Admiral Land's statement on the outlook for our shippers, exporters and farmers is encouraging, therefore. The legal complications that have made the transfer of ships often difficult in the past are now being worked out; perhaps a solution will have been reached by the time this issue of PHILIPPINES appears. Whatever the outcome, we are confident that the Maritime Commission does not intend to overlook Philippine needs in its planning. ★

# Philippines

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Photo credit: Fenno Jacobs from Three Lions; Tomelden, Washington; Office of the President of the Philippines; Philippine Army Signal Corps.

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Pacific strategy map drawn especially for PHILIPPINES by Frank Manning, New York.

• • •

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Although no longer connected with the Philippines, Frank Murphy, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, remains one of Washington's staunchest friends of the Filipino people.

## In This Issue

**ADMIRAL EMORY S. LAND,** chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, is America's No. One authority on shipping problems today. His views on the future of Philippine commerce should be required reading for every legislator.

• • •

**WARREN MAGNUSON** is Congressman from Washington and a close student of Pacific affairs. In this issue he explains the naval potentialities of the Philippines.

• • •

**JAMES ROSS** went to the Philippines as a soldier in 1898. A close friend of President Quezon, he still makes his home in Manila, where he practices law.

• • •

**HARRY W. FRANTZ** is chief of the foreign department of the United Press in Washington. He has traveled extensively in both Latin America and the Far East.

• • •

**MANUEL ADEVA,** whose understanding of the problems of Filipinos in the United States is unquestioned, is a member of the Philippine Resident Commissioner's staff.

• • •

**HARRY T. FROST,** famous Chicago architect and city planner, was called to Manila in 1938 by President Quezon as consultant on the Commonwealth's new capital city. He considers Quezon City the opportunity of a lifetime.

• • •

**ERNESTO D. ILUSTRE** is a publicity assistant in the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington.

PHILIPPINES is published by the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States. Editorial and circulation offices at 2362 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C. Entered as third class matter in the Washington post office on December 1, 1940. Permit No. 5045. Printed in U.S.A.

# A Friend in Court...

## FRANK MURPHY'S PLACE IN PHILIPPINE HISTORY

*By Julius C. Edelstein*

IT WAS ONCE said of Associate Justice Francis Murphy of the Supreme Court that he had found Ireland in the Philippines. That was a rather happy remark, because it exactly epitomized the relationship that existed and exists even today between Mr. Justice Murphy—"the Governor" to his Filipino friends—and the Philippine people.

The description is apt because the relationship between "Governor" Murphy and the Philippines is much more than a mere temporal interlude in the career of the one and in the history of the other. It was and is bound up in the emotions, with generous amounts of mutual appreciation. It is bound up with Governor Murphy's acquaintance with and intense interest in the historical struggles of the Irish people. It is a meaningful expression of the fact that he felt he had found a similar people in the Far East.

Mr. Murphy, although elevated to the august might of the Supreme Court bench, remains today actively interested in the Philippines, with whose history he was so profoundly associated as the Islands' last Governor General and first American High Commissioner. His personal correspondence and contacts still today reflect his persistent concern with Philippine affairs and with Filipinos.

Frank Murphy governed through one of the most historic phases of Philippine-American relations, the transition from American possession to semi-sovereign Commonwealth status; and the full impact of that transition was understood and expressed by Mr. Murphy as by few Americans. During his period of office he lent major encouragement to the Filipinos' drive for sovereign government and gave a green light to Filipino efforts which culminated in the successful creation of the Commonwealth.

Because of this and many more personal reasons, Filipinos have watched with pride the upward march of "the Governor", ever since he left Manila on May 11, 1936 to become successively, within the space of four years, Governor of the state of Michigan, Attorney General of the United States, and finally Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

And today, as he sits in the hushed light of the majestic Supreme Court chamber, Filipinos think of him as one of their own. His attainment of the supreme judicial honor they consider a new justification of their belief that the Philippines has played a peculiarly historic role in the history of America—in preparing a series of great leaders for American public life. But in the case of Justice Murphy, the feeling of Filipinos is much beyond the mere pride of recognition. It involves the whole history of their mutual association.

When high-principled young Mayor Murphy was sent to the Philippines as Governor General in June, 1933, the first under the New Deal, Filipinos wondered what sort of an administration they were in for, and what understanding they might expect from a midwesterner who supposedly knew little of the hopes and aspirations of an island people 10,000 miles across the western sea.

But in the Philippines Frank Murphy seemed to have found a kindred people, a folk whose aspirations he seemed to comprehend with more than an intellectual appreciation. He seemed to have a feeling for their age-old struggle for freedom and equality, and for the sense of personal dignity that goes with independence. It was exactly in that sense that Murphy "discovered Ireland in the Philippines."

In American politics, Murphy was credited with having been a liberal New Dealer long before the New Deal. In a period of unprecedented social ferment, unemployment, and industrial depression the strong voice of Mayor Murphy of Detroit called out for the assumption of responsibility by the state and nation for the welfare of those left jobless by the depression.

As Chief Executive of the Philippine Government, Murphy remained a New Dealer. His philosophy of government jibed perfectly with the concepts of social justice prevailing among Filipino leaders, the most prominent of whom was Senate President Manuel Quezon, soon to become the first President of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Murphy advocated and signed legislation for typhoon relief, recognizing for the first time the national responsibility for victims of social disaster. He urged slum clearance and low cost housing for the poor long before that ideal had become a commonly accepted national program in the United States. The crusading young Governor General strengthened Insular finances, maintained a strictly balanced budget, took a stand against pork-barrel appropriations, and in general brought to a close the period of partial American control of internal Philippine affairs with an exhibition of clean, efficient, and socially conscious government.

When in May, 1934, Congress passed the Philippine

*(Turn to Page 19)*

# CRISIS IN PHILIPPINE SHIPPING

## by

## Admiral Emory S. Land

**CHAIRMAN**
**U. S. MARITIME**
**COMMISSION**



**Admiral Emory S. Land**

FOREIGN trade routes linking the United States with the rest of the world are vital to the welfare of this nation in times of peace as well as of national emergency. These marine arteries stretching out to many parts of the world must be kept open. Were certain essential raw materials cut off for lack of marine transportation, it is not an exaggeration to say this nation's continued existence might be in jeopardy.

One of these highly essential life-lines is the trans-Pacific. Serving as a sort of hub in this transportation wheel of the Pacific are the Philippine Islands, which today represent our fifth best overseas customer, with a foreign trade aggregating approximately $300,000,000 per annum. From the Philippines we import vast quantities of hemp, chromite, manganese, coconut oil and sugar worth about $90,000,000. To them we export better than $100,000,000 worth of canned milk, cigarettes, machinery, flour, meat and other products of American farms, mines, forests, and factories, destined both for Filipino consumers and our military and naval forces stationed in the Far East. From these facts it is obvious that the Philippine trade route is essential to both American commerce and defense.

Nevertheless, trans-Pacific shipping at present faces a critical test. Losses of foreign vessels to normal trade—through sinkings, acquisition by armed services, concentration in the all-important North Atlantic service, and the laying-up of sizable Danish and other foreign flag fleets—have resulted in a space shortage and consequent rate increases. Shippers of several low-value commodities stored in many Far Eastern warehouses are finding difficulty in obtaining ship space at rates that will allow the cargo to move.

The Far East Conference of New York, one of the three big groups of ship operators in the trans-Pacific service, informed the Maritime Commission early in March that, as a result of the requisitioning of tonnage by belligerent governments, several member lines had become entirely dependent upon chartered vessels. Unless freight rates could be maintained at a remunerative level, it contended, these lines might be forced to abandon their services.

Any such curtailment of service would, of course, prove detrimental to Philippine trade. Withdrawals would cause not only a shortage of needed American goods, but would reduce the number of ships available for exports of Philippine sugar, copra, Manila fiber and other staple products to the United States.

The increase in rates for chartered vessels, as well as in the freight rates since the outbreak of the war, had reflected increased costs of operation. Expenses for wages, fuel, stevedoring, repairs and war risk insurance on hulls are all higher today than in early 1939. Voyages in many cases are greatly lengthened by wartime regulations, while delays often are occasioned by congestion in drydocks and repair yards.

In the Far East, as well as in other trades, crews must be paid war bonuses in addition to regular wages. These added expenses can be offset only through increased freight rates. Therefore, the upward tendency, although constantly scrutinized by the Maritime Commission and its Divisions of Emergency Shipping, Operations and Traffic, and Regulation, is largely inevitable. Of course the scarcity of ships is also responsible for increases, especially in charter rates.

Two possible solutions of the ship shortage suggest themselves. One is encouragement of the infant Philippine merchant marine. The other is the assignment of

additional American-flag ships to serve the Islands. Let us consider these briefly.

It is not yet certain whether, in view of the present status of the Philippine Commonwealth, any assistance to Philippine shipping interests can be given under the United States Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as it now stands. By this law, the Maritime Commission was authorized to build merchant ships to replace aging American tonnage, and otherwise to encourage ship operators in American-flag services only. This original program, involving 500 vessels over a period of ten years, is now well on its way and has been accelerated. More recently, emergency plans have been made to build an additional 200 freight vessels of simplified design, planned for rapid construction and economical operation rather than beauty, and primarily intended to meet the growing world shortage of ships.

In view of the aid-to-Britain program and the general scarcity of ships, there are probably few vessels which can be sold to Insular interests for operation, nor does it seem possible at this time to give Philippine shipping firms any other direct assistance in their expansion plans.

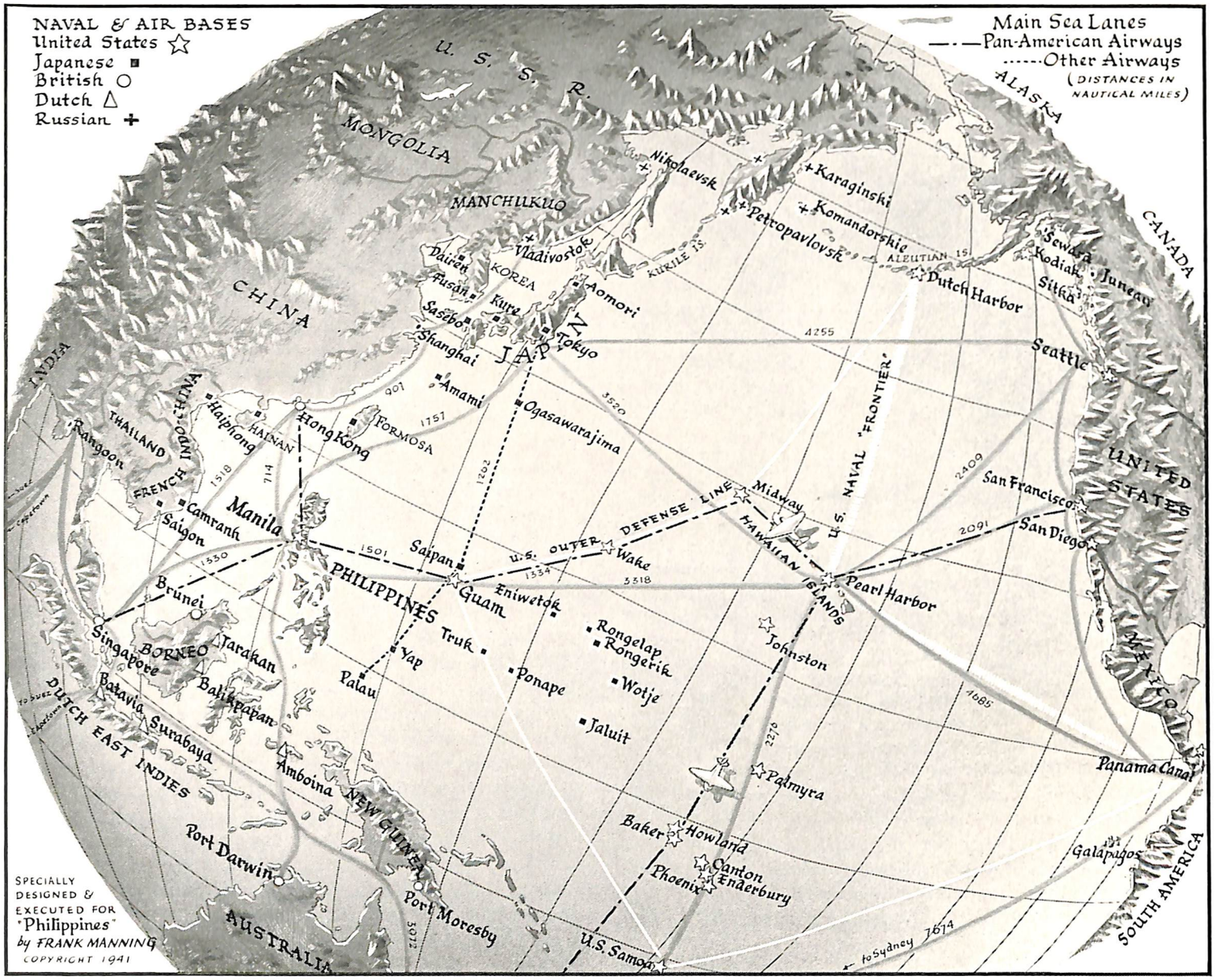
However, the outlook for an increase in the number of American-flag ships to serve the Islands is somewhat better. Our original 500-vessel construction program took into account the needs of the nation's entire overseas trade. Under this plan the American lines now serving the Philippines—the American Mail Line of Seattle, the American Presidents Line of San Francisco, Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. of New Orleans, the American Pioneer Line of New York, and the Isthmian Steamship Company of New York—are scheduled to receive speedy, economical, modern ships as soon as they are available. Additions to these and other fleets in the past 18 months have increased American tonnage on the Pacific 125 per cent.

Although the international situation somewhat beclouds, for the time being, the future program for assigning more tonnage to the United States-Philippine trade route, the Maritime Commission in deciding on the disposition of new ships as they come off the ways certainly will bear in mind the importance to American commerce and welfare of unhampered Philippine trade. The American Presidents Line already has received four of its projected seven passenger-and-cargo ships; the rest are under construction and will go into service as rapidly as they can be delivered. Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. has four new 12,000-ton ships and six new 9,000-ton ships in the trade, and will have seven more new vessels available within a year. Plans to supply the American Mail Line with nine new 9,000-ton vessels in the next 18 months have not been changed and the first six ships will all be available within six months. The American Pioneer Line expects to receive eight 9,000-ton freighters in the same period, while the Isthmian Steamship Company also will have eight new 12,000-ton freighters operating within 18 months. Each of these new ships, as it enters regular service, will strengthen trade ties between the United States and the Philippines.

The Maritime Commission is ever-mindful of the importance of unhampered trade with the Commonwealth of the Philippines and is determined that these sea lanes shall be kept open. Chromite and manganese are strategic cargoes. Manila hemp is likewise vital. These commodities must reach our shores without hindrance. Philippine sugar, which accounts for 15 percent of America's needs, is on the list of important cargoes. And we must not forget our $100,000,000-a-year export trade with the Islands. These facts, together with the creditable efforts of Philippine interests to build up their own merchant marine through construction and purchase, appear to me to be ample assurance that every possible effort will be made to keep cargoes moving freely across the Pacific between the Philippines and the United States, in war or in peace. ★

**ADMIRAL LAND, chairman of the agency that controls American shipping in every part of the world, can speak with authority on the problems of trans-Pacific commerce. In this article, he speaks out like the deep-water sailor that he is regarding the importance of the Philippines to United States trade and defense. Right: Shipping in the busy Pasig River, Manila.**






# NAVAL POWER

## What it Means in the Far East Today and in 1946

*By Rep. Warren Magnuson*

Copies of the above map, illustrating the Philippines' strategic position at the apex of the United States' defenses in the Far East, may be obtained without charge by writing PHILIPPINES, 2362 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

APPROXIMATELY 8,000 miles southwest of Seattle is America's westernmost naval outpost, the Philippines. These islands are the home base of our famous Asiatic Fleet and contain our navy yard, naval air station and naval reservation. In the records of the Navy, the Philippines constitutes the 16th Naval District of the United States.

It is to be remembered that these same Islands are the subject of a solemn compact under which Congress agreed to give them full political independence on July 4, 1946. That date is now five years away. But until that time we inevitably retain the responsibility of defending the Philippines against all enemies, just as we are obliged to defend the soil of California or Maine. Our naval outpost is one instrument for the discharge of that inescapable responsibility.

From a longer range viewpoint it is also our obligation —and indeed a necessity of national policy—to make the Philippines ready to defend its own national integrity and

freedom in anticipation of the date when the actual grant of independence is made.

These two obligations are primarily charged to the Army and Navy. Today those obligations can and must be the central facts of our policy toward the Philippines, situated as it is on one fringe of the world conflagration.

From the standpoint of national defense policy we cannot afford to leave a single border undefended, whether in the Philippines, in Hawaii, or Rhode Island. Our defenders cannot properly retreat from point to point in the face of danger; we are in the Philippines for the duration of the present emergency, and no amount of wishing can divest us of the responsibility for defending our sovereignty.



**Rep. Warren Magnuson of Washington**

On the other hand it would seem to the best interests of our national policy, not only to take whatever steps are wise and necessary to strengthen our own defensive forces, but also to prepare the Filipinos themselves to assume a gradually increasing share of the function of defense. We must certainly cooperate in their preparations eventually to assume entire responsibility for their own national preservation.

We in the United States have taken the stand that we will assist any nation which resists aggression. That is the meaning of "arsenal of democracy". We are especially interested, it goes without saying, in keeping true democracies from domination and control by greedy totalitarian neighbors. Every free democracy is another bulwark for the defense of the United States.

The Philippines, when it becomes independent, will be such a bulwark. Throwing the Filipinos to a totalitarian neighbor would deprive ourselves of the physical comfort and support of 16,000,000 people who share our political ideology, our governmental forms and cultural institutions, and who have been 40 years learning to esteem democracy and its values. It would also mean handing over to a potential enemy the many essential and strategic resources with which the Commonwealth abounds. Resources that now flow into our markets on a commercial basis would be forcibly controlled for an eventual offense against our essential interests, even against our shores.

This theoretical discussion comprises the background for a rather small but highly significant bill which the House of Representatives has already passed, and which is awaiting action in the Senate. This measure, approval of which I was glad to urge when it was in the House, would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to sell U. S. naval equipment to the Philippine Commonwealth at cost. It would also authorize him to perform certain services for the Commonwealth and for its incipient naval establishment.

The significance of such a measure derives directly from the larger circumstances described above, rather than from its legislative provisions. The measure, in its execution, merely contributes to a general policy.

The bill, H.R. 2107, was introduced by Rep. Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs committee, at the request of the Navy Department. Largely drafted by navy legal experts in consultation with the Office of the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines in Washington, it authorizes the Secretary to:

1. Sell materials, supplies, and equipment to the Commonwealth government;

2. Repair or assist with the design of vessels, armament or equipment for the Commonwealth in such amounts as the United States naval establishment may be in a position to do;

3. Fix the cost for such supplies, equipment and services; the price for new supplies to be not less than the original cost to the United States government.

Contracts under the authority in this bill must contain the following restrictions:

1. The Philippine Government undertakes not to dispose of any materials, supplies, or designs to any third government under any circumstances;

2. The authority for such sales and services lapses upon the final granting of independence to the Philippines.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, in submitting the proposed legislation to Congress, wrote to Speaker Sam Rayburn that "the enactment of the proposed legislation would place the Navy Department on an equal footing with the War Department, so far as rendering assistance to the Commonwealth of the Philippines when such action is deemed advantageous to the public interest."

In actual execution, this authority will make it possible for the Navy to make available to the Filipinos sufficient equipment and supplies for a small off-shore patrol, consisting mostly of small "Q" boats, equipped with torpedoes. Such deals, while possible now, must be routed through the War Department, a time-consuming arrangement.

Naval training for Filipino seamen and the experience of operating a miniature fleet, even if it is only a coastal patrol, will go far toward strengthening the national morale. In the end, it will provide the nucleus of a Filipino Navy.

At the same time—what is more important for today—it will provide a small force which may be of invaluable assistance in the immediate development of the defense problems of the Philippines. Such a small force, acquainted with the channels and watery passages of the archipelago, might easily prove of incalculable assistance to American naval forces in the patrol of this vast area of the Philippines. In an emergency it is conceivable that such a force might prove decisive. ★

# BEHIND THE SCENES IN MANILA

## DON'T BELIEVE EVERYTHING YOU READ IN THE PAPERS IS THE ADVICE OF

## JAMES ROSS

TOO many American newspaper correspondents are making the long voyage to Manila in vain these days, to my way of thinking. Judging by the recent outbreak of "behind-the-scenes" articles, literary visitors to the capital of the ambitious, young Commonwealth lay the foundation of their knowledge in the pleasant patio of Manila's fine hotel, talking to hospitable residents of the "Pearl of the Orient" who, in the words of Artemus Ward, "know a lot of things that just ain't so." Almost without exception, these writers have turned their indisputable fact-finding talents to a job of muck-raking that could have been done just as well in Kansas City. They get only a glimmer of the real significance of an experiment in government that in time may prove more important to the American people than the outcome of the war in Europe.

I have no wish to engage in acrimonious argument. Nevertheless, I can see no contribution to a righteous solution of one of the United States' most difficult problems in the publicizing of inaccuracies and ill-considered conclusions.

One writer, for instance, claims that all Filipinos "hate Americans." I went to the Philippines more than 40 years ago as an officer in the United States Army. Our troops remained in the Islands after the Filipinos felt we had done a praiseworthy job of liberating them from Spain and might reasonably be expected to go home. The Filipinos made a determined, if futile, attempt to eject us, characterized by the display of no mean fighting qualities. The ensuing unpleasantness did indeed give rise to a certain amount of ill-feeling. But I insist that Americans are not hated today.

Establishment of civil government in 1902 won the wholehearted cooperation of Filipinos of all classes, including many outstanding leaders of the revolt against Spain and the subsequent insurrection against the United States. Certainly no armed conflict, even between peoples of the same race, ever was followed by less rancor.

The Filipinos are a kindly people, courteous to strangers and to each other, hospitable to a fault, and receptive to social, political and economic innovations which appear to be for their benefit. Education along modern American lines has been eagerly and gratefully received. The spread of the English language throughout the archipelago has been nothing less than phenomenal.

It is true—as recent writers have reported—that social conditions in the Philippines are not entirely satisfactory and that the lot of the laborer is not wholly happy. But living standards are infinitely higher than anywhere else in the Orient and superior to those prevailing in many parts of pre-war Europe. The Filipinos are the first to proclaim this improvement in their spiritual and material welfare in the past 40 years. Because of these advancements, high hopes have been built for the future. Whether these hopes are to be fulfilled depends upon continued American interest in Philippine affairs.

Seven years ago Congress voted to cut the ties binding the Philippines to the United States. While the Tydings-McDuffie Act may have been applauded in 1934, it was not of a character to insure the continued goodwill of the Filipino people.

A highly placed Filipino once told me that the so-called Independence Act, while it might at first be hailed as a measure of emancipation, would in the end leave the Filipino people with an abiding resentment against a country that had given them merely the illusion of freedom. I believe this prediction is accurate. The Tydings-McDuffie Act in its present form is an instrument of injustice. Before it is too late, the law should be subjected to the "realistic re-examination" proposed by former United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt.

It is not my purpose to appear as the advocate of Mr. McNutt's proposal. The matter, nevertheless, merits thoughtful consideration at a time when events may soon make decisive action necessary. Whatever may be done about the political provisions of this legislation, its economic conditions should, on elementary principles of justice, be subjected to radical revision.

To those who may think that the Filipinos "hate Americans" and are eager to be rid of America as guide, guardian and friend, I recommend consideration of a statement made recently by the authorized spokesman of those people, President Manuel Quezon, before the Philippine National Assembly.

"All the resources of the Philippines, including its manpower, are at the disposal of the United States in the present emergency," he announced. What better proof of loyalty is there? ★

# The PAN-AMERICAN Idea . . . and the PHILIPPINES



*By Harry W. Frantz*

THE policy of the "Good Neighbor" is associated in the public mind with the American Republics, but its geographical scope and beneficient influence could readily be extended to the Commonwealth of the Philippines without any conflict of purpose or tradition. The traditions of the Philippine Islands have for centuries overlapped those of the Spanish, Portuguese, and Anglo-Saxon peoples who peopled the American continents, and there exist today many points of sentimental, cultural and commercial, no less than political contact.

Thus, for example, the Filipinos share with the Portuguese of Brazil the priceless memory of the great Portuguese navigator Ferñao de Magalhaes (Ferdinand Magellan); and with Argentina and Chile the knowledge that the Straits of Magellan and the Philippine Islands were discovered in the course of the same wonderful voyage.

They share with Mexico a history of two centuries of trans-Pacific galleon trade between Manila and Acapulo, a trade that made oriental luxury articles familiar to the uttermost bounds of the Americas. They share with all of Spanish-America a long colonial period under Spain. Manila and Havana were the special "jewels" of the Spanish crown.

And finally, in the fateful decade now commenced, the Philippines is in the camp of the Democracies, destined with the American Republics to make unknown sacrifices for the preservation of human freedom, civil liberty, and representative legislative government.

Filipino statesmen and writers have long appreciated their ties to the Latin American republics. President Manuel Quezon's "good will" visit to Mexico in 1937 is evidence of this interest. Plans of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña for a similar friendly tour of South America were disrupted by the European War.

Many steps could be taken to give practical effect to the "Good Neighbor" policy in relation to the Philippines, to the ultimate mutual advantage of the American Republics and the Islands. First, the sponsors of inter-American cultural programs should continually remember the common cultural heritage derived by the Islands and the American Republics from European sources. American history, languages, geography, exploration and art can never be disassociated from trans-Pacific life. An exchange of students and professors between Latin America's ancient universities and those of the Philippines might have undreamed-of benefits.

Second, in the field of diplomacy, there should be abundant opportunities for official contact and friendly association between statesmen of the Philippines and those of the American Republics. The Philippine Commonwealth must soon undergo a period of diplomatic apprenticeship preparatory to complete independence. Filipinos should have the opportunity to attend Pan-American conferences. Their Resident Commissioner at Washington should be invited to attend sessions of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, at least as an observer. Young Filipinos should be attached to United States Embassies or Legations in Latin American capitals for practical experience in international relations.

Third, commerce between the United States and the soon-to-be-born Philippine Republic should not be envisaged as competitive with Latin American trade. The Philippines should be regarded as rightfully entitled through long association and common interest to share whatever liberality or reciprocity the "Good Neighbor" policy may imply toward the American Republics.

It is true that some Philippine products, particularly sugar, compete with Latin American products in our markets, but experience has shown that all parties benefit by a common adjustment of rivalries through marketing programs and a planned diversification of products. If Uncle Sam looks to the American Republics as brothers, it is equally true that the Philippines was long a foster son and ward, and consequently entitled to family treatment.

Trade experts will take note, too, that, with the tremendous geographical re-distribution of Asiatic commerce, the Philippines may have a new role as intermediary in Far Eastern business. History reminds us that the silver dollar became the currency of China and great parts of Asia as a direct consequence of the early ties between Mexico and Manila.

In a strictly personal sense, any fair-minded observer would concede that the Filipino people are qualified for membership in a "good neighbor" community. Their prominent traits are hospitality, generosity and adaptability to cosmopolitan society. All Resident Commissioners in Washington from Pablo Ocanto and Benito Legarda in 1907 down to the incumbent, Joaquin M. Elizalde, have enjoyed extraordinary popularity in and out of the Capitol because of their personal traits. Manila, in turn, has been a wonderful training-ground for United States officials and diplomats—William Howard Taft, Henry L. Stimson, Frank Murphy, and Paul V. McNutt, to mention only a few. ★

# Why the FILIPINO REPATRIATION ACT Failed

**By Manuel Adeva**

IT is axiomatic that few Filipinos come to the United States to stay. Most want merely to study; many are anxious to learn American production methods; a few like only to travel. Almost without exception, every Filipino looks forward to the day when he can return to the Commonwealth and live again among his own people.

This fact was an element in a strange paradox that came to an end December 31, 1940. That paradox was the almost complete failure of the Filipino Repatriation Act of 1935.

On July 10, 1935, the President of the United States approved H.R. 6464, "an Act to provide means by which certain Filipinos can emigrate from the United States." Popularly called the Repatriation Act, it specified (broadly) that any Filipino in the United States was entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government.

"It is recognized that there are a great number of Filipinos in the United States whose removal to the Philippines would be to their advantage and to the advantage of the communities in which they now reside," the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service reported at the time the measure was being considered. "The Filipino can not be removed unless he makes application for such benefit. He is not to be considered as if deported . . . "

The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization Service estimated that 20,000 to 30,000 Filipinos would apply for repatriation. But on the day the act expired, only 2,190 Filipinos had accepted free transportation to Manila.

What caused this surprising upset of all official expectations? Admittedly, the Repatriation Act was a boon to many Filipinos in the United States. The economic crises of 1929 and 1932 had thrown thousands of them out of employment. Hundreds became destitute, dependent upon private or public charity. Passage of the Philippine Independence Act in 1934 aggravated their already deplorable condition by fostering a misconception of their legal status. Americans, reading that the Philippines had adopted its own Constitution and elected a President, believed the Commonwealth had become an independent country and that Filipinos, therefore, were aliens. Citizenship was made a requirement for employment in many lines, and "non-citizen" Filipinos were laid off.

One would think that thousands of Filipinos, without employment and faced by starvation, would promptly apply for free transportation to Manila under the Repatriation Act. Yet, records of the Immigration Service show that in 1936 only 157 availed themselves of the privilege and in 1937 not more than 526.

The reason only a little more than one tenth of the estimated number took advantage of this humanitarian law passed by the United States Government is easy to find. No matter by what sweet name it was called, the Repatriation Act was considered by Filipinos to be a deportation measure. Whoever availed himself of its benefits was thereafter pointed to as a failure.

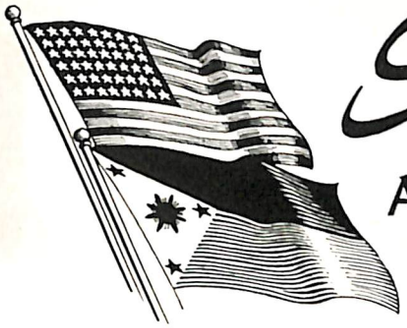
Early repatriates, moreover, were instrumental in discouraging others from returning under the Act. Unsuited to life in the Islands, disillusioned by unfulfilled hopes of employment and disappointed by shattered dreams for a better life, they repeatedly admonished those still in the United States not to return home without savings and assured employment. The extensive publicity given to them in Manila upon their arrival as "deportees" and "problem children" added to the average Filipino's distrust of the well-meaning Repatriation Act.

Admittedly, of course, many repatriates, reunited with their families after years of separation, were happy to be home again. Letters written by parents who had abandoned hope of ever seeing their sons again indicated the priceless value of this humanitarian measure. And the resolutions sent to the Secretary of Labor by repatriates, expressing appreciation for the benefits extended by the law and gratitude to Immigration officials for their successful and pleasant journey to the Philippines, was significant.

The real answer, however, to the question of why few Filipinos returned under the Repatriation Act lies in the purpose for which most of them came to the United States. Their paramount motive was to better themselves, financially as well as intellectually. If they have failed to achieve their purpose, they prefer to remain in obscurity in the United States; if successful, they would not risk their future in the Philippines with the stigma of repatriation. The repatriation way was the way of those who have failed, and every Filipino wants to be a success in the United States.

Expiration of the 1935 Act ended the effort to repatriate Filipinos through charity. Some new system is now needed. Most desirable would be a general increase in the income of Filipinos in the United States, since experience has shown that success is a greater spur to repatriation than failure. But the fact remains that most

(*Turn to Page 24*)



# *Some Facts. . .*

## ABOUT AMERICA'S PHILIPPINE MARKET

*Compiled by Urbano A. Zafra*

COLD statistics in dollars and cents reveal many significant facts about American-Philippine economic relationships. They prove the Philippines to be an economic asset to the United States, both as a source of strategic materials for national defense and as a consumer of American farm, mine and factory products.

From the standpoint of profits and benefits to American exporters, the Philippines is the *fifth* best customer of the United States. It is surpassed only by Canada, the United Kingdom, France and Japan.

### U.S. CHIEF MARKETS AND SUPPLIERS IN 1939

COURTESY OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF U.S.A.

($) EACH COMPLETE SYMBOL = 50 MILLION DOLLARS

| RANK AS BUYER | | RANK AS SELLER | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | UNITED KINGDOM | 3 | $151,320,000 |
| 2 | CANADA | 1 | $332,681,000 |
| 3 | JAPAN | 2 | $161,082,000 |
| 4 | FRANCE | 11 | $61,406,000 |
| 5 | PHILIPPINES | 8 | $91,906,000 |
| 6 | NETHERLANDS | 22 | $28,272,000 |
| 7 | SWEDEN | 17 | $42,006,000 |
| 8 | MEXICO | 15 | $54,474,000 |
| 9 | CUBA | 6 | $101,086,000 |
| 10 | BRAZIL | 5 | $106,298,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| $505,227,000 | |
| $493,450,000 | |
| $231,405,000 | |
| $181,825,000 | |
| $100,018,000 | |
| $96,809,000 | |
| $96,661,000 | |
| $83,177,000 | |
| $81,644,000 | |
| $80,441,000 | |

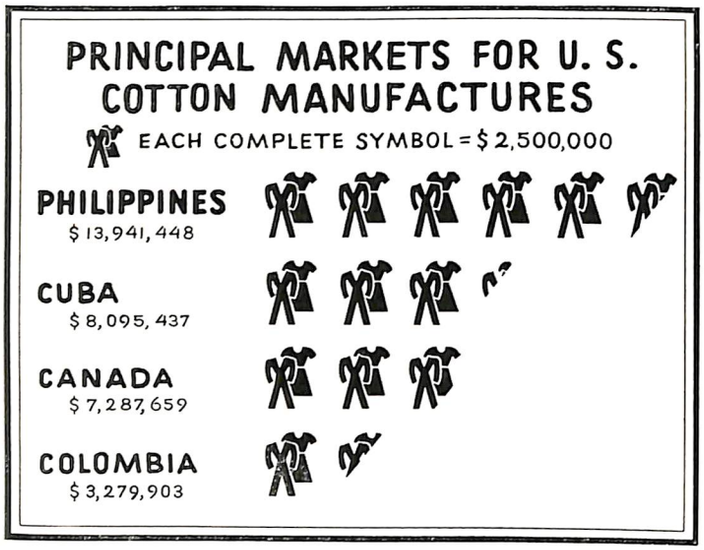
The Philippines buys more chemicals from the United States than any country except Canada and the United Kingdom. In 1939, the Philippines paid $8,619,625 for chemicals.

The Philippines is the *fourth* best buyer of American vegetable products. The value of these exports to the Philippines in 1939 was $18,055,301.

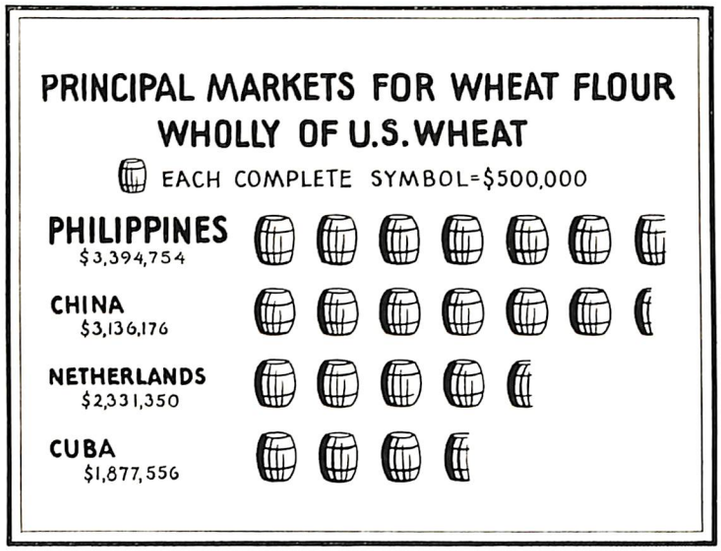
The iron and steel industries of the United States sent to the Philippines $32,790,000 worth of electrical and industrial machinery and metal manufactures of all types in 1939. United States exports of gasoline and other oils to the Philippines aggregated $8,887,000 that year.

# *Some Facts* ABOUT AMERICA'S PHILIPPINE MARKET

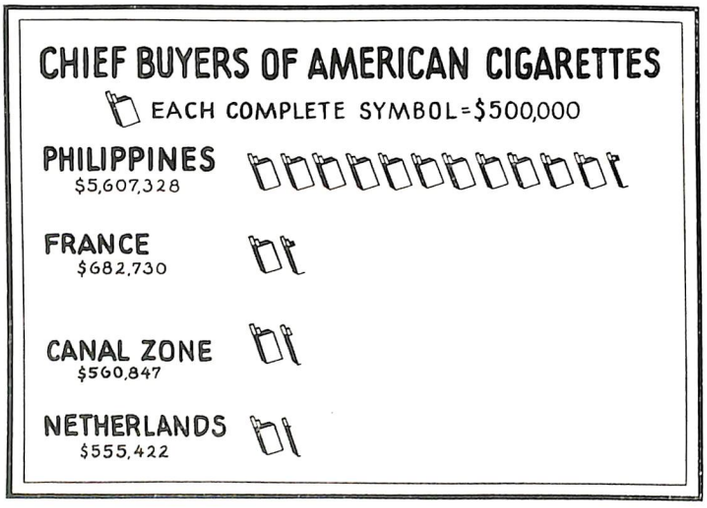
**THE Philippine Commonwealth for many years has been the *Number One Buyer* of more than 100 individual American products.**



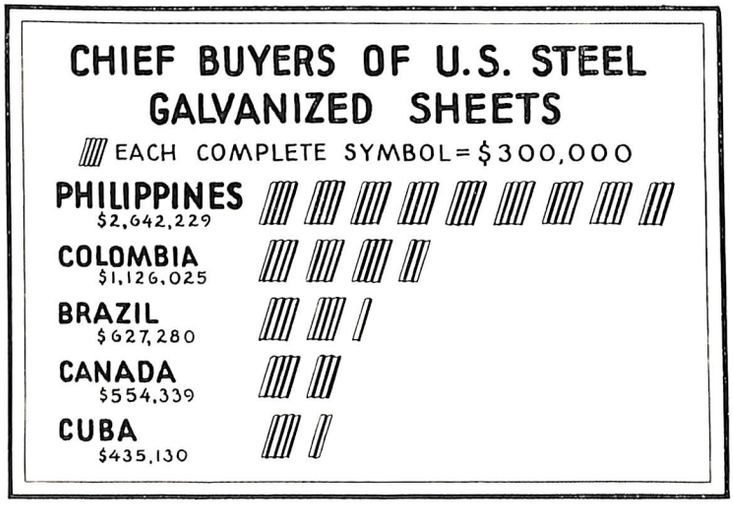

Southern cotton farmers furnished the raw materials for $56.292.104 worth of cotton cloth exported in 1939. The Philippines paid 25% of the total. For years the Philippines has been America's best market for cotton cloth.




The Pacific Northwest exported flour, made wholly of American wheat, valued at $16.950.058 in 1939. The Philippines was the best buyer, taking 20% of the total shipments.

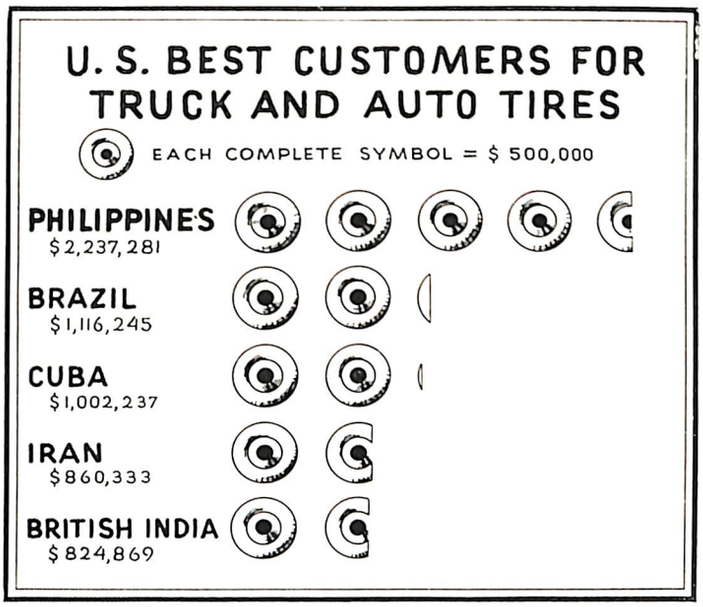



Exports of American cigarettes, manufactured from tobacco grown on the Atlantic Seaboard, amounted to $12.-645.504 in 1939. The Philippines was again the best customer with purchases amounting to $5.607,328, or 45% of the export total.




American steel factories in 1939 exported $8.945.129 worth of galvanized steel sheets, of which 30% went to the Philippines. Here again the Philippines was the best customer.

# *Some Facts* ABOUT AMERICA'S PHILIPPINE MARKET



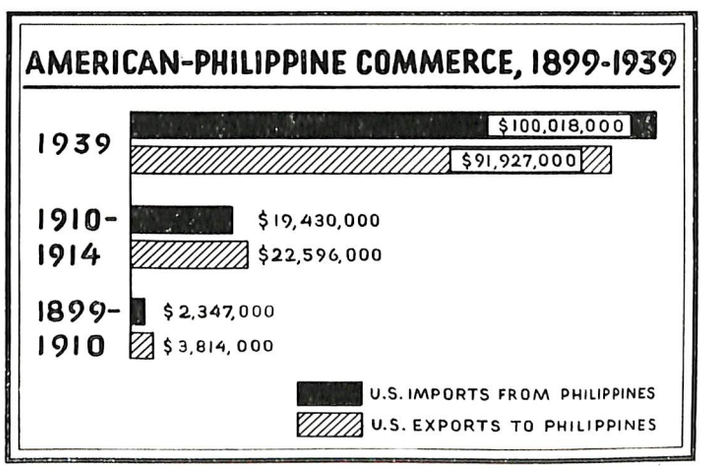

Rubber factories in the United States exported in 1939 tires of all kinds valued at $16.275.307. The Philippines was the largest importer, taking 14% of the total U. S. exports.



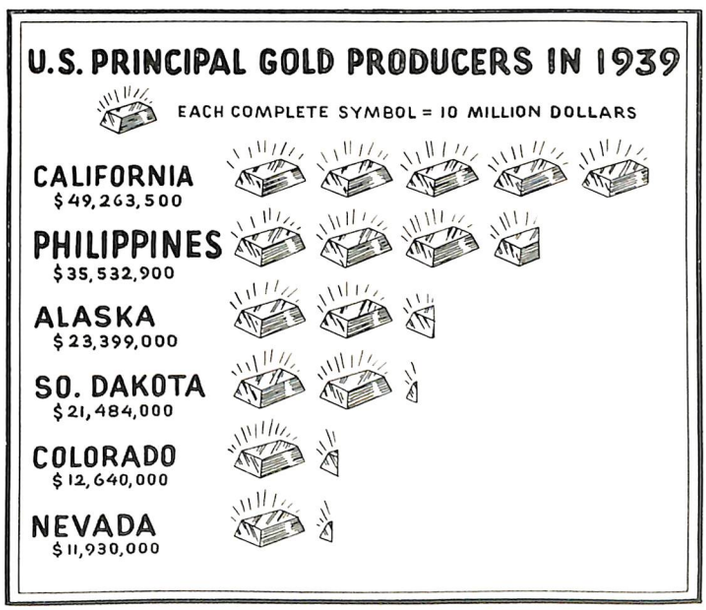

Exports of evaporated and condensed milk from American dairy farms amounted to $2.078.348 in 1939. Of this, 46% went to the Philippines, which has for years been the best customer.

**FORTY years of American occupation has seen Philippine trade with the United States increase 31 times over. Philippine purchases of American products have increased 43-fold, while Philippine sales to the United States have multiplied 24 times.**

**Throughout the period of this notable development of American-Philippine trade, free trade has prevailed.**

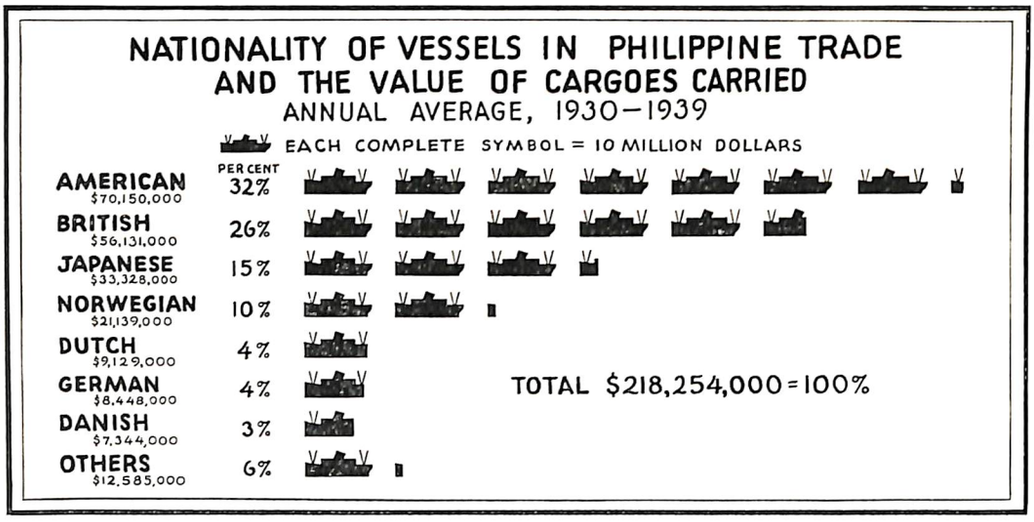



**AMERICAN businessmen, banks, insurance firms and investment houses have benefited from the development of Philippine industries and resources, particularly the recent expansion of gold mining. Today, the Philippines is the second most important gold producer under the American flag.**

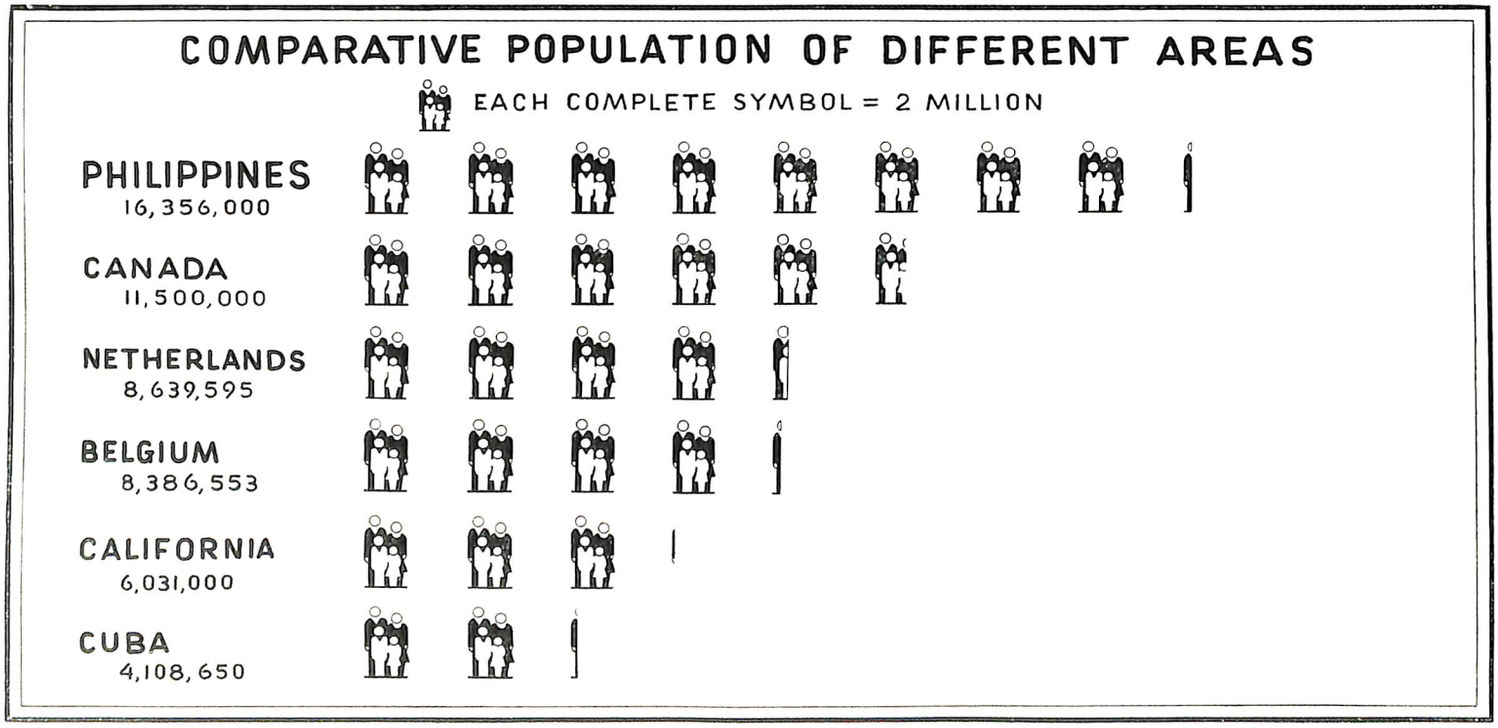


# *Some Facts* ABOUT AMERICA'S PHILIPPINE MARKET

AMERICAN merchant ships have carried the bulk of American-Philippine commerce, assisting United States competition in shipping in the Pacific.




THE Philippine market comprises a population of 16,000,000—half again as large as Canada, almost equal to the combined population of the Netherlands and Belgium, two and a half times the number of people in California or four times the entire population of Cuba.





# *Manila's First* FIRST LADY

***By Pilar N. Ravelo***

IN almost every province of the Philippines today there is a park, a garden, a street—often a whole town—which bears the name Aurora, honoring the First Lady of the Commonwealth, Mrs. Aurora Aragon Quezon. A woman of rare personal charm and simple elegance, possessed of a kind heart and sympathetic understanding that have endeared her to the Filipino people, "Doña Aurora" has efficiently combined her duties as hostess of Malacañan, as wife of the first President of the Commonwealth, and as the mother of three lovely children.

Although Aurora Aragon was born of well-to-do parents in the town of Baler, Tayabas Province, the confiscation of their property by the Spanish government during the revolution meant hard work for the eight children. The family lived in a one-room *nipa* shack and slept on a bamboo floor covered with native woven mat. Mrs. Quezon's childhood experiences served her well, for she not only understands the needs of the poor, but can help women leaders and government officials solve many of the social problems of the country.

Describing her girlhood, the First Lady once told a large group of laborers that she did what no young man or woman would do today—pound rice in crude wooden mortars, walk barefoot and fetch water in earthen jars, do the family laundry, help cultivate vegetables and sweet potatoes in the home lot, and plant rice in the muddy fields in rain and scorching heat alike.

What little schooling Doña Aurora had began when she learned the alphabet from her aunt, Manuel Quezon's mother. This was supplemented by two years in the Franciscan convent at Baler and two years at the Philippine Normal school, where poor health prevented her completing the regular course. Mrs. Quezon's inability to finish her formal studies made her the more determined to improve herself. Reading English, Spanish and Tagalog, she built up a library which today has more than 2,000 volumes, rich in ancient history and tales of the Filipino people.

Her marriage was the culmination of a quiet romance with her cousin, Don Manuel, then president of the Philippine Senate. It took place in December, 1918 at Hongkong while Mr. Quezon was en route to the United States as head of the first Philippine Independence Mission.

So impetuous was the wedding that, when Mr. Quezon wired his friend, Governor-General F. B. Harrison, about the event, he forgot one of the most important details. Harrison had to cable back, "What is the name of the bride?"

The success of the nation-wide health rehabilitation movement, especially among the indigent, is attributed to the persistent efforts of Doña Aurora in improving Filipino welfare. Clinics, nurseries, diet kitchens, and child welfare centers are now established throughout the Philippines. Provincial executives, inspired by the First Lady's interest in community health and nursing, have taken up the campaign for more hospitals.

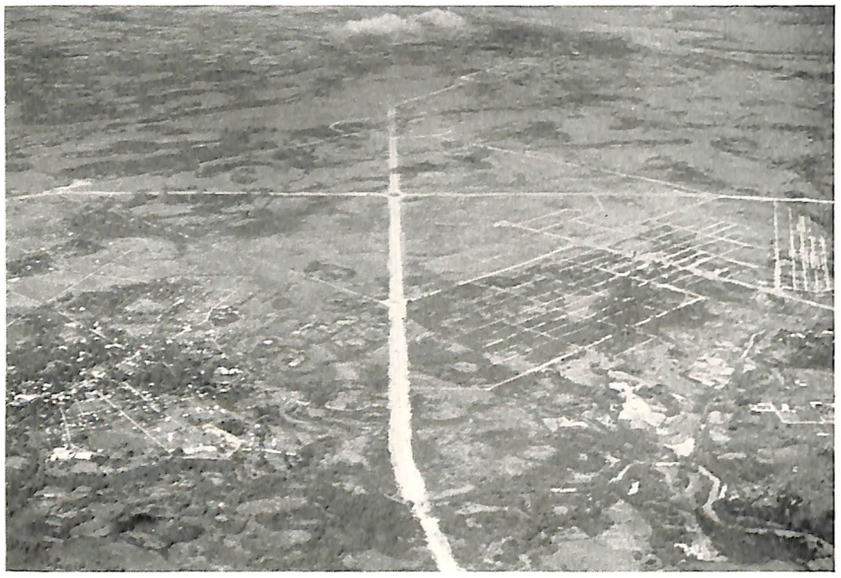
At the recent inauguration of a hospital in a Socialist province, Mrs. Quezon was guest of honor. She listened patiently to the Socialist mayor until he declared that the new hospital was only for the privileged. Doña Aurora, enraged at the allegation, stood up and firmly told the audience that the hospital had been erected for all, irrespective of class. She received a thunderous ovation.

Even before she became hostess at Malacañan, Mrs. Quezon's name was a synonym for humanitarian efforts, and public health and nursing projects. Each Christmas, hundreds of poor Manila children received money, food and clothing from Doña Aurora. She continues this philanthropic work at Malacañan, but on a greater scale. Her children now help in distributing these gifts.

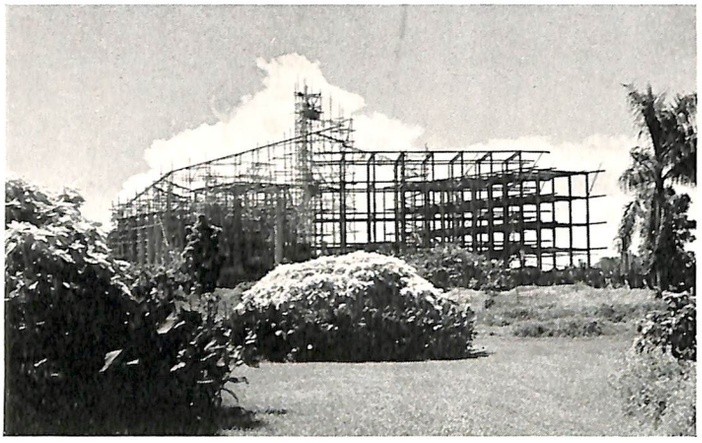
Mrs. Quezon helped found the Asociacion de Damas Filipinas in 1913. The organization now operates a settlement house for destitute women and children. Through her sponsorship and initiative, the Community Health and Nursing Association of Manila was founded. Because of her tremendous influence over Filipino women, she is honorary president of every important women's organization in the Commonwealth.

In recognition of her efforts to improve public health, the Philippine General Hospital's School of Nursing has awarded her a diploma in nursing. She has also received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws for humanitarian service from Marygrove College, Detroit, (1937), the Philippine Women's University in January, 1940, and the University of Santo Tomas in March, 1940.

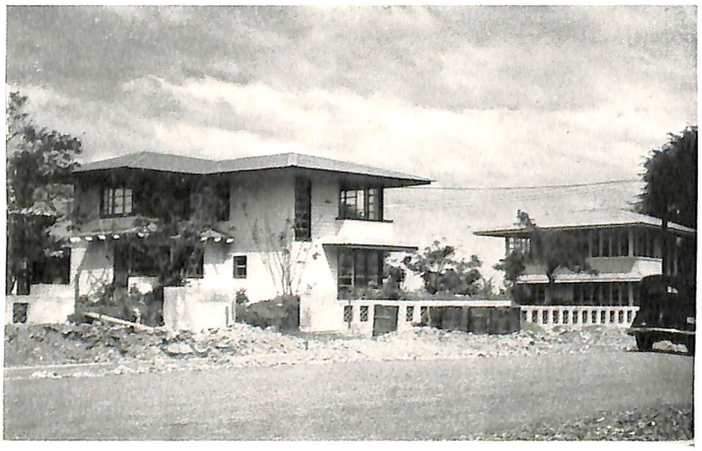
Table tennis with the President is Mrs. Quezon's favorite indoor sport. The President loses many a game to his charming wife, although he is considered adept at the game himself. ★



**QUEZON CITY FROM THE AIR.** Quezon Boulevard, main thoroughfare from Manila, leads directly to the new Capitol, rising in the ellipse near the top.



**NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS** are rising. President Quezon laid the cornerstone of the new Capitol on November 15, 1940.



**MODEL HOMES FOR CIVIL SERVANTS,** who will work in Quezon City. Government-sponsored low-cost housing is a feature of the Philippines' ambitious new capital city.

# QUEZON CITY

## Functional Planning Gets its Chance



***By Harry T. Frost***

JUST after the turn of the century—almost before the Philippine Insurrection had ended—an ambitious city plan was drafted for Manila. As broad new streets were laid out through the suburbs, fine buildings were designed to take advantage of the improved vistas. A great civic rennaissance was predicted. The forecast was justified; in 40 years the population of Manila and its suburbs grew from 350,000 to well over a million, and the Philippine capital developed into the most beautiful city in the Orient.

But the result was not what had been anticipated. The truth was that Manila quickly outgrew itself. A new and farther-reaching plan was necessary. We believe that the answer is in Quezon City.

The Old Manila that Admiral Dewey found in 1898 was situated on a narrow tongue of flat delta land between the muddy Pasig River and land-locked Manila Bay. The capital of today extends for five miles along the eastern shore of the bay and inland for another five miles. Behind Manila, a mile or two back from the bay, the uplands of Central Luzon begin. The slope is gradual, ascending to a comparatively cool and dry plateau with an altitude of about 200 feet. The terrain is rugged in spots. Several streams have cut their way through the fertile soil to the underlying volcanic rock, adding variety and interest to the countryside. This is the site of Quezon City, which in a few years is to take the place of Manila as the capital of the Philippines.

Quezon City is no capricious monument to the first president of the Commonwealth. It is the result of a steady and insistent demand for space. The area could just as easily have continued as a batch of unrelated suburbs, but the natural beauty of the irregular plateau, high above Manila, suggested a new, better-planned, more beautiful capital city. Strongly supporting these artistic considera-



**BROAD AVENUES** bisect Quezon City. Most of the land was until five years ago entirely undeveloped. Its size permits city planning on a scale seldom possible today.



**STREAMS AND VALLEYS** are being bridged in accordance with a master plan. Water courses are being beautified as part of the park system.

tions was the thought of the practical deficiencies of Manila—overcrowding, narrow streets, under-sized building lots, and serious lack of open space. Quezon City is a new urban area planned in advance to make living more pleasant.

The actual genesis of the idea was on a small scale. The uplands were part of a series of feudal land holdings which, even as late as 1935, were entirely undeveloped. One vast estate—its 4,000 acres only a mile from the edge of Manila—was bought by the government. Bridges were built and a low-cost housing development started. The idea of a haven for the underprivileged expanded into a dream of a city, and the city with great natural advantages blossomed into a new capital of the Commonwealth, with ample room for rich and poor. The boundaries were made to encompass many suburbs on the eastern edge of Manila. Quezon City was born.

Quezon City's area of 280 square miles is more than twice that of Manila, and the Government owns a third of the land. Substantial areas have been set aside for public buildings, schools, parks, a new 1,200-acre campus for the University of the Philippines, a permanent National Exposition, and a large arboretum and nursery to supply trees and plants for the entire city. With such a large area under government control, there is a fine opportunity for proper city development. Fortunately, also, much of the private property is in large holdings. Thus, city layout is facilitated.

School sites are being established about a mile and a half apart. School grounds will be from eight to 16 acres in extent. Provision is also being made for a golf course, a vocational school, cemeteries and an aviation field. There will be drives beside the many waterways. The subdivision of private property will follow a plan providing major and minor streets and school and park sites. Areas for public markets have been set aside. Sections intended as business districts are being designed for that purpose, with ample streets and parking space.

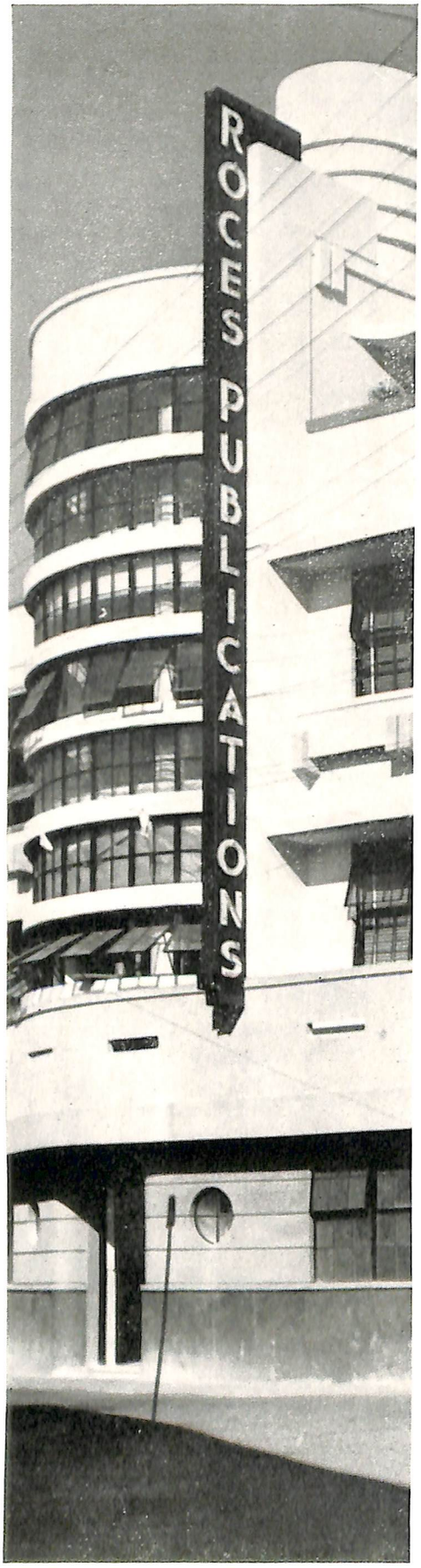
Work is proceeding rapidly on the construction of Quezon City. An avenue 200 feet wide has been built from the center of Manila to the Capitol site, a distance of five miles. President Quezon laid the cornerstone of the Capitol building last Commonwealth Day, November 15. Other public buildings soon to follow are the city hospital and several public markets in widely separated neighborhoods. Plans are being prepared for the Supreme Court Building and the Executive Mansion.

Many city planning opportunities present themselves in Quezon City, not the least of which is the projection of new streets into old Manila. Quezon City is indeed a huge suburb, separated from Manila only by such open park spaces as can be acquired today. The new capital will inject new life into the bigger city.

In a recent message to the Philippine National Assembly, President Quezon summed up the program for the new capital.

"The rapidly increasing population of the city of Manila," he declared, "and the highly unsatisfactory conditions in the districts where the laborers live have constituted a problem which for a long time needed attention. To solve this problem, as well as give impetus to scientific city planning, Quezon City has been created, adjoining Manila, and is now being developed into a model community."

Manila is fortunate in that any discussion of the advantages or disadvantages of urban decentralization is still academic. By comparison with an American city, it has few automobiles and no radiating six-lane parkways. Consequently, the urge to move ever farther into the suburbs is almost entirely lacking. Manila is spared the daily five o'clock rush of thousands of cars along jammed thoroughfares. There are no sprawling subdivisions, no no-man's-land of barbecue huts, road houses and billboards. Manila, instead of looking forward to an old age marked by miles of abandoned slums and, as is the case in many American cities, declining property values, continues its vigorous growth as a center of commerce and industry. It is this condition that Quezon City is designed to promote. ★




*By Emilio Aguilar*

A POPULAR fiction magazine that thrives without advertising . . . a national English-language weekly in a country where English was virtually unknown 40 years ago . . . ten publications under one roof . . .

The largest publishing enterprise in the Philippines, Ramon Roces, Inc., has performed journalistic feats that seem little short of miracles to most American editors. For instance, your "pulps" prosper without advertising, but ad-less *Liwayway* is far from being a pulp publication. To the contrary, it holds a literary position comparable to *Collier's* or the *Saturday Evening Post.*

Likewise, there may seem to be nothing remarkable in an English-language weekly edited by and for Filipinos. But the *Graphic* makes a specialty of well-rounded, staff-written articles on Philippine and world affairs; it dramatizes the week's news in a regular supplement after the fashion of *Time* and *Newsweek;* and it publishes literary works of such distinction that some of them have found their way into American anthologies and magazines.

Lastly, it may be suggested that publication of ten magazines by one house amounts to uneconomic duplication. Closer acquaintance with the special fields of the various Ramon Roces magazines is necessary for full appreciation of their work.

Luzon, the largest island of the Philippines, has three great language groups, Tagalog, Ilocano, and Bicol, while two other important dialects are used in the Visayan islands to the south. To obtain anything resembling complete coverage, a publisher obviously must use more than one medium. The weekly *Liwayway* (whose circulation of 85,000 is double that of its nearest competitor) serves the Tagalog-speaking belt of Central Luzon. *Bannawag* and *Bikolnon* are read in the northern (Ilocos) and southern (Bicol) provinces respectively; the former is also popular in Ilocano communities in Hawaii and on the Pacific Coast. The western Visayas area is served by *Bisaya* in Cebuano, and eastern Visayas by *Hiligaynon* in Ilongo. All are weeklies except the fortnightly *Bikolnon*, the latest addition to the Ramon Roces chain.

While these vernacular magazines are addressed to the masses, *Graphic*, an English-language weekly, appeals to the great middle class and the intelligensia. Its circulation ranks next to that of *Liwayway*. *Hiwaga* is a true-detective weekly in Tagalog, and the *Agricultural-Industrial Monthly*, edited in English, is directed at farmers and stockmen. Ramon Roces, Inc. also has a majority interest in and publishes the *Woman's Home Journal-World*, the Philippines' only women's magazine.

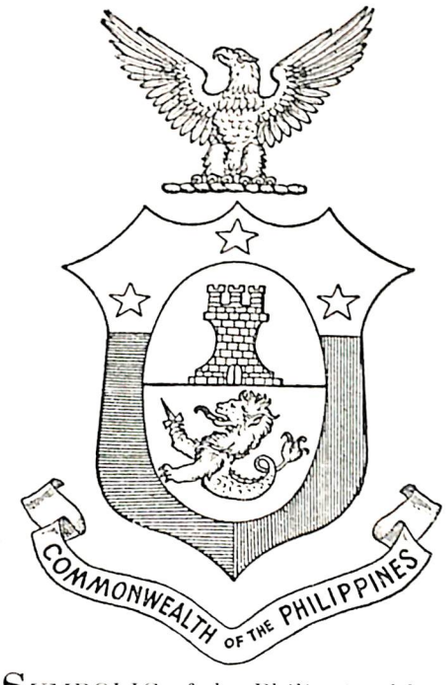
The Ramon Roces publishing house began with a hand-me-down press contributed by Alejandro Roces, Sr., publisher of the TVT papers of Manila, the *Tribune* (English), *Vanguardia* (Spanish), and *Taliba* (Tagalog). Young Ramon, with this equipment, launched a picture magazine in 1925. It failed almost immediately. Within less than a month, however, he put out the first number of *Liwayway*, an immediate success. It netted him enough to construct his own building and found *Graphic* a few years later. His other magazines followed steadily as business expanded. Early this year he opened a new four-story building in downtown Manila, the best appointed publishing establishment in the city.

Ramon Roces has a reputation of benevolence toward his workers.

"It is our conviction," he says, "that by creating a wholesome and friendly atmosphere in our offices we shall inspire greater industry, discipline, enthusiasm, and loyalty."

In the new Philippine census just compiled, the number of regular newspaper and magazine readers is given as 1,717,457. Of this audience, Ramon Roces magazines reach no less than 1,247,936. In their regional emphasis, the Roces vernacular publications correspond to American dailies, but in circulation they correspond to the American national magazines. They are thus difficult to classify in terms of American periodicals. The one thing that everybody concedes without reservation is that they are ubiquitous. ☆

# The Philippine Coat of Arms




SYMBOLIC of the Philippines' long connection with the Western world, the coat of arms of the Commonwealth combines native ideas with motifs borrowed from Spain and the United States. Significantly, it is the seventh in the Islands' 400-year history as a political entity.

The present crest consists of three parts: an American eagle, a shield that combines Spanish heraldry with native Philippine symbols, and a scroll. This design became official in 1935, at the time of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, and was adapted from an earlier crest produced in 1905. If the history of previous political changes in the Philippines is a reliable guide, the official crest will again be altered in 1946 when the Commonwealth becomes an independent Republic.

The earliest known coat of arms made its appearance about 1596 and continued in use until the middle of the last century, when another, based on the Spanish crest, was adopted. This was repudiated by the Filipinos who revolted in 1892. Two native designs were put forward simultaneously, generally similar but varying in detail. These differences were adjusted in 1898 and the resulting coat of arms was officially adopted that year by the short-lived Philippine Republic.

American occupation of the Islands necessitated another change, however. The new seal, prepared for the Department of State by Gaillard Hunt, bore 13 alternating red and white stripes, a blue chief, and an oval containing the arms of Manila—the castle of Spain—and a sea lion. Surmounting the shield was an American eagle, and below a scroll with "Philippine Islands." This coat of arms remained in use for 30 years.

Establishing of the Commonwealth brought a modification. The stripes were reduced to two, and three five-pointed gold stars were added. "Philippine Islands" on the scroll became "Commonwealth of the Philippines." That is the Commonwealth coat of arms as it appears today.

Last August the Philippine National Assembly decided the seal was out of date, and voted to adopt a new form. Six months of consideration, however, convinced the legislators that their decision was unwise. In March they voted to restore the 1935 form, with its Spanish castle and its sea lion, to official use. ★

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***A Friend in Court*** **(from Page 3)**

Independence Act, and soon thereafter the Philippine Legislature ratified the compact, Murphy took energetic and joyful charge of the historic transition to Commonwealth status. He called a Constitutional Convention to draft the new basic law of the Philippines, and directed the holding of the nation-wide plebiscite which ratified it. He personally went 10,000 miles to Washington for the signing of the infant Constitution at the White House, and he superintended the first election of a Commonwealth President.

On November 15, 1935, Murphy formally turned over the role of Chief Executive to President Manuel L. Quezon. By designation of President Roosevelt, he then became the first American High Commissioner.

He had closed an era. He saw the fruition of years of struggle for a goal of which he had a peculiar appreciation. He saw a people granted a charter of independence, and was a figure in the drama preceding that grant. The last American proconsul of the old regime was also privileged to be the first commissioner to the new. It was a moving experience.

In addition to his other achievements in the Philippines, Frank Murphy helped with the preparations for Commonwealth status by persuading Filipinos from every station of life to contribute their talents to the business of governing themselves. Some of the men he introduced to government are leaders of the national effort today.

On May 11, 1936 Murphy returned to the United States to report to President Roosevelt; soon after he took a leave of absence to campaign successfully for the governorship of Michigan. His Philippine assignment was over.

Murphy left his Filipino friends with deep regret, and he has maintained the closest personal contacts with many of them ever since. From time to time he has publicly expressed a longing to visit again the scene of his dramatic and historic experiences in the Far East. His years in Manila made a profound and lasting impression on Murphy's character, just as he made a lasting imprint on the Philippines. ★

# CRISIS

*By Ernesto D. Ilustre*

## . . . in the Philippine Coconut Industry

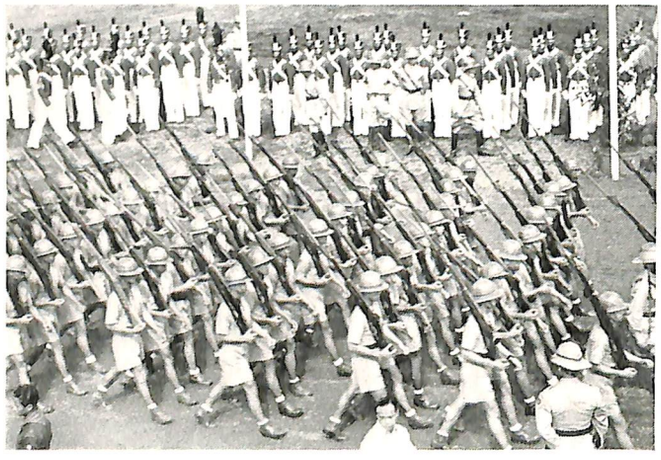
WITH copra prices at the lowest level in five decades and giving no promise of revival, the Philippine coconut industry, the Islands' second most important source of income, faces a crisis that means poverty to the more that 4,000,000 Filipinos who depend on it for a livelihood. Late last fall, growers in Laguna, Batangas and Tayabas Provinces, despairing of salvaging their $225,000,000 investment and $35,000,000 annual trade, actually discussed cutting down their coconut trees and planting food.

The importance of the coconut industry to the Philippine economic structure is often overlooked. More than 1,500,000 acres of land are devoted to growing. Exports of coconut oil, copra, desiccated coconut and copra meal had a combined value of $21,325,000 in 1939. Most important of all, it is the poor man's industry, since it takes a minimum of investment and skill.

Coconut palms, which require about five years to reach maturity, continue to produce for about 30 years. Ripe coconuts are collected, split and spread in the sun. When the meat can be removed from the shell, it is placed on a grid and smoked until dry. The product is copra.

The crisis confronting Filipino copra producers—primarily the result of low prices—is made more difficult by three contributing factors. These are the relatively inefficient methods employed in the Philippine copra industry; the closing of European and other important foreign markets by the war; and the operation of restrictive limitations on the entry of Philippine coconut oil into the United States.

In appraising their mounting troubles two years ago, Filipino coconut men were candid enough to realize and admit they would have to overhaul their wasteful method of kiln-drying the coconut meat if they wished to compete with other parts of the East Indies. They know that better copra fetches a better price in the world markets; they knew, too, that overhauling the entire industry to insure better copra would cost several million dollars. This they were willing to spend. But no sooner was this decision reached than the outbreak of war in Europe demolished all these carefully-laid plans. Outlets on the continent disappeared, resulting in the loss of more than a million dollars in annual trade. Furthermore, the American market—the only important buyer left for Philippine coconut products—is getting smaller every year. For, although copra is on the United States customs free list, imports of coconut oil are limited to decreasing quotas under the Independence Act.



**TROPICAL HELMETS** for the Philippine Army are now manufactured from coconut fiber.

Fully cognizant of this fact, but determined to ameliorate conditions in the coconut growing provinces, the Philippine Government recently undertook a rehabilitation program. Maximo Rodriguez, former governor of Tayabas Province and long an advocate of rehabilitating the industry, is in charge. An important planter himself, Rodriguez, who has a reputation for executive ability, has surrounded himself with able assistants, who have at heart the interests of the industry.

The most difficult job facing Philippine coconut growers is to prepare themselves for the eventual loss of preference in American markets—a gigantic task indeed in view of the keen competition from *babasu* oil from South America. The first step will be to establish "centrals" and copra dryers in all coconut-producing regions, and to study methods to utilize such by-products as coir fiber and coconut shell. Attention is also being given to proposals that a campaign be waged to improve copra quality, that wherever possible Philippine motor vehicles and stationary internal combustion engines use coconut oil as fuel and that all coconut by-products be utilized.

Whether such remedial steps at this late date can save the Philippine coconut industry from ruin is impossible to say. It is a fact, however, that coconut men look at the future with no enthusiasm. The Commonwealth Government's hands are tied by the provisions of the Philippine Economic Readjustment Act, (the Tydings-Kocialkowski Law of 1939) which specifically forbids any cash subsidy to the industry. Particularly depressing is the fact that the anticipated rise in copra prices in the wake of the United States' broad national defense program has not materialized. Furthermore, there is a strong probability that the lost markets in Europe could not be regained for many years, even if an armistice were declared within the next few months. ★

# FILIPINO WRITERS DISCUSS PROBLEMS AT ANNUAL SESSION

UNLIKE writers in other countries, where the rising crescendo of anti-aircraft barrages, the strain of national defense, the problem of maintaining food supplies, and worries over civilian shelters dominate literary endeavors, Filipino writers at their second annual conference just concluded in Manila discussed their problems in a high spirit of optimism that recognized no obstacle to their self-assigned task of improving Philippine literature. More than 200 delegates from all parts of the Islands, representing Tagalog, Spanish, and English-speaking groups, attended.

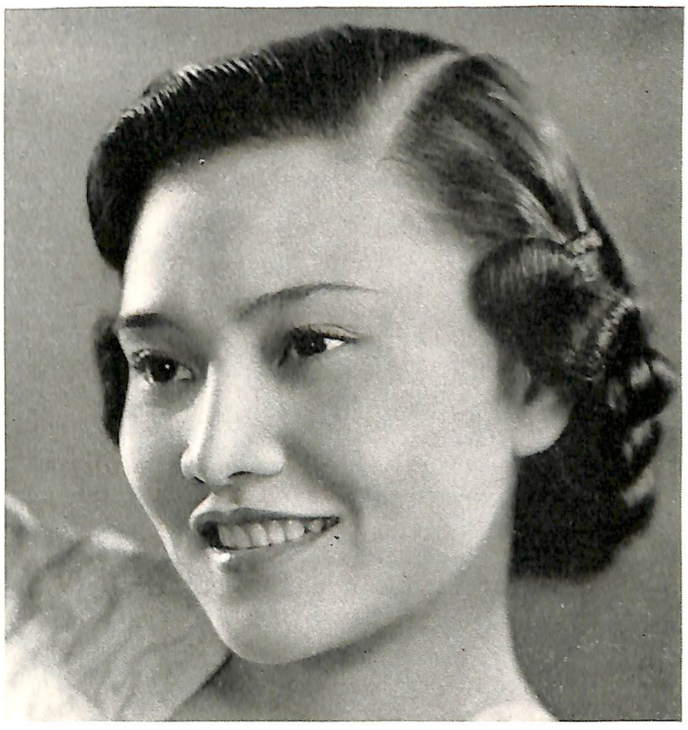
Secretary of Finance Manual Roxas brought the writers into touch with reality at the start with an admonition that they could not remain indifferent to the vital changes taking place in the world if they wished to become a potent social force. After outlining the sociological role which literature plays in Philippine national life, Mr. Roxas declared that "literary activity is most necessary during vital social changes, when institutions are torn down and others set up, when the masses are moving restlessly for greater freedom and larger opportunities, and when grave political upheavals are taking place."

"Philippine literature," he warned, "cannot and should not remain on the sideline as an indifferent spectator; it must take up the cudgel for or against these changes and ideologies, and make articulate the sentiment of the silent masses of our people."

Numerous subjects were taken up during the panel discussions. The objective was improvement of Filipino literature in essence of thought and in choice of theme. Claro M. Recto, whose Spanish poems are acclaimed even in Spain, declared that good writing must have an universal appeal that transcends national boundaries.

At the opening of the conference, Federico Mañgahas, president of the Philippine Writers League, read a message from Ernest Hemingway, who was in Manila en route to China. Although unable to attend personally, Hemingway declared in his message: "I think the writer's gravest problem, as always, is to write the truth and eat regularly. If a writer tries always to find out what is true and then write it truly, he will never be without employment but he will often be hungry." ★

## Away from Home



**Miss Enya Gonzalez**

ONE of the best-known Filipinas in the United States is Miss Enya Gonzalez, star of the opera and concert stage. In addition to her classical roles, Miss Gonzalez has popularized a number of Philippine folk songs for American audiences. Currently, she is the star of a series of radio broadcasts from Washington, D. C., sponsored by Manila Cigars.

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PLANS for enlarging the American merchant marine are expected to result in a marked shortage of experienced seamen to man these vessels. In anticipation, Federal officials have relaxed the prohibition against the employment of non-American seamen in American bottoms, with the result that many shipping companies are again signing on Filipinos. The shortage of experienced workers has also caused U. S. navy yards on the Pacific Coast to employ Filipinos in greater numbers.

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THE troubled international situation, particularly in the Far East, is blamed for a sudden decline in the number of Filipinos visiting the Philippines. This trend became

particularly noticeable early this year. Filipino travelers in the United States in many cases are reluctant to go back to Manila for the present.

• • •

DESPITE the proviso in the Selective Service Act which exempts them from the draft, many Filipinos in the United States have volunteered for the army or navy. A number are now serving in America's armed forces. The concensus among them was best summarized by a youthful Filipino soldier. "America has been good to me," he pointed out, "giving me livelihood and education. I feel I ought to reciprocate in the same full measure when she needs my services."

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MISS EMELDA TANAWIN, for the past two years a nursing student at Columbia University on a scholarship from the Philippine chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, attended the recent D.A.R. congress in Washington. A graduate of St. Luke's Hospital in Manila, Miss Tanawin spoke at one of the sessions on the health work done by American medical men in the Philippines.



**MANILA HEMP,** strategical product of the Philippines, goes into the rope-laying machine.

• • •

SYMBOLIC of the great concern felt by Filipino parents in the United States, particularly in California, for the proper upbringing of their American-born children, parents' organizations and child welfare committees have been organized in several West Coast cities. Parents feel they should give their children a better understanding of the Philippines and its culture in order that they may become better American citizens, conscious not only of their duties and obligations for the future, but of their racial history, as well.

• • •

A FOUR-CORNERED rivalry is in progress among the Filipino communities of New York, the District of Columbia, Detroit and California for the privilege of presenting the 2nd National Filipino Athletic Tournament this summer. The scene of the 1941 contest will be decided at a coming conference of representatives of these communities. Sponsored by the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner, the first truly national athletic meet among Filipinos was held in Washington, D. C. last summer. Teams from California, Detroit, New York, the Bronx, Philadelphia and the District of Columbia participated.

# GENESIS
## *in the South Pacific*

THE light-brown complexion of the Filipino, according to an ancient fable, is the perfect creation of God. As the story goes, in the beginning, the Creator took clay and shaped it in the form of man. Then He put it in the sun to bake. After a short while, He examined his handiwork, but found that it had not baked sufficiently—it was too pale. This became the white man.

The Creator was not satisfied, so He fashioned another figure and baked it. This time, afraid that it would not bake sufficiently, He let it stay in the sun too long and it burned. This one became the black man.

But the Creator was still not satisfied; so He took a third bit of clay. This time He was very careful. He watched the figure with great care until it became a delicate brown. Finally He was content—He had made man just as He wanted him. This last one became the brown man.

RECENT books dealing with the Philippines have included:

*Farther Westing—A Philippine Footnote* by Austin and Josephine Craig. Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co.

A social study of the Philippines.

*Delilah* by Marcus Goodrich. New York: Farrar & Rinehart.

A novel laid in the Philippines, seen through the myopic eyes of Navy men.

*Our Future in Asia* by Robert Aura Smith. New York: Viking Press.

An analysis of America's position in the turbulent East, with the Commonwealth as its center.

*The American Empire* by William H. Haas. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

A "round-up" of America's territories and possessions.

*Orphans of the Pacific* by Florence Horn. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.

Extremely readable, candid birdseye view of the Commonwealth.

*A Voyage Around the World in the Years 1740 to 1744* by Richard Walter. San Francisco: Book Club of California.

An interesting account of the Manila galleon trade.

# P. I. NEWS

PRESIDENT QUEZON authorized a drastic overhaul of the Philippine educational system recently when he approved four fundamental recommendations for carrying out the Education Act of 1940. Under the revised rules, which take effect with the opening of the new school year in June: (1) the minimum age for entering public school is seven years; (2) the elementary course is reduced from seven to six years, four in the primary and two in the intermediate department; (3) two single sessions will be held daily in crowded schools; (4) and the school year is divided into four quarters of twelve weeks each, eliminating the customary long vacation between semesters. These changes are expected to solve the school crisis, which caused thousands of students to be turned away every year for lack of classroom space.

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IN a recent Cabinet meeting, the following proposals were accepted by the President:

1. Refusal, as a general policy, of authorizations to sell serviceable vessels of Philippine registry abroad.

2. Resumption of daily airmail service from Manila to Baguio by the Iloilo-Negros Air Express Company, and Philippine Air Lines, alternately.

3. An embargo on exports of rice to foreign countries, including the United States.

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A NEW airport has been opened in Aparri, Cagayan Province, at the northern tip of Luzon. Costing $12,500, the new field is one of the biggest in the Archipelago, covering about 60 acres. Another will soon be constructed at Tuguegarao, in the same province, with an appropriation of $5,000.

• • •

THE National Land Settlement Administration, inspired by the success of the Koronadal settlement, will shortly open three new areas with a total land area of 494,200 acres to agricultural settlers. These projects are in Mindoro Province, Cagayan de Misamis, and Allah Valley, Cotabato Province. To date 15,000 settlers have moved to Koronadal, where they have developed flourishing poultry and pig farms, have harvested good crops of corn, rice and peanuts, and have grown rubber trees that now measure more than two feet in height. Approximately 1,500 acres has been planted with rubber, and plans are being prepared to increase the area to 5,000 acres. This year 7,413 acres will be planted with rice.

THE Bureau of Plant Industry has distributed to farmers throughout the Philippines 9,250 pounds of standard Simmaba tobacco seed as part of a program to improve Philippine leaf tobacco. The seed will cover about 75,000 acres, almost half of the Commonwealth's average yearly tobacco acreage. The object is to standardize the leaf quality and thus stabilize the Philippine tobacco industry.

• • •

DETERMINED to speed the administration of justice in the Philippines, Under-Secretary of Justice Emilio Abello has recommended to the National Assembly bills providing for an increase in the number of provincial judges, particularly in Rizal, Batangas and Samar Provinces; and for abolition of the annual two-months vacation in courts of first instance; and has asked enactment of a law implementing the Constitutional provision regarding the election of citizenship by Philippine residents having dual citizenship.

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QUEZON CITY officials announced recently that $12,500 had been made available for malaria control work. Similar projects have been undertaken in the provinces of Mindoro, Cagayan, Tayabas, Zambales, Koronadal Valley in Cotabato and Port Lamon in Lanao.

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THE National Development Company has received from President Quezon a special, exclusive permit to develop any oil properties found in the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, Bulacan, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pampanga, Iloilo, Cebu, Leyte and Tayabas. In exchange, the government-owned firm will pay the government a gross production royalty of 12½ per cent of all crude oil or casing-head gasoline produced, and 6¼ per cent of all natural dry gas, or the proceeds of their sale.

• • •

ILOCOS NORTE PROVINCE will resume large-scale cultivation of cotton under a plan whereby the National Development Company will furnish the farmers with machines for bailing and ginning. The output will be used by the expanding weaving industry of Northern Luzon. Ilocos Textiles Inc. is obtaining new mechanical looms to be installed at its factory in Laoag.

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THE committee on revision of laws in the National Assembly has approved a bill requiring the registration and fingerprinting of aliens in the Philippines. This measure is patterned after the Alien Registration Act of 1940 in the United States. Americans are exempted.

THE Bank Commissioner of the Philippines interprets the substantial increase in loans by all banks during the first five years of the Commonwealth period as a reflection of the growth of Insular business. A consolidated financial statement shows that as of November 30, 1940 loans and discounts amounted to $59,813,500, an increase of $28,-361,500 since November 30, 1935. The comparison of figures at the end of each calendar year since 1935 shows an even more encouraging trend.

• • •

WHEN Felipe Abeleda finished his law course at the University of the Philippines in 1930, he lacked $13 to pay for his diploma. University authorities let Abeleda graduate and take part in the commencement exercises on the understanding that, when his personal circumstances improved, he would pay. Abeleda went home to Mindoro to practice law. In reply to the Registrar's regular appeals for $13, Abeleda promised to pay—as soon as he was elected governor. Recently, Abeleda strode into the Registrar's office, laid down his $13 and demanded his sheepskin, now mellowed with age. Abeleda was elected governor of his home province last December.

• • •

***Repatriation Act*** **(from Page 10)**

Filipinos have small incomes, with little incentive or opportunity to save for a future trip home. To meet this problem, several solutions have been suggested. One in particular—an arrangement whereby Filipinos could deposit installment payments on their tickets to Manila with the office of the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines in Washington—is now under serious study. Whatever decision is reached, however, efforts to promote repatriation must take into account the fact that Filipinos have always come to the United States in search of educational and financial improvement, and that they are reluctant to accept a method of return that smacks of poverty or deportation. ★

# Help Wanted

PUBLICATION of PHILIPPINES is only one of the activities of the office of the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States that may interest you in your daily work. For instance, each month a dozen or more teachers write in for suggestions on teaching about the Philippines. The Information Division helps them. Editors ask for photos and biographical material, businessmen want trade figures, and Spanish-American War veterans seek dates and maps to support their tales of adventure. The office does its best to help. If you have a question on the Philippines that the public library can't answer, write to the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner, 2362 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.

# "As Free and Happy As Our Own"

The Philippine Resident Commissioner
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your generous offer of a subscription to PHILIPPINES, I hasten to take advantage of it.

I spent four of the happiest years of my life in Mindanao and the Visayas—Cuyo, Aguataya and Iloilo. Since much of my time was occupied with teaching the then younger generation the language and customs of our own country, I have never ceased to be interested in the development of those "Jewels of the Pacific", the Philippine Islands.

Happily, this interest has been facilitated and maintained by correspondence with a number of comrades and friends who still live in that part of the world. Chief among these are Joseph S. Johnston of Johnstons, Inc., Zamboanga; Jose Ponce de Leon, a retired Constabulary office of Cuyo, and M. A. Maxey of Davao.

However, since the information which I receive from these comrades and friends is less general than personal, I will appreciate having your publication very much indeed. I get *The Manila Bulletin* now and then, and am a subscriber to *The American Oldtimer*, also of Manila, but I am sure that your magazine will give me much additional information that I will be glad to obtain.

Out of a membership of two hundred in our camp, more than two-thirds saw service in the "Islands." The situation being what it is in that part of the world at present, all of us are a bit anxious as to just what is going to happen to a land and people we tried in our small way to make as free and happy as our own. I am sure that you will understand that our interest and anxiety is for the best interests of that land and that people.

EUGENE DILLINGHAM, *Adj.*
Claude L. Herbert Camp No. 38
United Spanish War Veterans
Terre Haute, Indiana

• • •

THE Philippine Islands have a land area of 114,400 square miles—approximately equal to that of Italy (119,744), greater than the British Isles (94,284) and slightly less than Japan proper (148,756).




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# Philippines

**Export Control Extension**

*by Sen. Robert R. Reynolds*

**The Philippine Army**

*by Gen. Basilio Valdes*

**Democracy's Struggle**

*by Dr. Hu Shih*

**The Fight on Leprosy**

*by Perry Burgess*



The Philippine Legislature

Vol. 1 No. 5



Top: President Quezon, recuperating from his recent illness, plays solitaire aboard the yacht Casiana, while Manuel Jr. watches.

Center: Winsome Miss Carmen Planas, Manila's coed councilwoman, receives the congratulations of friends on her recent sweeping reelection.

Below: Play Day at the University of the Philippines in Manila included an exhibition of Filipino folk dances.







Left: Esther Van Wagoner Tufty, Pilar N. Ravelo, Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde, Katherine Lenroot, Violet Sweet Haven and Dolores Abellera, at a recent Philippine luncheon given by Miss Ravelo at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington.

# Money for Philippine Defense

## An Editorial

IN his message to the Philippine National Assembly this year, President Manuel Quezon pointed out that the existing finances of the Commonwealth are insufficient to cover the huge cost of building an adequate modern defense for our Island democracy. To meet the emergency, he went on, he had approached the Government of the United States with the request that a sum of approximately $54,000,000, due to Manila from the United States Treasury, "be appropriated to be spent exclusively for our national defense under the direction of the United States." The proposal was so unusual that its full significance was overlooked by many. Even today, after nearly six months have passed, its importance is only gradually coming to be recognized.

This money, $54,000,000, consists of funds authorized by Congress but never appropriated. About $23,000,000 is the Philippine gold devaluation fund; the remainder constitutes collections on the sugar excise tax which Congress, in the Sugar Act of 1937, ordered returned to the Philippine Government. The significance of President Quezon's offer is that he is willing to put this $54,000,000 at the disposal of the United States. Whereas, other American attempts to strengthen the defenses of its democratic allies have involved turning over vast sums of money with little or no check on its expenditure, in this case the United States itself is asked to do the spending. All we ask is that the money be used to defend the Philippines.

Few Americans realize that the Islands have had almost no financial support from the United States since they were occupied in 1899. Aside from the cost of maintaining the United States Army and Navy in the Far East—which should not be charged to the Filipinos any more than the cost of the Brooklyn Navy Yard should be charged to the people of New York—appropriations have been limited to $6,000,000 for relief and construction after the Insurrection ended. This is infinitesimal compared with Federal appropriations for any state of the Union. Indisputably, the Philippines has been a cheap dependency. This tradition of self-sufficiency is strengthened by the proposal to use the authorized $54,000,000 for defense under American supervision.

The creditable nature of this situation is all the more apparent when the Philippine position is contrasted with the stand taken by many of the other nations requesting varying amounts of American money for their defense and financial stability. Not only does Manila have an impeccable record as regards the payment of its obligations, but it also has one of the lowest debts per capita in the world. The Philippines has not found it necessary to finance its foreign trade with loans from the United States. In every respect the Commonwealth has been an excellent world neighbor—frugal, hard-working and honest.

In view of these facts, President Quezon's request that the United States direct the expenditure of the money due Manila, and that it be used exclusively for defense purposes, is of great significance. We feel, naturally, that American military experts are best equipped to handle the job, since Philippine defense is inseparable from the strategy of the United States. Such men can assure the fullest possible coordination of the two systems. They can make certain that the money is spent to the greatest advantage. They can presumably expedite delivery of modern weapons from the American arsenal. From the practical standpoint, therefore, this arrangement will be of mutual advantage to Filipinos and Americans.

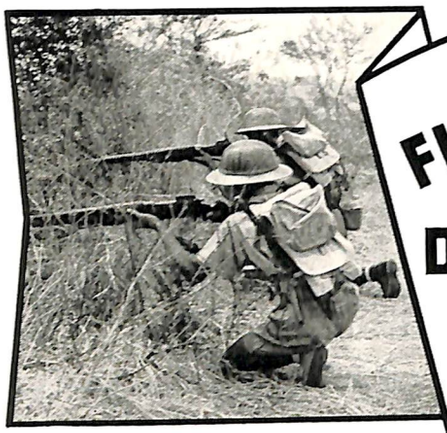
Exactly how the $54,000,000 would be spent is necessarily confidential, but a few points seem obvious. We need planes and artillery. In the past we have obtained as large quantities of this material as our finances would permit, but the total is still inadequate. The greatly increased danger in the world today makes procurement a hundred times more urgent. In this we must depend on the heavy industry of the United States.

With regard to small arms and infantry equipment, we are in a somewhat better position, although here, too, the genius of American defense experts will be invaluable. Our growing army is well trained; with complete equipment it can be a decisive factor in the defense of democracy in the Far East.

Another branch on which further expenditure is needed is the Off-Shore-Patrol, the fleet of motor torpedo-boats designed for reconnaissance work and beach protection. The expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money on this arm will materially increase the effectiveness of our defense forces.

All these improvements are, in the long run, pillars of the United States' own defense system. The Philippines is rapidly losing its character as an exposed American flank and becoming a well fortified bastion; what was an isolated garrison will soon be a unit in a chain of defenses across the Pacific Ocean.

Thus President Quezon's suggestion is an important contribution to world democracy. Furthermore, it is an exceptional demonstration of the Philippine desire to cooperate with the United States to that end. From that standpoint alone—even if no other existed—the action would justify the attention it is just beginning to receive. ★



# The FILIPINOS PREPARE To DEFEND THEMSELVES

*By General Basilio Valdes*
*Chief of Staff, Philippine Army*



A NATION about to become independent in a world where national existence is so dependent upon ability to withstand armed aggression is faced with the grave responsibility of providing itself with an adequate military establishment. While the United States retains responsibility for Philippine defense until 1946 and is furnishing seaward and landward military forces, a logical question might be: "What is the Commonwealth doing to provide ultimately its own national defense?"

Guided by the United States, President Quezon, the National Assembly and the Commonwealth Military Staff are combining their efforts to overcome the inherent obstacles to Insular defense. Definite financial, economic and industrial limitations; the absence of any martial tradition; and little appreciation of the dynamic character of modern warfare—all these emphasize the colossal proportions of the task at hand. They have not, however, daunted those responsible for its accomplishment. The consensus among experts is that our efforts to provide a national defense for an independent Philippines have been highly fruitful.

We do not yet have a "balanced" military organization. Gradually, however, elements of our final, complete army are being organized and trained. The rate is in proportion to the finances, equipment and facilities on hand. The whole project is based on sound long-range planning, competently conceived to utilize every ounce of available resources in the most profitable manner. Year after year the Philippine Army is growing in strength and experience, an ever more potent factor in Philippine defense.

The first session of the Philippine National Assembly in 1935 passed Commonwealth Act No. 1, "a Plan of National Defense." Several months prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth, President Quezon had, with the consent of the Government of the United States, secured the services of General Douglas MacArthur, a veteran soldier and recognized military genius, to advise the government in the organization, training and supply of the Army and in setting up the defense structure. A staff of American Army officers was provided as assistants to General MacArthur.

The National Defense Act requires compulsory military service for all male citizens between the ages of 20 and 50. It recognizes the right of the government to utilize all the moral and material resources and the services of the inhabitants of the Philippines in the defense of the Archipelago. All men completing 20 years of age must register every year. Their number varies from 90,000 to 120,000. From these are selected 20,000 to 40,000 men who undergo six months of intensive military training.

The first registration took place in April, 1936, just five months after the enactment of the law. By January, 1937, only nine months later, the first group of 20,000 men was in barracks. These were followed by the second group in July of the same year. This process has been repeated yearly.

As the men are discharged after completion of training they enter the reserves. Those from 21 to 30 belong to the First Reserve. The Second Reserve will be composed of men from 31 to 40, and the Third Reserve will include men from 41 to 50. Our task of training the men of the First Reserve will be completed in 1946. By that year, if the Philippine Army adheres to its present procurement program, we will have about 350,000 trained reserves of ages ranging from 21 to 30. By 1966 the Philippines expects to have about 1,000,000 fighting men ready.

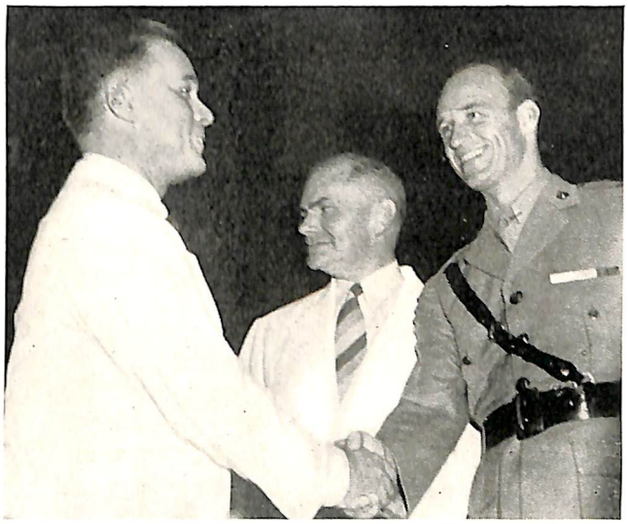
Today the Philippine Army has a total trained reserve of approximately 143,000 men. This does not include 5,000 recently allotted to the United States Army to bring the American-officered Philippine Scouts to full divisional strength.

The Philippine Archipelago has been divided into 10 military districts of approximately equal population. Functioning under decentralized control by Army Headquarters, the districts train their men and organize their headquarters, rifle, machine gun and trench mortar units of reserve divisions. Our organization program calls for the creation of three reserve divisions in each district

by 1946, a total of 30 reserve divisions. Today, 10 divisions are fully organized, with one division of approximately 7,500 men in each district.

From the beginning, the impossibility of the Philippine Government's financing the purchase of naval vessels and the maintenance of a naval force and essential shore establishments has been obvious. Ideas of creating a navy were immediately abandoned and replaced by a plan to organize a Naval Corps under army control. Initial combat equipment, chosen with care and due consideration for its role in the defense of the islands, consists of exceedingly fast motorboats equipped with torpedoes, machine guns and depth charges. The organization of several nine-boat squadrons is contemplated.

Development and organization of an air arm received immediate attention. The training of flyers and the men of the service echelon has been undertaken since the very beginning, with an air force of 500 first-line planes of all categories as our objective. This branch of the army is expanding rapidly and is attracting many of our best young men—professionals, college graduates and young officers of the Regular Army. Several fully equipped operating fields have already been established in strategic localities. In addition, the Archipelago is dotted with commercial fields available to military planes. Civil aviation, developing rapidly, is controlled by the Secretary of National Defense, through the Chief of the Army Air Corps.



GENERAL BASILIO VALDES,
**head of the Philippine Army, greets Captain James Roosevelt in Manila**

Production of officer personnel has been expanded to meet our growing requirements. We have reorganized the famous old Constabulary Academy, which is now exclusively engaged in the production of officers for the army. Graduates average 85 a year. Philippine colleges and universities in which ROTC units have been established also supply officers. Military instruction in these schools was made compulsory this year. In 1942 we expect 2,000 prospective reserve officers; in 1943 and subsequent years approximately 4,000. A few reserve officers are commissioned in the special services of the Philippine Army each year because of special qualifications. They undergo three months of intensive basic military training.

Mobilization and supply have received careful and thorough attention. All provincial, city, town and village officials know the functions they will be called upon to perform in the event of an emergency requiring the mobilization of the reserve forces. These officials will distribute mobilization orders to officers and reservists. On M-Day they can assemble their reservists and lead them to mobilization areas already designated by the Philippine Army. Warehouses have been constructed to store supplies and equipment. As each new company, battalion and regiment comes into being, supplies and equipment required for extended field service go on the shelves of the warehouses, to be held in readiness for the M-Day.

We have consistently received every assistance from the American forces. The training of our technical units in the coast artillery, field artillery, signal corps, and the air corps has been made possible as the result. When we lack material or capable instructors, we have gone to the United States Army for them; our requests have never been refused. American officers are rendering the Philippine Army the fullest and most effective service in all phases of the work of establishing a sound and enduring defense system for the Philippines. This spirit of cooperation and service which animates the conduct of the United States Army officers in their relation with the armed forces of this country has materially strengthened the bonds between the United States and Philippine Armies.

Until 1935 the Philippine Constabulary was the only native armed force in the Islands. Today Philippine Army troops are the boast of our citizens and are receiving many compliments from military observers on their increasing efficiency. Gradually the equipment necessary to maintain the more expensive branches of the service is being procured. Insofar as can be foreseen at this time, the picture in 1946 will be one of complete satisfaction.

In spite of historical inhibitions, the Filipino is inherently a good soldier. He is used to hardships, has moral courage and is accustomed to taking orders. In his native terrain he can outmarch and maneuver any alien soldier. The combination of this knowledge with the training in sound tactical doctrine he is now receiving should make the individual Filipino a formidable military opponent. And with the fulfillment of the total provisions of the plan for organization, supply and equipment by 1946, Philippine defense by Filipinos should become a practical reality. In the meantime, every unit and every bit of equipment we have is at the disposal of the Commander of the Philippine Department of the United States Army. ★



# AERIAL HUB of the FAR EAST

MANILA—daily growing more important as the hub of transportation in the Far East—recently added another spoke to its aerial wheel when the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington approved Pan American Airways' application to extend its trans-Pacific service to Singapore. The first through passenger flight from San Francisco reached Britain's Malayan stronghold on May 27.

"In view of existing world conditions, and the importance of the East Indies and Malaya to the United States," the Civil Aeronautics Board announced, "we found the service to Singapore necessary in the public service. The minimum time by ship from the United States to Malaya is 27 days; the maximum, seven weeks. By air, the trip to Singapore will take less than a week."

In the past, Pan American Airways' giant clippers have been crossing the Pacific weekly to Manila, Hongkong and Macao, China, with stops en route at Honolulu, Midway Island, Wake Island and Guam. Under the new schedule the weekly service will continue as far as Manila. On alternate weeks, however, the big flying boats will head southward from the Philippine capital to Singapore, instead of westward across the China Sea to Hongkong.

"Although the service to Hongkong will be cut in half," the Civil Aeronautics Board stressed, "mail for that city delivered in Manila on the weeks in which there will be no service can be transferred to surface ships. It is estimated that the cost to the United States Government will be small, since the amount of trans-Pacific service will not be increased, and the flights to Singapore will result in the cancellation of a similar number of flights to Hongkong."

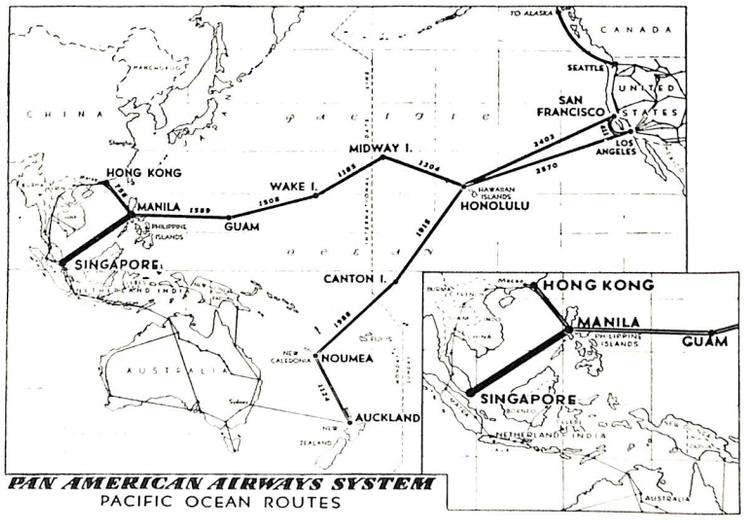
The Board's certificate of convenience and necessity covers a period of five years. Pan American Airways officials conceded that the heavy volume of traffic anticipated on the Manila-Singapore run was largely due to the war, and that they had no assurance it would continue after the present emergency ended. Therefore, a time limit of five years was requested.

"It is, of course, impossible to forecast precisely how long the proposed service would be required by these considerations," the Board pointed out. "However, the five-year period requested does not appear unreasonable."

Entirely aside from its relation to American policy in the Far East, extension of the air service to Singapore is of considerable importance to Manila. Commerce between the Philippines, on one hand, and Malaya and the Netherlands Indies, on the other, has long been hampered by indifferent mail service. Businessmen frequently have found it quicker to send a letter airmail to Batavia by way of Hongkong, Rangoon and Singapore, than direct to Batavia by ship. Travelers, formerly forced to spend four days aboard a ship, can now make the hop from Singapore to Manila in 10 hours. The intrinsic importance of the new service is shown by the fact that, for the past year, high Dutch and British officials en route to Manila to make the clipper connection to the United States have consistently chartered special planes to reach the Philippine metropolis.

Connection is now made at Singapore with British Overseas Airways planes winging westward to India, the Near East, Africa and Europe, and with the Australian air liners threading the East Indies to Sydney and Auckland. At the New Zealand city, other connections are possible with Pan American planes crossing the South Pacific to Hawaii and Los Angeles.

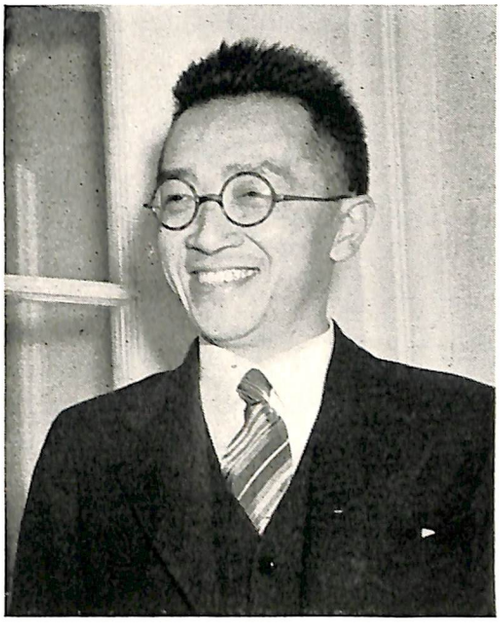
"We feel that the extension of Pan American Airways' service to Singapore will materially contribute to American trade and prosperity," H. M. Bixby, Pan American vice-president, declared. "Its importance to Manila, already a vital aviation center, is obvious. I expect that in time the Philippines will be the hub of the entire Far Eastern air transportation system." ★




PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS SYSTEM
PACIFIC OCEAN ROUTES

# Democracy's Struggle IN ASIA

***By Dr. Hu Shih***
***Chinese Ambassador to the United States***



BETWEEN the Chinese Republic and the Philippine Commonwealth there are innumerable ties of historical association, geographic proximity, trade, amity, and understanding. Yet the strongest tie of all today is our mutual dedication to the preservation of democracy, and the philosophy of democracy in the Far East. That is the same tie that aligns us with the United States in the present titantic world struggle of ideologies.

The Filipinos and the Chinese, among all the teeming millions in that section of the world, are fervently dedicated to the concepts of human dignity, of the fundamental worth of the individual, and the right of the commen man to live a proper life, as he sees fit. That is the belief that binds us together, and makes our individual fates a matter of common concern.

One of the basic concepts of the philosophy of Confucius, that much-abused philosopher, is that of the imperfect man, striving through self-cultivation to become a superior man, that is, superior to his own past. That thought underlies all democracy, in that the democratic society feels itself to be moving continuously forward, under the impetus of the individual, striving to improve himself. It is absolutely opposed to the philosophy of totalitarianism which carries the thesis that man is a stupid animal who must be led by specially bred and inspired leaders . . . . the so-called "fuehrer principle". Confucius formulated his philosophy of education for a democratic society in these words: "With education there is no class." (*Yu chiao wu lei.*)

The Chinese have long cultivated the philosophy of peace, human dignity and personal liberty. The Filipinos, in their own way, and under United States leadership, have developed that philosophy into a form of government which may some day be a pattern and an inspiration to all Oriental peoples.

Trade has long flourished between the two countries. In the earliest times our merchants and seafaring men had found the islands of the Philippines and laid the basis for a commerce that was to endure in one degree or another for long centuries. The Philippines produce much that China can use, sugar, hemp, and minerals, while the Chinese economy has much to offer to the Philippines. There is an excellent basis for a constantly increasing and expanding commerce between our two peoples. I have no doubt that one day that trade will have its chance to flourish as it should.

The oriental world must be made safe for people to live and trade in, according to their own lights, and not at the point of a bayonet. China, and the resurgent Chinese people are engrossed in fighting a great battle for the preservation of their national integrity and identity, and for their right to live as a nation among nations. That fight is not our fight alone. It is the fight of all peace-loving and liberty-loving peoples, including the peoples of the Philippines and the United States.

It has been shown only too clearly that the conflict between China and Japan is not an Asiatic struggle. It is part of a world struggle. Most Filipinos are swiftly realizing today that should China fall, their own fate is endangered. When a peaceful nation like China cannot live in peace and freedom, the future of the Philippines as a people is very precarious indeed.

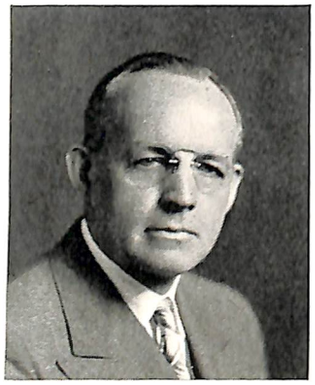
Democratic control of government and humanization of society are the products of the ceaseless toil, struggle and thought of nations and of individuals. The Filipinos and Chinese should together stand as representatives of such upward striving in the Far East. The great Filipino patriot, Dr. Jose Rizal, saw that ideal and fought for it in the nineteenth century. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, father of the Chinese Republic, conceived and upheld it in even more recent times.

The Philippines is, in our way of reckoning time, a young nation. It is a nation with vigor and courage. Representing at the same time values which are good in both the Orient and the Occident, the Commonwealth carries on Oriental shoulders the brave traditions and concepts of American democracy. Together with the United States, the Philippines constitutes a stronghold of good in the troubled Far East. With the influence and help of this united people the cause of democracy will certainly triumph. ★

# They were the ones WHO SET THE PACE

## The Philippine Contribution To Leprosy Control

By Perry Burgess
President, The Leonard Wood Foundation
Author of *Who Walk Alone*



**Perry Burgess**

WHEN the history of the anti-leprosy campaign is written, there will loom big in that chronicle the story of the fight against the disease in the Philippine Islands.

So much has been written during the last decade and a half about leprosy in the Philippines that the uninformed are likely to think of the Islands as having an unusual amount of it. That is not true. With the exception of recent surveys in three areas in the Philippines and two in the Virgin Islands, conducted by the Leonard Wood Memorial, there have not been, so far as I know, any attempts to survey whole areas, examining every person and following up family contacts. Therefore, the suggested number of victims in any particular area of what we are beginning to call Hansen's Disease is an estimate, pure and simple. Sometimes this estimate is made by a scientific worker who has been reasonably careful in arriving at the numbers; it is frequently made, as was true at a place in India where I visited, by a native with no medical training.

However, by these estimates it would appear that the Philippines has no more leprosy per capita than any other Malay or Oriental country. The author has made it a point to inquire of health authorities in Japan, the Netherlands Indies, Malaya and French Indo-China. Their estimates of the number of cases are all very similar—not much less or more than one per thousand. That certainly cannot be considered excessive, since we find about the same estimate of incidence in certain countries in South America, notably Colombia and Brazil. We know by actual survey that that proportion is greatly exceeded in some islands in the West Indies.

Nevertheless, the Philippine Islands are in the spotlight in the fight against the disease. This is not because they have so much leprosy, but because since the beginning of the American regime the Islands have largely taken the lead in the anti-leprosy campaign.

The Spaniards were not greatly interested in the problem. When the United States took over the Islands and set up first a military and then a civil government, leprosy came in for attention forthwith. Until that time, some 400 victims of this disease were cared for in special places or in connection with provincial hospitals. One of the most notable of these was San Lazaro, in Manila, a hospital built by the Franciscan monks in 1578, one year after Sir Francis Drake made his voyage of discovery around the world. Twice the building was destroyed because of war. The first was in 1662, when invasion was threatened by the Chinese pirate, Hue-Sing. Exactly 100 years later the British entrenched themselves behind the hospital and from that point threatened the Spanish positions. When, 21 years later, the Spaniards were again threatened by the British, the hospital was burned for the second time. The next year, in 1784, the King of Spain, by royal decree, set aside the present site for a new "Sanctuary of Sorrow."



**Entrance to the Leonard Wood Memorial Leprosarium at Cebu, Philippines**

On the edge of the city of Cebu there was another hospital for the victims of this disease. A two-story stone building did service for many years and finally was torn down to furnish material for a new skin clinic being built on the same site by the Leonard Wood Memorial. The old hospital for lepers was at the same time moved

out into the country some eight miles, near the town of Concepcion, where the Memorial had erected one of the world's most modern leprosaria.

During Spanish times it was often customary to permit lepers to come into the city one day a week to ask for alms.

Not long after the Americans came into the Philippines, serious work was undertaken to cope with this disease which was a great social and economic problem, both to the victim and the members of his family. Two years after the Insurrection ended a group of islands in the Calamian group, just off the northern tip of Palawan, was set aside as a reservation for those suffering from Hansen's Disease. The largest island, Culion, the one that was to become the site of the colony, had been a Spanish naval outpost and included a small *barrio*. All the private property was purchased, the people were moved off, and in August, 1904, construction of the colony was begun. A year later effective segregation was instituted in the Philippines. By 1913, Culion had a population of 3,500. Eventually it was to reach the staggering total of 8,000. Now its numbers are dropping because, true to its policies, the Philippine Health Service has moved another step forward in the combating of this disease and has begun building, as rapidly as practical, agricultural colonies located near the homes of the patients.

It is a long, and often hopeless, trek from some little *barrio* in the Visayas to Manila and down the edge of the China Sea to Culion. That journey, and the lack of information as to what actually happened to patients on Culion, caused many, in the earlier days, to leap overboard as their ship entered Culion harbor. The wise and kindly procedure of the Health Service in disseminating information and in trying to give to their charges some semblance of normal life has changed all that.

A decade ago I was taken through the Cebu provincial health center, situated in an old Spanish fort which had been set aside for the purpose. In one room the walls were covered with knives. Since I cherish a special interest in small knives and have a considerable collection, I asked to see them. I learned that they symbolized the change in the attitude of the leper toward segregation and particularly toward being sent away to Culion. These knives—scores of them—had been taken from lepers when the Health Inspector went to take them into custody.

Two bolos are at the present time in my collection, sent to me by the then director of health. One, with a great nick out of the blade, had been used to revenge the owner on two neighbors whom he thought had reported him as a leper. The other had been used against an inspector of the health service. This inspector, incidentally, now lives in Cebu. A worker for the Memorial in its surveys in Talisay, he still carries the long bolo scar across his face.

In those early days, almost every leper had to be taken by force. Today, 90 per cent volunteer for isolation. The word has spread through the *barrios* of Luzon, the Visayas, even down through the Sulu Sea to Jolo, that in the Philippines the leper is getting the breaks, that American and Filinino scientists are working at the mysteries of his disease, that in its many leprosaria he can find some degree of normal living and be certain that all that science can make available will be his for the taking.

The spirit which animates the Filipino and American worker has permeated the world. Today, not in the Philippines alone but in most countries where this illness exists, conscientious men of science are at work trying to alleviate suffering. The glory of the Filipinos will be that *they were the ones who set the pace.* ★




**Clinic and bus, contributed to the Philippine Health Service by the Leonard Wood Memorial**



**Mr. Burgess addressing youthful patients at San Lazaro Hospital at Manila. The institution is nearly 300 years old.**

# CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

## *Friend of the Philippines*



**Charles Edward Russell**

THE PHILIPPINES lost a valuable friend and a loyal supporter with the recent death of Charles Edward Russell in Washington. Author, crusader, newspaperman, humanitarian, Russell throughout his long life was active in many causes—among them the Philippines, the Irish Republic and the Zionist movement.

His interest in the Philippines became concrete shortly after the turn of the century with the organization of an American Anti-Imperialist League, which advocated, among other things, independence for the Filipinos. In the early 1920's Russell made a trip to the Islands at the request of Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmeña. The book he wrote on his return to the United States stressed the desirability of immediate independence and proclaimed the ability of the Filipinos to rule themselves. He later collaborated in a biography of the Filipino patriot, Dr. Jose Rizal.

Russell took a prominent part in the fight for Philippine independence, contributing a steady flow of newspaper and magazine articles. As president of the Philippine Civic Bureau in Washington, which urged immediate independence, he fought vigorously against the Hawes-Hare-Cutting Act to grant independence on the ground that it delayed consummation unnecessarily. He opposed the Tydings-McDuffie Act for the same reason.

Shortly before his death, Charles Edward Russell wrote a brief article for PHILIPPINES, expressing his hopes for the future of the Filipino people. We publish it here with our tribute to a great liberal, a clear thinker and a staunch friend.

• • •

History in general may be criticized as lacking in humor and therefore unavailable for entertainment purposes. Occasionally, however, it breaks out into a broad guffaw of merriment, and one phase of the relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands is likely to have all of that aspect when the future philosopher comes to review it.

I mean the notion, sedulously fostered by certain Americans, that this country performed an act of conspicuous altruism when it seized the Philippine nation and for forty odd years managed or mismanaged its affairs. According to this delectable doctrine, we found the Islands largely peopled by ignorant savages that lived in trees and gibbered, and at great expense "by slow degrees subdued them to the useful and the good," teaching them, above everything else, "self government."

"Self government," say we, with smug Anglo-Saxon superiority, as if we had discovered that recondite art and had a patent on it. An average American of that order would be proudly incredulous if told that when his own ancestors were indeed hairy savages running about the woods of Northern Europe, the Filipinos had ordered government, towns and cities, written language, and culture that included ensemble music. Yet that is the fact.

He would also be astonished to learn that his government's noble experiment in altruism for the Philippines had cost it nothing except for its military establishment. Yet that is also the fact. And if someone were to tell him that spiritually and morally, American tuition in the Islands has been nothing pridefully to write home about, indignation would probably supplement his incredulity. Yet that again is the fact.

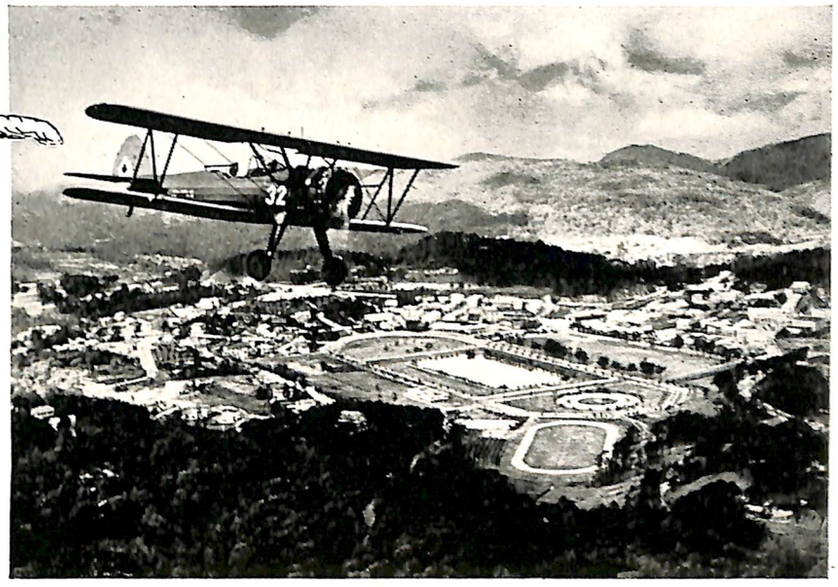
But about the joke of teaching self government to these lowly Islanders, the point of it is that we have been teaching them something they already knew. How do we manage to elude the historical fact of Apolinario Mabini, Filipino of the Filipinos, and easily the compeer in democratic philosophy of Jefferson and Mazzini? How do we ignore the Philippine Republic, by Filipinos designed and founded in cleanest democracy more than forty years ago? How avoid the Malolos constitution, Filipino made, and one of the best democratic documents extant? And how about the excellent order in the *barrios* wholly under Filipino management? Instead of needing instruction in self government, these people seem rather in a position to teach it. Compare homicide records, for instance.

But what I am pleading for now is less of the American condescension toward "the little brown brother." He is no foundling child. He needs no wet nurse. He can take care of himself. All he wants is a chance. ★

# Baguio

## The Philippine Summer Capital

***By Pilar N. Ravelo***



"BAGUIO was where Americans and Filipinos joined hands to make a city; Baguio today is where Americans and Filipinos have bridged the differences of race and custom, and have worked together to make the most progressive place in the Islands."

The only really temperate spot in the Philippines, the city of Baguio clings to the pine-clad Benguet mountains 160 miles north of Manila. Five thousand feet above tropical sea level, Baguio is the coolest, the most progressive city in the Archipelago. Pure, forest-scented air, cooled by lofty peaks; broad paved streets with wide sidewalks; an excellent drainage system; modern buildings and homes; and weather that is perpetual spring—all these contribute to the phenomenal attractiveness of Baguio, the summer capital of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Forty-one years ago, when Dean C. Worcester, author, historian and then a member of the Philippine Commission, discovered the potentialities of Baguio, he and his party hiked over red clay footpaths. The present site of Burnham Park and the lagoon was a carabao wallow, kept by Igorots living in scattered nipa shacks. Only one white man lived in Baguio then; he was Otto Scheere, whose house stood where the famous Pines Hotel stands today.

The construction of highways and roads into Baguio and nearby Trinidad Valley began in December, 1900. Not until January, 1905, however, did Col. W. V. Kennon, after whom serpentine Kennon Road was named, drive the first wagon clear through.

Today, speedy air-conditioned trains run from Manila to Damortis, at the foot of the Benguet hills. From there, large, comfortable buses wind up the famous Zigzag through narrow canyons to inviting Baguio. By airplane, the resort city is an hour from Manila; by automobile, it is five hours of easy driving over first class roads.

Baguio's temperate climate has made it a welcome haven for thousands during the sweltering heat of summer. The average temperature is 64.4 degrees, with an annual variation of only 4 degrees. But Baguio's weather offers surprises too, especially during the rainy season. On July 15, 1911, in a single 24-hour period, 45.99 inches of rain fell. Two feet of precipitation in 24 hours is not infrequent. In 1938, the city had a total of 210 rainy days. Two other common weather phenomena are the heavy mist that veils the city in the early morning and late afternoon, and the hail storms that send everyone scampering.

Camp John Hay, founded in 1903, is probably the most unique and beautiful army post under the American flag. The camp has all modern facilities: well-built quarters, playgrounds, a well-kept golf course, beautiful gardens and, best of all, the Bell Amphitheater. Situated near the summer headquarters of the commanding general of the Philippine Department of the United States Army, the latter attracts tourists, vacationists and candid camera fans because of its natural beauty. Camp John Hay has a steak fry at the Army and Navy Club every Saturday night; the occasional outdoor programs feature Igorot dances.

A junior branch of the University of the Philippines—popularly known as the Baguio College—prepares students from northern Luzon for their degrees in liberal arts. Thus, Baguio is something of a college town, besides being a health resort and a convention city. Furthermore, every summer, in addition to the students, thousands of school teachers from all parts of the Philippines gather for two months of rest, study and social activity at the Teachers' Camp. The scattered school buildings and dormitories are connected by improvised native-made canopies for the convenience of the teachers during the summer rains.

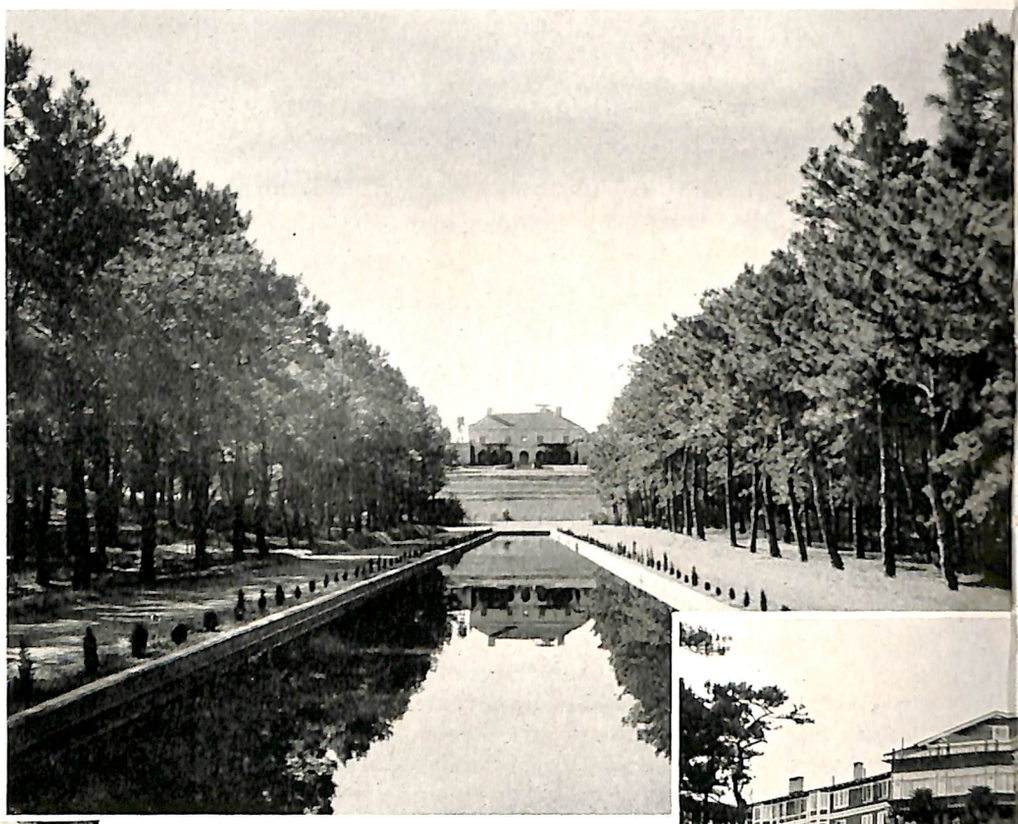
The Philippine Military Academy, the Commonwealth's "West Point," is an important new attraction of the city. Hundreds of Filipino youths, future officers of the Philippine Army, receive their training here. The Academy's summer dances have an irresistible attraction for debutantes and other summer visitors.

High Dominican Hill, site of a famous Grotto of Lourdes, is accessible by motor car. From this vantage

*(Turn to Page 18)*



Igorot Actor



Wright Park and
the Mansion House



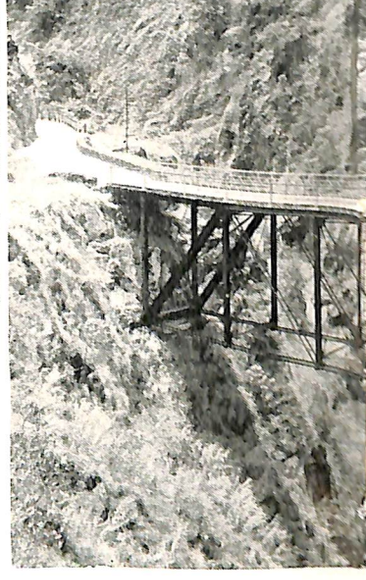
The Pin
owned by th



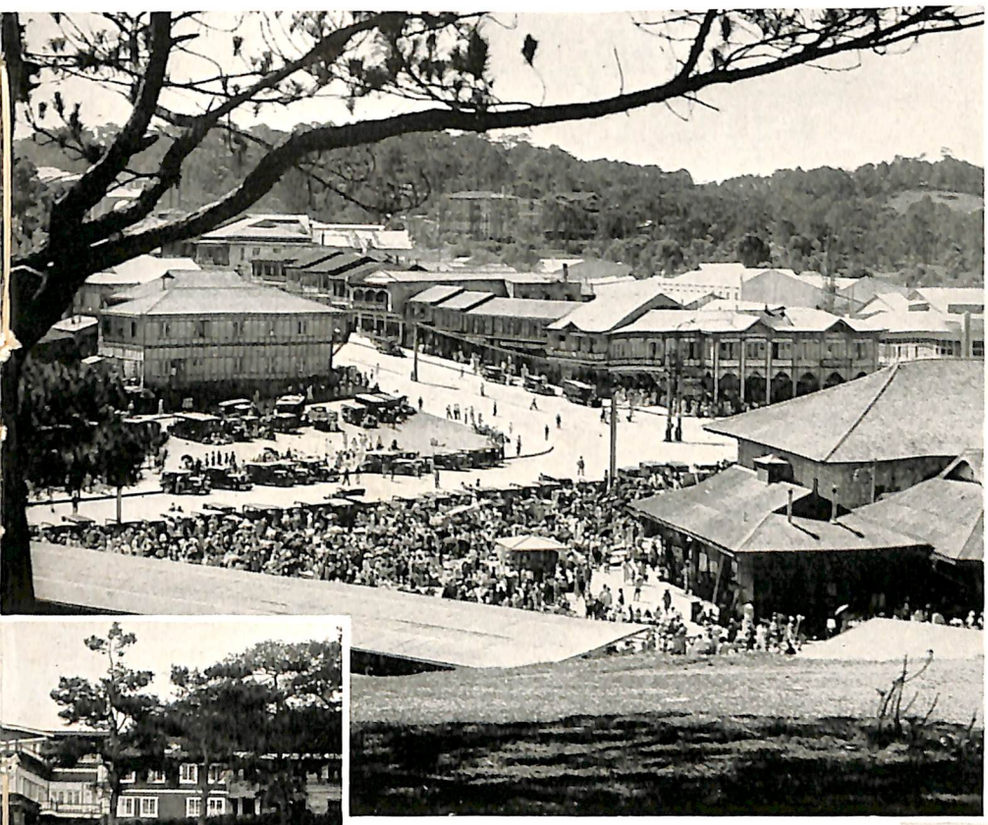
Action on the Baguio
Golf Course

On the Ro





Baguio Market, a riot
of color and activity



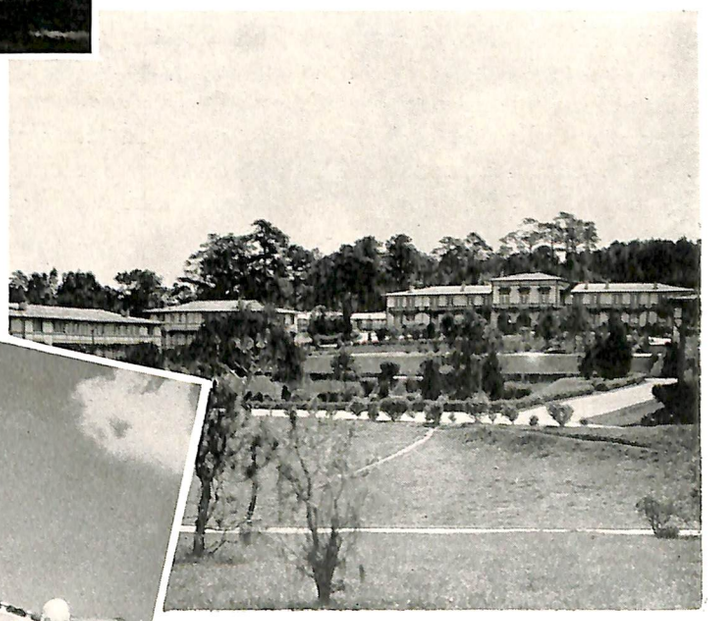
Baguio's Business District
and Market



Igorot Woman



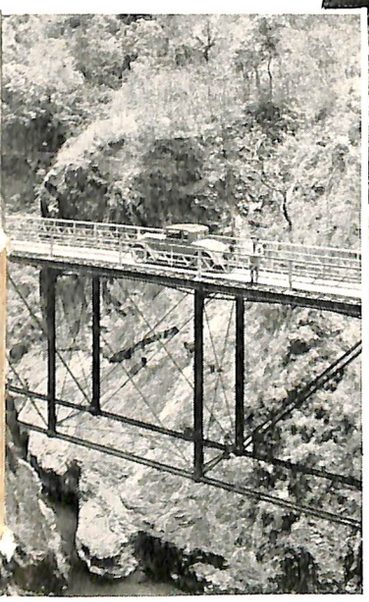
s Hotel,
Government



Buildings of the
Government Center

d to Baguio





Modern Baguio and
its cathedral

*Get in Touch with*

# VARGAS



President Quezon has a Secretary who is becoming a Manila Legend.

WHENEVER President Quezon is away from his desk —whether on a visit to the United States, an inspection trip in Mindanao, a tour of low-cost housing projects on the outskirts of Manila, or at home under doctors' orders —the routine business of running the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines falls to Jorge B. Vargas, the Presidential secretary. So efficient is Vargas in performing his manifold duties that his name appears in American newspaper dispatches with a frequency exceeded only by that of Mr. Quezon himself. In Manila he has become something of a contemporary legend. "Get in touch with Vargas," is the answer to innumerable queries.

During his recent illness, President Quezon had to rely on Vargas to handle many of the burdens of State. The secretary increased in stature under the load of serving as eyes, ears, mouth and hands for his ailing chief.

Democratic and unaffected, a hard worker and a self-made man, Secretary Vargas sets a pace around the Presidential office that wears out most other officials. Rising at 6, he remains on duty until late at night, usually with only brief interruptions for meals or relaxation. Paradoxically, though, he maintains his social contacts, finds time for tennis and bowling, and has established a reputation as a model husband and father.

Vargas' days are as diversified as his talents. Before breakfast he putters around his orchard and poultry runs. He turns on the radio for the news broadcasts and thumbs through the morning papers while he eats. He is off to his office at Malacañan before most of Manila is fully awake. From then until 2 o'clock in the afternoon he devotes all his attention to the amazing variety of jobs that fall to a successful Presidential secretary.

If the President is available, appointments must be made. If not, Vargas may undertake to speak for his chief. Dozens of communications must be dispatched on all sorts of governmental business. Inquiries from the press are answered. Visitors are greeted and political grievances soothed. In all these and a hundred other activities, Vargas submerges himself.

By 2 o'clock the rush has subsided and Secretary Vargas goes home for lunch and a siesta. Back at his desk by 4 or 5 o'clock, he plunges into the "paper work" that has piled up on his desk. Often it is well past midnight before he switches off the lights and goes home. Supper has consisted of a sandwich or two and a glass of milk.

Despite the constant press of business—complicated by a crowded social and official schedule—Vargas usually manages to get in some tennis or bowling at the Loang-Laan Tennis Club, of which he is president. If the day has been too busy for a game, he will leave his desk during the evening, rush to the club for a set under lights, then hurry back to Malacañan and his job.

The Presidential secretary finds occasional relaxation in dancing or a show. Good tennis thrills him. A bang-up boxing or wrestling bout is a treat, too. Vargas belongs to the Manila Yacht Club, Los Tamaraos Polo Club, the Wack Wack Golf Club, and half a dozen social organizations. All somehow get a measure of his attention.

Vargas' interest in sports even extends into his hobby of collecting books. Sporting editions have a prominent place among the 2,500 volumes of his steadily growing private library. However, the selection has both variety and richness. Currently he is developing the Filipiniana section through the acquisition of rare Philippine manuscripts. Stamps go into another collection, and to date his scrapbooks exceed 100 volumes. A genuine lover of books, Vargas is meticulous in their care; no minor faults in design, printing or binding escape his eye, and he is equally critical of grammatical or typographical errors.

An efficient executive, Secretary Vargas is just as successful as a family man. He and Mrs. Vargas are both busy, but their home life follows the orderly pattern of a typical Filipino household. Five boys and three girls assure pleasant distractions from the cares of official life.

Convent-educated, Mrs. Yulo Vargas is a seasoned home-maker. Furthermore, her friends will tell you she is a good cook, an excellent interior decorator, and a successful manager of the family business interests. Like her husband, she is fond of sports. Mrs. Vargas bowls occasionally, goes in for gymnastics and dances well.

Today, Secretary Vargas is one of the most popular men in the Commonwealth administration. He performs a difficult job well, without ostentation or favoritism. Sure indication of his ability is the manner in which he has maintained close liaison between Malacañan Palace and the Filipino people during the President's recent illness. A job like that is not easy. Manila often calls Secretary Vargas the "little President." ★



# Clothes Make the Filipino Woman

*By Flora Ylagan*

**How Filipino clothes have changed in the past two decades. Left, the traditional Maria Clara dress, product of Spanish rule. Right, modern style, lighter and freer.**



THE FILIPINO WOMAN has physical traits in common with many peoples of the Far East. She is, in fact, often mistaken for a Chinese, Japanese or, most frequently, a Malayan. This is easily explained: Chinese, Japanese and Malayan blood all flows in Filipino veins.

Three races of men migrated from Southeastern Asia to populate the Philippines—the Negritos, the Indonesians and the Malays. The Malays, with the most highly developed civilization, are still dominant and their influence on the Filipino, both physical and cultural, has been the most marked. Because of China's proximity to the Philippines, Chinese have migrated to the islands in large numbers. They have intermarried to such a great extent that almost every Filipino has a few drops of Chinese blood. Spanish influence is also very evident.

Small in stature, usually not taller than five feet five inches, the Filipino woman has straight black hair, clear-cut features, dark eyes and a light-brown complexion. Strangely enough, she looks like a true Filipina only when she wears her native dress. Her costume, like her own personality, has undergone many transformations; her clothes today mark the transition from the old order to the modern.

In the early days, the Filipino woman was secluded in the home, and her daily excursions went no farther than the market or the church. Walking slowly and with dignity, she could not raise her eyes to a member of the opposite sex. The Filipina's lack of freedom was reflected in the style of her clothes. The bulky Maria Clara costume prevailed, for etiquette required that a woman's clothes should not reveal the feminine form.

The Maria Clara dress concealed the figure well. First, there were three or four petticoats, very full, gathered and ruffled. A waist, the "camisa", made of closely woven pineapple fiber or Canton linen, came next. Usually embroidered, its long gathered sleeves hung loosely to the wrist. A collar which resembled a monk's cowl was folded over the breast and partly covered the high, broad neckline of the "camisa".

A full, loose skirt fell to the floor and covered the feet. In the Tagalog regions, an apron-like "tapiz" of thick black material was worn over the skirt, reaching the knees. The "tapiz" was a symbol of modesty and no Tagalog woman dared to go into the streets without one. When she went to church, the Filipina wore a black veil which covered her face. To see to the side, she had to turn her head. She was modesty personified.

Today, women of the Philippines have yielded to new influences, and the native dress has also undergone a change. The "camisa" is now very sheer—the sheerer it is, the more it is admired. The sleeves, which formerly hung loosely and covered the arms completely, have become shorter, wider, and are starched stiff to resemble wings. The neck line is lower and broader, while the "monk's cowl" no longer hugs the neck but falls lower in three folds that leave the shoulders bare, extending across the back of the "camisa" in an inverted triangle, with the tip reaching the waistline. The collar and wide-

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# TREASURE in TIMBER

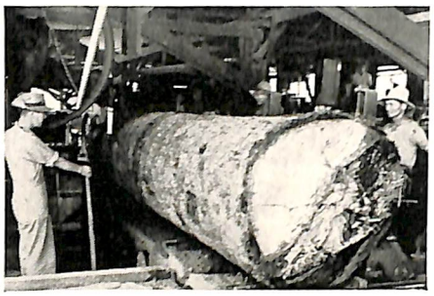
## The Philippines Has a $4,000,000,000 Nest Egg

*By Ivan M. Elchibegoff*

THE Philippine Commonwealth is predominantly an agricultural country, and forests comprise one of its most important natural resources. With the advent of economic and political independence, the exploitation of these forest resources is expected to play an increasingly valuable role in domestic and international economy.

When they withdraw from the Philippines, Americans can leave no finer monument than their work in Insular forestry. American foresters —men such as George Ahern, founder of the Philippine Forestry School, and George Fischer, adviser on natural resources to the Commonwealth—will be remembered gratefully for what they did in establishing sound forestry in the Philippines. The knowledge they gained there has been invaluable in spreading appreciation of Latin American forests, as well as those of the Malayan archipelago. Furthermore, American forestry influence has been disseminated throughout China, Japan, Malaya and the rest of the Far East by graduates of the Philippine School of Forestry.

Philippine forestry has a history older than the American occupation. Long before the Spanish-American War, the Spaniards organized a Bureau of Forestry in the Philippines and enacted forestry legislation that actually handicapped development. The old feudal regime could not meet the requirements of contemporary industrial exploitation of timber stands, although the Spanish laws were fashioned after those of their neighbors in western Europe. Despite these handicaps, local conditions favored the development of a lumber industry that could satisfy the local demand and meet export requirements. With the end of Spanish domination, American capital and technique soon permitted large scale utilization of the magnificent forests.



**Modern sawmills handle logs of Philippine mahogany**

Philippine forests are officially computed to occupy 43,700,000 acres, approximately 59 per cent of the total land area. Standing timber is estimated to total 464,700,000,000 feet, worth some $4,000,000,000. This is about $250 worth of standing timber for each Filipino man, woman and child. When the logging, manufacture and transportation costs are added, it can be seen what a tremendous factor in Philippine national economy lies in the timber resources.

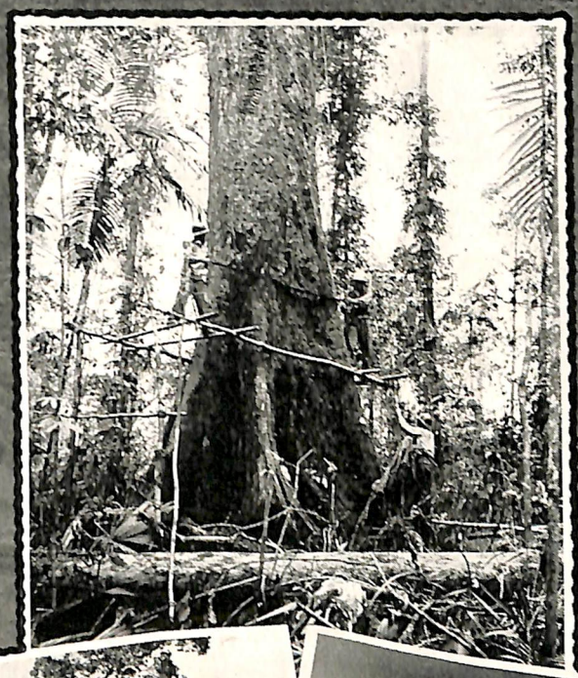
The Islands contain about 3,000 species of merchantable trees attaining one foot and more in diameter. For the present, however, only 20 or so are known commercially in export markets. Under the names "Philippine mahogany" and "Philippine hardwoods", they account for between 85 and 90 per cent of the lumber exports. Although the Philippine forests are predominantly hardwood, some species are capable of substitution for soft woods. This is an important technical factor in the competition between Philippine and American lumber in the Japanese market.

Nowhere is the contrast of old and new in the Philippines better exemplified than in the technological set-up of the lumber industry. Next to the Moro splitting off the most accessible parts of the log, the traveler finds an up-to-date sawmill using high-powered American logging and cutting machinery, producing hundreds of thousands of board feet of lumber a day.

Statistics offer the best measurement of the industry's growth in the past 40 years. Production in 1900 totaled about 20,000,000 board feet; the output was approximately 1,000,000,000 feet in 1938. Progress has been steady, with American money and skill playing a most significant part. The backbone of this advance has been the local market, which consumes 75 to 85 per cent of the yearly output. Exports increased from 6 to 9 per cent during the first decade of the century; between 1930 and 1940 they rose from 15 to 25 per cent. These figures may not seem important to the layman, but in terms of standards of living they mean that the yearly consumption of lumber increased from about 10 board feet per capita in 1900 to 60 or 70 board feet in 1938. American consumption in 1938 was 164 board feet. The increase in total production indicates a 100 per cent growth in agricultural population and production. It also signifies the development of skilled machinists and other industrial workers.

As is normal at this stage of Philippine economic development, the industry is controlled to a considerable extent by foreign capital. Recent figures show that 42 per cent of the money is American, 30 per cent Philippine, 10 per cent Chinese, 5 per cent British and 4 per cent Japanese. The remainder, about 9 per cent, is mixed foreign and Philippine capital. The American investment may increase further, depending on the industry's decline in the Pacific Northwest, on the one hand,

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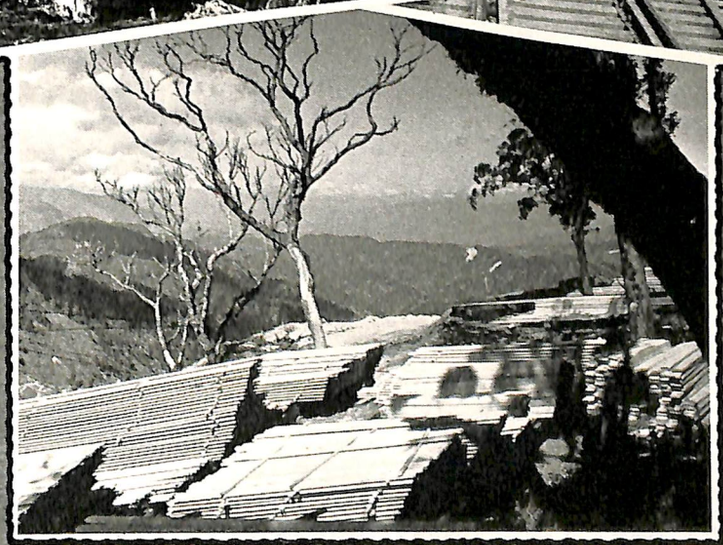


Top:
Staging 10 feet up the trunk gives Philippine fellers a place to stand as they saw.

Below:
Sawmill workers' homes line the railroad at the Insular Lumber Co.







Above:
Modern tractors snake the big logs from the woods to the logging railroad.

Bottom:
Lumber is sawed high in the mountains of Northern Luzon and delivered by aerial cable.

# Varona, Labor Aide, Returning to Manila



*Francisco Varona*

AFTER three years of service as labor assistant to the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, Francisco Varona has been granted an indefinite leave of absence and will leave for the Philippines early in July, Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde has announced. Mr. Varona expects to seek a seat in the Philippine Senate next fall.

As aide to Commissioner Elizalde, Mr. Varona has been instrumental in the organization of Filipino Executive Councils throughout the United States, and under his direction the Nationals Division of the Resident Commissioner's office is attempting to register all Filipinos in the United States. Mr. Varona has been particularly active in mediating labor disputes involving Filipinos. He is familiarly known to Filipinos everywhere as "Don Paco." ★

# Letters From Our Interested Readers

Resident Commissioner of the Philippines
Washington, D. C.

Just today I received a copy of PHILIPPINES and I can hardly tell you how much I appreciate it. It seems almost impossible that the Islands have improved and advanced as they have during the past 41 years.

I look back at the time when it was dangerous for one man or even two to be away from the barracks. I recall that we established a guard post at the river crossing north of San Isidro. The post was some distance from the town. One side of the road was covered by a dense growth of bamboo and other tropical vegetation—bananas, mangoes, etc.; the other side was not covered so densely.

One day, one of the men on guard at the river post came into the "cook shack" for dinner and afterwards set out for his post again. Apparently he was overpowered by skulking natives and murdered, for he never showed up again. A thorough search failed to reveal anything. As long as we were in that neighborhood—San Isidro, Gapan, Cabiao, Cabanatuan—nothing ever gave up a clue as to the cause of his mysterious disappearance.

Now, here comes your splendid magazine which gives me a different vision of the Philippines. The cultural advancement is something to marvel at! The splendid architectural improvements make one wonder if it is really so.

Many, many thanks for the wonderful magazine.

LOUIS COLLINS
Baker, Oregon

***Baguio*** **(from Page 11)**

point, one commands a complete view of Baguio and its environs—the Mansion House, summer home of the United States High Commissioner; the summer residence of the President of the Philippines; the city auditorium at Burnham Park, where the younger set gathers for dancing; the Country Club with its popular golf course; the Baguio Catholic Cathedral atop a nearby hill; seven large hotels at vantage points around the city; and attractive modern residences with beautiful gardens.

But the most colorful spot in Baguio is the Market Place, where the mountain people, the Igorots, gather from distant villages to sell their wood carvings, handwoven cloth, baskets, curios, jewelry and fruits and vegetables.

Baguio is, finally, a very interesting paradox. Located in the mountains of northern Luzon, whose inhabitants are among the oldest but least advanced of the Filipino people, it symbolizes the success of the joint efforts of Americans and Filipinos in the creation of a resort city which is, to many minds, the pleasantest and most modern in the Far East. ★

# Philippine Laws To Control Aliens Go Into Operation

THE first comprehensive restriction of aliens in the history of the Philippine Islands began on January 1, 1941, with enforcement of the 1940 Philippine Immigration Act. The Commonwealth legislation closely follows American patterns with only a few notable exceptions. For instance, the Philippines, unlike the United States, makes no distinction as to race or nationality. Secondly, the Philippine definition of an alien does not include citizens of the United States, while the United States considers the Filipino an alien. Finally, the Philippines has established an absolute quantitative limitation, in contrast to the American proportional system.

The Philippine law distinguishes between immigrant and non-immigrant aliens. Non-immigrants include persons in the Islands temporarily, tourists, seamen, international traders and students. They are restricted qualitatively, but not quantitatively. The second classification, immigrants, is subject to both quantitative and qualitative restrictions.

Denied entry to the Philippines, regardless of purpose, are persons found on the non-admission list of most countries—paupers, the insane, polygamists, criminals, etc.

From the international standpoint, the most significant feature of the new law is its quota figures. An absolute limit of 500 of any one nationality, or without nationality, can be admitted for any one calendar year. This feature brought a diplomatic protest from Japan, which felt that, in practice, it was being discriminated against. No limitation is placed on nonquota immigrants —approved employes, the immediate family of Philippine citizens, women who have lost their Philippine citizenship through marriage to aliens, to mention several categories.

Fingerprinting of incoming aliens is handled by immigration officials at ports of entry. Persons about whose status there is any doubt are referred to a board of special inquiry. An alien who has been excluded by a local board may appeal to the Board of Commissioners of the Bureau of Immigration in Manila.

Another bill passed by the Philippine National Assembly requires the registration and fingerprinting of all aliens resident in the Commonwealth. This new legislation is very similar to the Alien Registration Act of 1940 in the United States. ★

# *New Office to Aid* West Coast Filipinos



***Dr. Macario D. Bautista***

THE opening of a branch of the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in San Francisco was announced June 1 by Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde. Primarily an extension of the Nationals Division of the Washington office, the new agency was made necessary by the concentration of Filipinos on the Pacific Coast and the growing need for a greater solidarity among them.

Dr. Macario D. Bautista, physician of Stockton, California, is director of the agency. Mr. C. T. Alfafara, popular president of the Filipino community in San Francisco, has been named secretary.

The primary purpose of the San Francisco office is to act as liaison agent between the Filipino communities on the Pacific Coast and the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington. The staff, for instance, is charged with advising the Commissioner on all pending state or local legislation affecting Filipino interests, and any cases of discrimination. Filipino travelers will be aided in their dealings with immigration officials, and the issuance of visas and re-entry permits will be facilitated.

At least one inter-community Filipino conference will be arranged by the branch office each year.

"We hope by this step to extend more effectively the services and protection of the Philippine Commissioner's Office to the Pacific Coast," Dr. Bautista declared. "The agency stands ready to assist both Americans and Filipinos in any problem that legitimately comes within our sphere." ★

Philippine Government and Filipino leaders, both in Washington and in Manila. They rose to the occasion magnificently, throwing their full support behind a proposition which was sure to mean a real sacrifice to them. That made the task of the sponsors of the legislation much lighter.

It was my privilege to have been a member of the congressional party which visited the Philippines six years ago for the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government and of Manuel Quezon as its first President. I saw the Philippines at first hand, and my observations of economic and social conditions there gave me a deep appreciation of the importance to the Filipinos, as well as for us, of export control.

I was pleased to be able to introduce this bill in the Senate where it was considered and acted on within two days. The identical bill introduced in the House by Representative May, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, was also given prompt approval in committee. On the floor of the House, Representative May offered my bill as a substitute for his own, facilitating its final passage.



**Copra, dried coconut meat, now requires a license for export from the Philippines.**

The administration departments strongly favored the legislation. The proposal was, in fact, submitted to the Congress by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. The stated objective was to prevent the leakage to foreign countries of essential resources produced in the Philippines. It was felt highly desirable that these resources be husbanded for the defense of the United States and of the Philippines. Testimony was presented in the hearings before our committee that considerable amounts of these vital materials were being shipped to Axis nations. Obviously such a situation was not consonant with our national policy. To understand its existence and development, however, it is necessary to understand the general background of our original national export control legislation. Then we may see how the problem of the Philippines was gradually impressed upon us.

The Congress in July, 1940 passed legislation to apply export licensing control to all essential products, commodities, and materials produced in continental United States. Under that law, exports of high-octane gasoline, steel, iron, aluminum, tin, rubber and a long list of other essential materials were placed under supervision and restriction. Congress had intended, and the Administration carried out a program whereby all such shipments outside the borders of the United States were made to conform strictly to the necessities of national defense. Discretion in issuing licenses for export was left in the hands of the Export Control Administration, an organization representing the State and the War Departments, among others. This was as it should be. Losses of vital defense materials were immediately curtailed. What shipments were permitted went to countries in whose economic welfare we were especially interested, in furtherance of our national policies, including the Good Neighbor policy in South and Central America.

But Washington soon observed that some vital materials continued to pass out of American jurisdiction through the Philippines. Of course, there was nothing improper about this at the time. The Philippines had not been mentioned in the original export control law, because it had not been thought either necessary or fair. To have pinched off the Commonwealth's export trade without first consulting the Filipinos who would bear the chief burden of that policy would undoubtedly have been grossly unjust. After all, it was our national defense that we were seeking to improve. Moreover, at the time of the original passage of the export control act, many responsible people had no idea that the Filipinos were willing to stand beside us in the diplomatic tug of war that was going on in the world.

Yet the queer paradox of the question was the fact that the Philippines was scheduled to remain under the American Flag until 1946. Despite the Independence Act of 1934, the Filipinos were not yet independent. In an international sense we were still responsible for them and for their place in the world. That complicated the question of export control.

At first the contradiction was not especially apparent to us. We passed the export control act for continental United States and were willing to let the matter rest there. Our unwillingness to presume upon the delicate international position of the Philippines, combined with our lack of information as to the probable extent and importance of "leakage" from the Islands, made the question fairly academic anyway. But then two changes occurred. First, both our experts and the Filipinos began to notice an important increase in shipments of vital Philippine vegetable oils, base metals and hemp to Japan, Russia and similar markets. These were highly important materials, and our officials were frankly disturbed.

The second change was the growing consciousness that the Filipinos were on our side in the world ideological conflict. They had deliberately chosen, we understood, to throw their lot in with us, regardless of the menace to

themselves. A coincident realization was that, until 1946, we were plainly responsible for the defense of the Philippines as well as the United States.

These two realizations combined to suggest to both official and non-official circles that export control be applied to the Philippines. Actually, according to testimony presented to us, the Filipinos themselves were the first to make the suggestion and to offer to act upon it.



**Manila hemp exports may now be curtailed**

Acting under instructions from President Quezon, Joaquin M. Elizalde, Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, contacted Administration officials and offered to apply export control in whatever form the United States thought best. Filipinos, he declared, were willing and ready to make whatever sacrifies were necessary. That offer was deeply appreciated in Washington. A bill applying export control to the territories and possessions was immediately drafted and submitted to Congress.

When Mr. Elizalde appeared before our Senate Military Affairs Committee, he reiterated the Commonwealth's full and unqualified support for the proposed legislation, even at the expense of a national economy completely dependent upon exports. Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, and Brigadier-General Russell Maxwell, Export Control Administrator, appeared on behalf of the Administration to present basic testimony concerning the need for the legislation and to urge its adoption. That was done in record time.

This commentary, however, would not be complete without again emphasizing the gracious cooperation of President Manuel Quezon, who unquestionably reflected the attitude of the 16,000,000 Filipinos in his desire to work closely with the United States on these propects of benefit to us both. President Quezon has not taken advantage of the situation. Instead, he placed the matter at our discretion during the discussion of this important matter.

Great credit is likewise due to the Congressional representative of the Philippine Government, Commissioner "Mike" Elizalde, who has in this, and in all other matters been a vigorous, able and active advocate of his country, able to work in closest harmony with his colleagues in Congress. Elizalde's personality and personal popularity have gained him an entry into many high circles to the ultimate benefit of his country. That, added to the deep appreciation which we have developed here for the cooperation and patriotism of President Quezon, has made it a pleasant task to cooperate with the Philippine Commonwealth in our legislative function. ★

## Service in the Philippines

***By***
***Major Alexander Sydney Lanier***

I HAVE HAD the privilege of seeing each copy of PHILIPPINES since its first issue. The magazine is of particular interest to one who spent more than four years in the "Sun Kissed Isles". The photographs show the great progress of the Islands since I was there 30-odd years ago. The whole is of interest also because it revives memories of most pleasant experiences and of happy years I spent in the Philippines, and of the friendships I formed among the Filipinos and Americans. In fact, the ties between those who served in the Islands in the earlier days are comparable only to those formed in combat service or those of our school days.

I went to the Philippines in 1906 at the request of General Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in Washington, as assistant to the Insular Attorney General. It was my privilege to serve under Governors General Henry C. Ide and Cameron Forbes, Commissioner James F. Smith, and more immediately under Attorneys General Wilfley, Gregoria Areneta and Ignacio Villamor. I consider Areneta a man of uncommon ability.

It was my privilege during that period to draft many vital Philippine laws. Among the legislation I helped prepare were the laws creating the University of the Philippines, segregating the lepers at Culion, creating the Commission to regulate railroads and public utilities, and pensioning the Constabulary. I also aided in preparing the habitual criminal act, and wrote the opinions of the Bureau of Justice.

I liked the Filipinos, and always found them courteous and hospitable. I sympathized with their political aspirations, and had faith in their capabilities for self-government; and in those early formative days it was within my sphere of activities to preserve and protect Filipino civil rights. Whenever there was presented to me a question of law involving Filipino rights, and any doubt existed, I always resolved the doubt in favor of the Filipino.

As long as I live, I shall always cherish happy memories of the Philippines and its peoples. I can only wish for them unmolested freedom to develop to the fullest their undoubted ability and their capacity for self-government. May they be blessed with happiness and prosperity, and with perpetual peace and security at home and abroad. ★

# P. I. NEWS

SECRETARY of National Defense Teofilo Sison in a recent report to President Quezon and the Philippine Assembly submitted a series of recommendations "for the maintenance of a strong and efficient air force in the Philippines." The plan called for:

Expansion of the Philippine Army air corps and offshore patrol; Government aid in training civilian pilots; appointment of Filipino *pensionados* to take special courses in aeronautics abroad; consolidation of Philippine commercial airlines and their operation under government supervision or control; establishment of an adequate central airport in Manila; complete Filipinization of the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey; acquisition of an additional survey ship; acquisition of a new and larger site for the Philippine nautical school.

Coincident with these recommendations came an announcement that 100 officer-aviators will be detailed this year to speed the training of Filipino pilots.

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SINCE the Philippine census was taken in 1939, the population has increased by 770,597, bringing the total to 16,771,900, the Bureau of Census and Statistics has announced on the basis of estimates made on January 1, 1941. Manila had 673,000. Cebu is still the most densely populated province, with 1,085,400.

• • •

SHIPPING difficulties have failed to curtail the Philippine export trade, contrary to earlier fears. The total value of shipments in the first quarter ($40,167,220) was ahead of the 1940 figures ($37,282,721) by 7.7 per cent. A sharp recovery in Philippine purchases abroad was also noted during this period.

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PRESIDENT QUEZON has issued an executive order regulating the reappointment and reinstatement of government employes who resign to engage in politics. Such persons hereafter cannot return to the public payroll until six months after the elections in which they directly or indirectly took part.

• • •

THE training of volunteer guards for civilian defense in the event of emergency will be started soon in all Philippine towns and cities by the Philippine Constabulary. Volunteers will receive instruction in first aid, repair and construction work, police, traffic and guard duties, gas decontamination and fire prevention. In Manila alone a guard unit of 17,000 Filipinos and Americans between the ages of 18 and 60 is planned.

• • •

GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO, leader of the Insurrectionists of 1899 and 1900, and still a strong advocate of immediate independence, recently recommended that Manila be designated an open city immediately upon the outbreak of any hostilities involving the Philippines. General Aguinaldo expressed full confidence in the ability of Insular defense forces. "All veterans of the revolution are with me," he declared, "and we are ready to fight again, this time with our American friends and benefactors."

• • •

ACTING immediately to carry out a set of recommendations on civilian defense issued by President Quezon, the National Assembly passed a bill appropriating $5,000,000 to cover the costs. As the first step to provide cash for defense purposes, President Quezon has authorized the release of $10,000,000 from the fund given him under emergency legislation to cover the purchase of seeds and short-season crops, the acquisition of poultry and livestock, and the production and storage of other foodstuffs. Discussion has already started on means of meeting emergency food requirements.

• • •

VICE PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA recently told the Manila press that, as far as the Filipinos are concerned, Independence is a closed matter which can only be reopened by the United States. He declared that the Filipinos are willing to fight for the United States if necessary; and although they will rely on American naval and military aid until 1946, Filipinos will handle civilian defenses.

• • •

THE devastating fire which swept the Tondo district of Manila in May, leaving 30,000 homeless, has forced adoption of a number of government measures for relieving fire sufferers and rehabilitating the burned area. Mayor Eulogio Rodriguez announced establishment of a $2,500,000 revolving fund to urbanize Tondo and help prevent a repetition of the $2,000,000 conflagration. A modern town, without nipa shacks and the old slums, is planned. Model tenement houses will be leased or sold on the installment basis to Tondo residents, preferably fire victims.

• • •

PRESIDENT QUEZON has issued an executive order requiring all government offices and entities to acquire and store a four-month reserve of gasoline, lubricating oil, grease, kerosene and Diesel oil. These supplies, in cans, will be stored in safe and convenient places.

*Treasure in Timber* **(from Page 16)**

and political developments in the South Pacific, on the other. Philippine capital is certain to increase. Total investments at present are about $15,500,000 — a relatively small amount in view of the over-mature timber available for immediate cutting.

The lumber industry has developed mainly on the basis of the domestic demand from expanding agricultural export industries, such as sugar, copra and abaca. Nevertheless, Philippine woods have already attained an enviable position in world markets. The first South Sea tropical timber to reach Europe in substantial quantities came from the Islands, with the possible exception of teak from Southeastern Asia. In technical properties and adaptability, they have proven their ability to compete with hardwoods from other parts of the tropical world.

In the past 20 years the percentage of Philippine timber sold abroad has increased until in 1937 not less than 25 per cent of the national cut was exported. The trade is predominantly with Japan, the United States, the British Empire and China, but more than 25 other countries received their quota.

Although exports have been substantial and are still growing in value, compared to such products as sugar, copra, coconut oil, Manila fiber and canned fruit they are insignificant, of course. But the international timber trade in the Pacific is expanding and the Philippine share will continue to grow in quantity and value, with a further increase in its relative importance to the national economy.

Of individual markets, Japan is the most important and is still growing. The United States is the most profitable. This is because America imports finished sawmill products, while Japan takes rough timber and does the manufacturing at home.

Since 1929, Japan has sought to limit its purchases of raw and semi-manufactured products in the United States. American lumber exports to



**Lumbermen use modern equipment at every opportunity**

Japan have probably suffered more than any other product from this policy. One of the reasons the Japanese were able to do this was the presence in the Philippines of a readily available source of timber. Therefore, in the event the Philippine Government decided to protect its woodworking industry by imposing an export tax on rough timber, Japan would probably look for another source in Malaya or Siberia. In fact, the Japanese already hold several concessions in the Netherlands Indies and British North Borneo, which supply about as much as the Commonwealth does. A policy of protection for the domestic Philippine sawmill industry is therefore of questionable value unless other markets capable of substantial improvement can be found. This is the next task of the Philippine lumber industry.

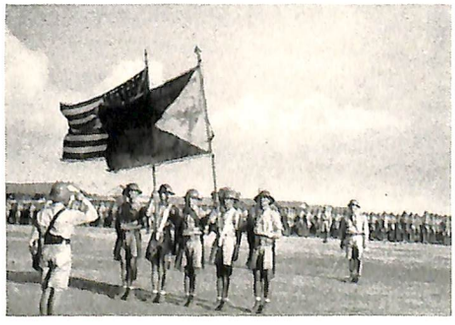
The Islands have been regular importers of American softwood since the end of the 19th century. United States Government statistics show that the first purchase of American lumber, valued at $110, occurred in 1824-25. In 1842-44, the Philippines took $4,500 worth. In the first decade of this century, United States lumber exports to the Philippines averaged about 20,000,000 board feet a year. They have declined now to between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 board feet. These Philippine imports are "habitual" rather than economically necessary; for we are told by the foresters that the Islands have wood for every conceivable use. ★

*Clothes* **(from Page 15)**

puffed sleeves give the garment the graceful lines of a butterfly.

The skirt has also adopted new styles. The fullness has disappeared and the design now conforms with the "camisa". Fitting the hips closely as an American or European dress does, it falls in graceful folds to the floor, ending in a train in the back. Philippine dresses, whether for ordinary use or special occasion, morning or evening, always have a train. It is easily managed, however. During the day it is pinned to the side; at tea it is held in the left hand; and on formal occasions it is allowed to trail gracefully behind. The trimming and material of the train vary according to the occasion. Those for daily use are made simply, of inexpensive material, while those for evening wear are of costly materials, elaborately embroidered with silver, gold or silk thread.

Until the modern era, Filipino dresses came in black or white or dull shades. Now of every conceivable combination of colors, they are gay, flamboyant. Dresses in the modern style no longer include the "tapiz," which only members of the older generation still wear. Even this modern version of the native dress is being replaced by the short Western dress, especially in the schools and offices, where it is less expensive and more convenient. The native dress, however, will not completely disappear, for it is a creation of beauty and a real part of the Philippine tradition. ★



**The Philippine and American flags fly together**

# The Problem Facing the FILIPINO AUTHOR

*By P. C. Morantte*

WHEN the winners of the First Commonwealth Literary Contest were announced on November 15, 1940, the Philippine public showed special interest in the prize entries. Letters from all over the Islands poured into Malacañan Palace, asking where copies of the books by the winning authors could be procured.

Having been awarded a prize, I received my share of inquiries from those interested in reading my book, *Filipino Life*. I had to admit to my correspondents—fellow writers, teachers, editors, students, librarians and one Assemblyman—that my work was still in manuscript form and that they would have to await publication before they could read it.

In order to meet the public clamor for the winning literary works, a number of authors who received substantial cash awards were prompted to publish their own books. The result of their private ventures in the publishing field was far from satisfactory. Success was literally impossible. For lack of capital, the author-publishers were forced to print only limited editions, which meant a high price per copy to meet production costs; the price being prohibitive, few books could reach the Filipino reading public.

The (Philippine) University Press and the Philippine Book Guild, both of which publish literary works in English, fared no better than the author-publishers did when they undertook the publication of some of the prize winners.

Obviously, book publishing in the Philippines is a luxury. But it is a luxury that needs encouragement—intensive and extensive cultivation—if the basic purpose of the Commonwealth Literary Contests—"to help writers to help themselves and put the nation on the cultural map of the world"—is to be fully realized. This ultimate aim will not be realized if the winning authors use their cash prizes to publish their own works. They certainly make no money for themselves. To the contrary, such ventures drain away the material resources of which all young writers are badly in need. Their hope of reaching the widest possible reading public is defeated by their complete lack of experience in the publishing field. Furthermore, writers who publish their own books are almost always regarded with suspicion by critics, despite the distinction their works have acquired through the Commonwealth Literary Contests.

It is apparent, therefore, that our main problem is to have well-established publishing firms undertake the publication of winning literary works. Such firms can give us a chance to make money and at the same time create an extensive reading public for their books. Unfortunately, no such publishing house exists in the Philippines, particularly as far as publishers of English works are concerned.

For a satisfactory solution of this problem, I believe Filipino authors should turn to American publishers. For instance, New York, the recognized literary capital of the world, has numerous reputable book firms. Very probably, one of them could be interested in a contract to handle exclusively the publication of winning English entries in the Commonwealth Literary Contests. The Commonwealth Government or the Philippine Writers' League, or both, should take the lead in promoting such an arrangement. Perhaps a publisher's contract could be made part of the Contest prize.

There is an alternative. A Filipino publishing house might be established in New York to deal exclusively with the publication of winning works in English (if it were feasible, Spanish and Tagalog works could be translated into English, too). Should this firm be affiliated to an American publishing house of good standing—under conditions similar to those governing the business relations of *The Virginia Quarterly* and E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. or between *The Atlantic Monthly* and Little Brown & Co.—so much the better. But the main thing is to have the winning entries (especially in English) published in America. Methods of furnishing capital could be worked out by, for instance, the Philippine Book Guild, which might act as sole distributing agency in the Philippines. A subsidy from the Commonwealth is not out of the question, though it is preferable to have the project in willing private hands.

There are some compelling reasons why winning literary works should be published in America. It would have the great advantage of giving Filipino books a better chance of being read widely by Americans. Secondly, publication facilities are the best in the United States; book publishing is a highly specialized trade, involving wide experience, sound judgment, salesmanship, publicity, and other attributes we still lack. Furthermore, Filipino writers would have a better opportunity of making a name for themselves in America. And with their names established, they could better express to the American people the issue confronting the Philippine nation. Fourthly, with the help of distinguished American editors, the quality of Filipino writings would be improved immensely. Finally, the most effective way to put our nation on the cultural map of the world is to have excellent literary works by Filipino writers published in America. For America has now become the cultural center of the world. ★

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# Philippines

**Filipino Loyalties By President Quezon**

**The Story of Gen. Douglas MacArthur**

**A Fair Chance for Philippine Trade**

**Philippine Metals**
*by Dr. Samuel Kin*



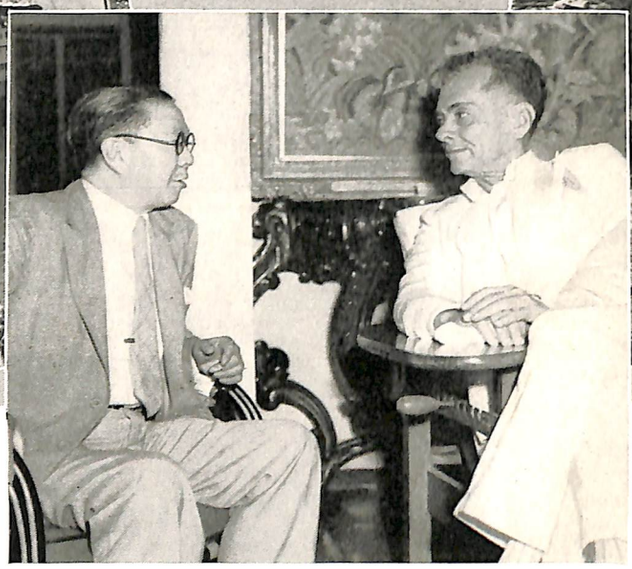
*Ships—Key to Philippine Economy*

Vol. 1 No. 6

# NEWS



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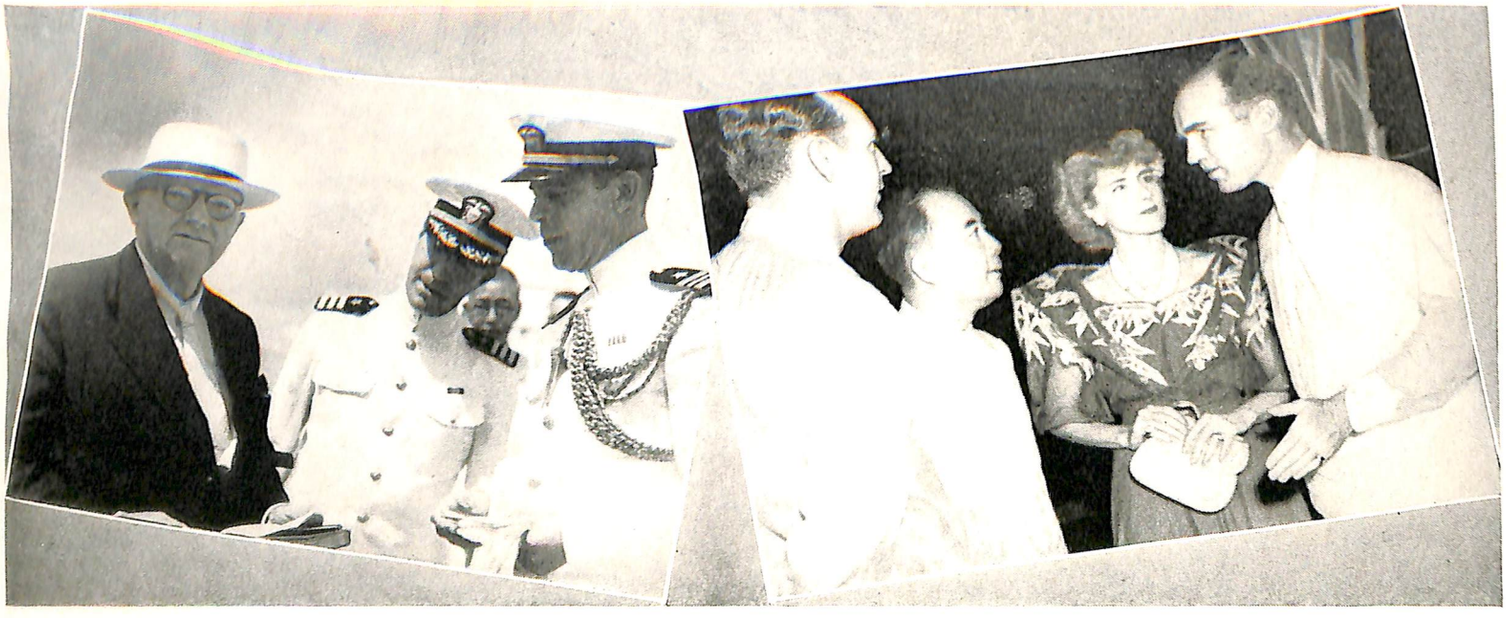
Dr. Quo Tai-chi, en route to Chungking to take his new post as Chinese Foreign Minister, called on President Quezon.



Above: Tons of scrap iron, about to be loaded for export, were caught in Manila by the extension of export control to the Philippines.

Below: Nelson T. Johnson, U. S. Minister to Australia, was greeted by American naval officers when he passed through Manila.

Below: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luce, of New York, were guests of President Quezon at a dinner party during a brief visit to the Philippines.



# Loyalty Offered and Accepted

## An Editorial

FILIPINOS in all walks of life, from the humblest farmer to the President of the Commonwealth, have repeatedly expressed their loyalty to the United States and their devotion to the democratic ideals by which we live. President Quezon's moving Loyalty Day message, published elsewhere in this issue of PHILIPPINES, is proof beyond question of the spontaneity of this feeling. As long as we are under the American flag, Filipinos will unhesitatingly support United States policy in the Far East, wherever that policy may lead us.

President Roosevelt's sudden, dramatic order placing the Philippine Army under American command was convincing proof that our sincerity was accepted and appreciated by the highest officials of the American Government. As such, it was welcome news to every Filipino.

The Philippine troops will constitute a loyal and valuable addition to the United States Army Forces in the Far East. To an extent that few Americans realize, these men have boundless faith in the ideals for which your nation has stood during its 40 years of close relations with the Philippines. The policy that the United States has followed in dealing with our people may have seemed fanciful and idealistic at times, but it has had the concrete and practical result of producing 16,000,000 devoted friends. Loyalty to the Stars and Stripes among Filipinos would shame many Americans.

To date, we have had little opportunity to demonstrate the value of our spirited young army as a defense weapon —a fortunate circumstance for which we give full credit to the prestige of your army and navy. But military men assure us that the force of 143,000 that General Douglas MacArthur has set up since 1936 is alert, determined and possessed of good basic training. While we make no boast of invincibility, we are confident that any would-be invader would have to pay dearly for every inch of Philippine soil he occupied. Cooperating closely with the American soldiers in the Philippines, our men can be of inestimable value in defending this Far Eastern outpost of the democratic system.

It is no secret that the training which General MacArthur has given the Philippine Army has put greatest emphasis on defensive tactics—preventing enemy landings, fighting rear guard actions, raiding supply lines and communications. To this work the Filipino is well adapted by nature; it is the type of fighting he used most creditably against both Spain and the United States 40 years ago. In bringing the young Philippine Army up-to-date on this kind of warfare, General MacArthur prepared us for our most useful defense role. We may assume that the numerically small but highly trained American force in the Commonwealth will devote its talents to the more specialized offensive phases.

It should be pointed out in any such discussion as this of Philippine defenses that General MacArthur is held in particularly high esteem in Manila. Every citizen of the Commonwealth knows the monumental work he has done in bringing our army into being. In his position as military adviser to President Quezon, he has been unobtrusive but effective. Credit for the army's fine progress he has invariably assigned to others, yet all knew that MacArthur was the genius behind the organization. Experienced in Philippine defense problems as few other Americans are, his appointment as commander of the newly organized United States Army Forces in the Far East is a source of satisfaction to all of us.

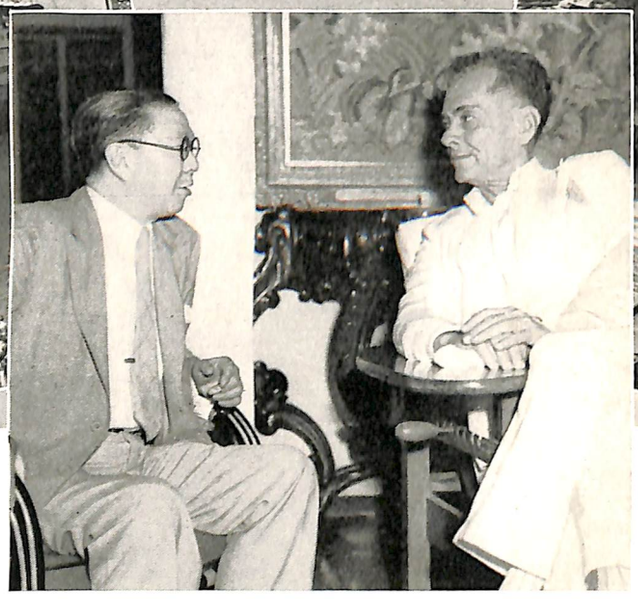
It cannot be stated too often that the Philippines yields to no other political unit under the American flag in the extent of its whole-hearted cooperation with the United States Government. Time and again we have sacrificed our own immediate interest in following a course designed to benefit the whole of the country. The recent unquestioning acceptance of the American export control system for the Commonwealth is a case in point. It is possible to interpret the Federalizing of the Philippine Army as a serious set-back to our long-standing independence aspirations; this, indeed, it may have been. But we feel it to be worth noting that there was no quibbling, that the Philippines accepted the President's order with far better grace than many states have shown toward Federal relief work or power projects within their borders.

For the truth of the matter is that we Filipinos are proud to belong to the growing army of idealistic people who are ready to fight for their democracy. We consider it a privilege to stand shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the liberty-loving world in resisting totalitarianism. And while we are grateful that the United States has convincingly shown its determination to defend its Philippine bastion, we want every American to know that we Filipinos are ready to do our part in that fight. ★

# NEWS



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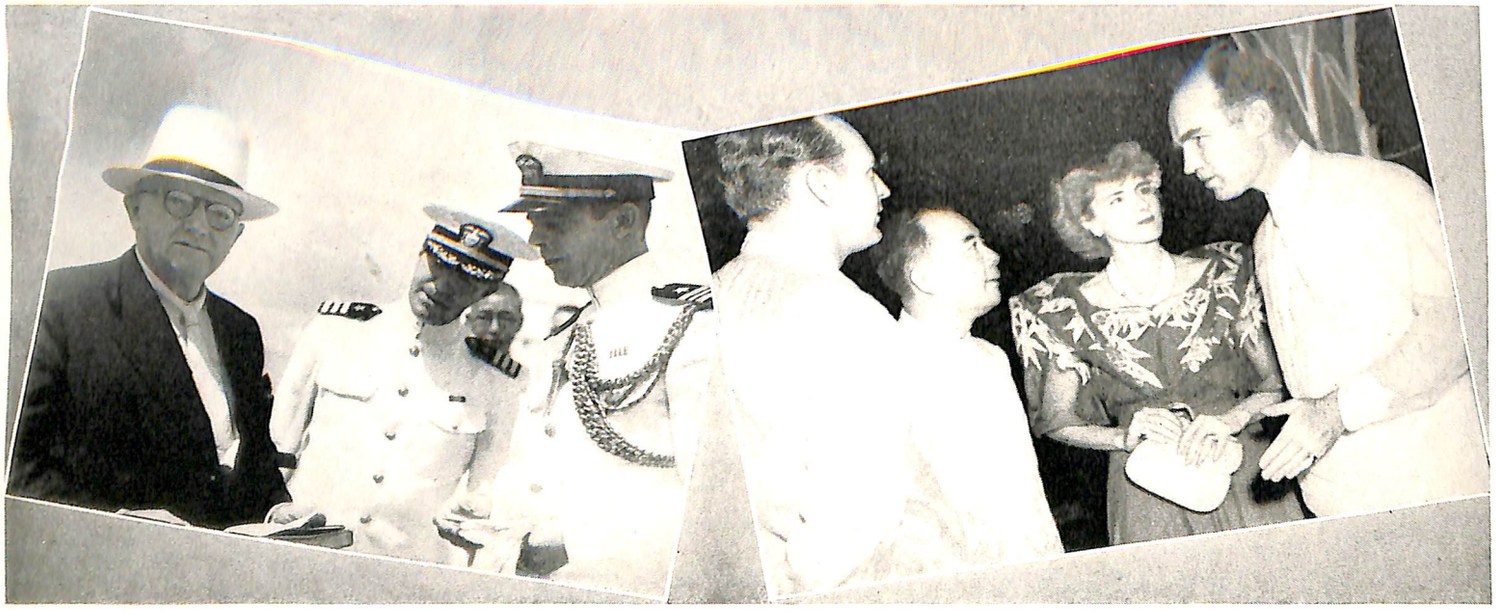
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To date, we have had little opportunity to demonstrate the value of our spirited young army as a defense weapon—a fortunate circumstance for which we give full credit to the prestige of your army and navy. But military men assure us that the force of 143,000 that General Douglas MacArthur has set up since 1936 is alert, determined and possessed of good basic training. While we make no boast of invincibility, we are confident that any would-be invader would have to pay dearly for every inch of Philippine soil he occupied. Cooperating closely with the American soldiers in the Philippines, our men can be of inestimable value in defending this Far Eastern outpost of the democratic system.

It is no secret that the training which General MacArthur has given the Philippine Army has put greatest emphasis on defensive tactics—preventing enemy landings, fighting rear guard actions, raiding supply lines and communications. To this work the Filipino is well adapted by nature; it is the type of fighting he used most creditably against both Spain and the United States 40 years ago. In bringing the young Philippine Army up-to-date on this kind of warfare, General MacArthur prepared us for our most useful defense role. We may assume that the numerically small but highly trained American force in the Commonwealth will devote its talents to the more specialized offensive phases.

It should be pointed out in any such discussion as this of Philippine defenses that General MacArthur is held in particularly high esteem in Manila. Every citizen of the Commonwealth knows the monumental work he has done in bringing our army into being. In his position as military adviser to President Quezon, he has been unobtrusive but effective. Credit for the army's fine progress he has invariably assigned to others, yet all knew that MacArthur was the genius behind the organization. Experienced in Philippine defense problems as few other Americans are, his appointment as commander of the newly organized United States Army Forces in the Far East is a source of satisfaction to all of us.

It cannot be stated too often that the Philippines yields to no other political unit under the American flag in the extent of its whole-hearted cooperation with the United States Government. Time and again we have sacrificed our own immediate interest in following a course designed to benefit the whole of the country. The recent unquestioning acceptance of the American export control system for the Commonwealth is a case in point. It is possible to interpret the Federalizing of the Philippine Army as a serious set-back to our long-standing independence aspirations; this, indeed, it may have been. But we feel it to be worth noting that there was no quibbling, that the Philippines accepted the President's order with far better grace than many states have shown toward Federal relief work or power projects within their borders.

For the truth of the matter is that we Filipinos are proud to belong to the growing army of idealistic people who are ready to fight for their democracy. We consider it a privilege to stand shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the liberty-loving world in resisting totalitarianism. And while we are grateful that the United States has convincingly shown its determination to defend its Philippine bastion, we want every American to know that we Filipinos are ready to do our part in that fight. ★

# Philippines

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Back Cover: Manila Bay at sunset.

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Shown tied up at Pier No. 7, Manila, the longest covered pier in the world, the American-flag liner *President Coolidge* symbolizes the Philippines' greatest worry today—shipping. Wholesale withdrawals of vessels of all nationalities from the Pacific have left the Islands with no way of shipping their products to market.

## In This Issue

**REP. DAN R. McGEHEE,** of Mississippi is a member of the House Insular Affairs Committee and co-author of H.R. 5034.

• • •

**DELEGATE SAMUEL KING,** representative in Congress of the people of Hawaii, is a long-time friend of the Philippines.

• • •

**DR. CAMILO OSIAS,** former Counsellor in the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, is now Director of Publicity and Propaganda for the Civilian Emergency Administration in Manila.

• • •

**WILBUR BURTON** recently returned to the United States after more than a decade of newspaper work in the Far East. He is a familiar writer in many American journals.

• • •

**JULIUS C. EDELSTEIN** is a member of the foreign news staff of the United Press in Washington, D. C. He handles all his office's Philippine assignments.

• • •

**PILAR N. RAVELO,** prominent former newspaperwoman of Manila, is now a member of the press relations staff in the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner.

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PHILIPPINES is published by the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States. Editorial and circulation offices at 2362 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C. Entered as third class matter in the Washington post office on December 1, 1940. Permit No. 5045. Printed in U.S.A.

# 'All Our Manpower and Material Resources'

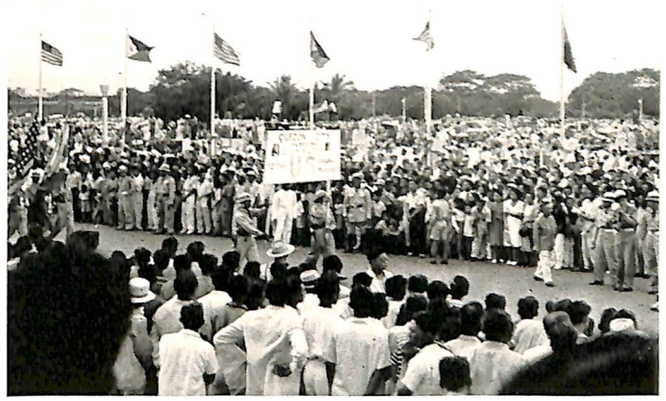
## *A Message from* President Manuel L. Quezon

## *on Philippine Loyalty*

EVENTS beyond the borders of the Philippines are rapidly and deeply affecting our lives and our fate. Nearly two-thirds of the peoples of the world are at war in three continents and the remaining one-third, including ourselves, is in some way already involved in the conflict. No greater ordeal has afflicted the human race since the dawn of civilization. What is our stake in the present war?

We owe loyalty to America and we are bound to her by bonds of everlasting gratitude. Should the United States enter the war, the Philippines should follow her and fight by her side, placing at her disposal all our manpower and material resources to help her in achieving victory, for the cause for which America would fight is our own cause.

The United States is struggling to prevent the domination of the world by dictators. We, too, would fight and die against such masters. The United States wants to uphold the rule of right and justice in international relations and to safeguard the independence of small nations, to free them from the fear of aggression and subjugation by military powers—and we, too, would fight and die to save our country from such threats and perils. And so, if the United States decides to enter this war, it will be our war, and her decision will be our decision. In such event, she will find all the peoples of this country to the last man on her side, fighting under her banner and praying to Almighty God for the victory of her arms.



**Citizens of Manila parade with banners voicing allegiance to the United States.**

Our stake in this war is more than the continued existence of democracy and individual freedom in the world. It is more than the maintenance of a free economy and free commercial intercourse among nations, and an unregimented social life. Our stake in this war is our own future independence and the assurance that that independence may endure.

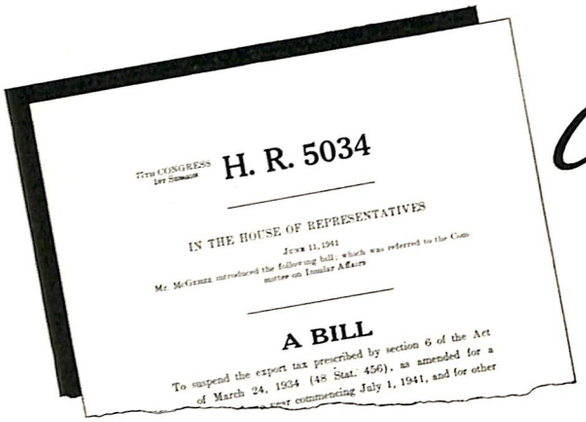
I have endeavored to the full measure of our resources to hasten the execution of our national defense program. The United States is also doing everything to strengthen the military defense of our country. I trust that very soon it will be possible for the Government of the United States to send us more planes and more guns and ammunition to increase our power of resistance. We only need more equipment and more supplies, for we have abundant manpower, have strong intelligent young men who are eager to join the ranks for our defense and to uphold the principles which President Roosevelt has proclaimed to the world.

For the safety of our civilian population I have, jointly with the High Commissioner of the United States in the Philippines, established the Civilian Emergency Administration and called upon the men of the Philippines to enlist as volunteers to protect our homes, to track down spies and saboteurs, and to help minimize

(*Turn to Page 21*)



**Filipino veterans of the Insurrection renew their pledge of loyalty.**



77TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION **H. R. 5034**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 11, 1941

Mr. McGEHEE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs

**A BILL**

To suspend the export tax prescribed by section 6 of the Act of March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 456), as amended for a year commencing July 1, 1941, and for other

# *A Fair Chance* for Philippine Trade

***By Rep. Dan R. McGehee***

THERE is now pending in Congress legislation requested by the Philippine Commonwealth, and supported by Administration officials, to grant the Philippines temporary release from certain economic restrictions imposed upon them in 1934.

These restrictions were drafted by the framers of the Philippine Independence Act and were designed to help "wean" Insular economy from its dependence on the free American market. Those restrictions, which were laid out in times of peace and normalcy, contemplated inducing the Filipinos to diversify their markets and seek commercial connections with countries other than the United States.

Today it is apparent that all the normal standards of action have gone by the boards. An orderly adjustment of national economy is impossible, especially when that economy depends for its very existence upon exports to consumer markets overseas. That is clearly the case in the Philippines.

The Philippine Independence Act was an ingenious plan to accustom the Filipinos gradually to regard the United States as a foreign market in which they would eventually be required to pay full tariffs on such exports as sugar, cordage, coconut oil and cigars. The adjustment was to come about by means of a graduated export tax, which the Filipinos would impose upon their own shipments. This would amount during the first year to 5 per cent of the American tariff duty, increasing by 5 per cent every year until 1946 when independence is to be finally granted. That would force Filipino producers who could not compete in the American market under those conditions gradually to find other buyers for their goods.

That plan was modified in 1939 to provide gradually decreasing quotas in the place of the gradually increasing taxes on some of the exports. That was because the tariff on the so-called quota commodities—cigars, tobacco, pearl buttons and coconut oil—was so high that even 5 per cent of it would ruin the industry immediately by preventing exports to the United States.

That was a pretty good plan, and a pretty ingenious idea for gradual adjustment of an economy which would no longer depend for its existence on having a free market in the United States. Both the Filipinos and the Americans who collaborated in drafting that historic law agreed upon the desirability of the objective.



**Trade restrictions threaten the usually bustling Port of Manila with paralysis.**

The current wars in Europe and Asia had not appeared upon the horizon in 1934 when this plan was drawn. No one then dreamed that within seven short years the world would be plunged into a series of holocausts involving three-quarters of the globe. Neither members of Congress nor members of the Filipino Legislature had an inkling of what was in prospect.

The war has come and it has presented us all with a picture we never would have thought possible. Millions of tons of the world's shipping now lie on the floor of the ocean. Other millions of tons are tied up in harbors, unable to venture forth without risking capture or destruction. The balance of world shipping is straining every seam and boiler to carry war materials across dangerous seas to strategic points along the battle front.

There is little space left for ordinary commercial shipping. The ordinary products of men's labor, the fruits of the fields which are merely good to eat or useful for the making of civilian goods, now lie on wharves and in warehouses, far from their markets.

Meanwhile nations other than the United States—belligerent nations—have had to save their financial resources, had to prohibit the purchase of anything which is not absolutely essential to war. They could neither pay

for products from the Philippines nor import them on credit.

The strategic materials in the Philippines did find a ready market in countries other than the United States. But in July, 1941, President Roosevelt signed a bill to place Philippine exports of strategic materials under strict licensing to prevent them from moving into markets other than the United States. Everywhere the Philippines was checkmated in its efforts to change the direction of its trade.

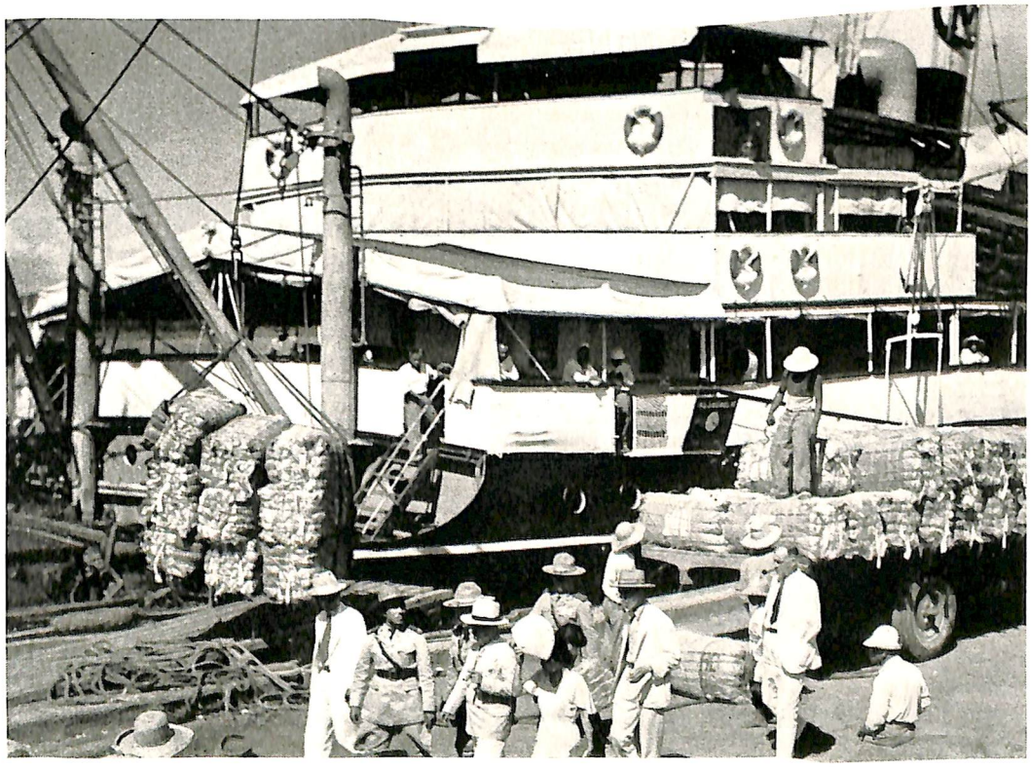
Internal conditions, too, have conspired against the original plan. Government revenues fell off, domestic prices rose, the cost of living sky-rocketed, and the need to spend money for civilian defense became pressing.

That is the situation the Philippines is in today. It is not of the Filipinos' own choosing, nor can they remedy it by any measures of their own. What little of their goods they can ship to the United States must pay terrific freight charges and war risk insurance. In the case of the most important commodity, sugar, the cost of shipment has increased five times over, diminishing the return to the farmer and producer by just that proportion. Approximately 20,000 sugar producers and 2,000,000 farm laborers face bankruptcy as the result.

On top of these burdens, there is the added load of the export tax, which today is no longer an adjustment tax, as it was intended to be, but a tax on the producer and worker. It has, apparently, no benefit except to provide a fund for the retirement of privately held bonds.

It would seem just that the Filipinos be relieved of this burden temporarily, at least. The pending legislation provides for such a suspension. There is no point to be gained in continuing either the export tax or the dimishishing quotas while world conditions preclude any adjustment of Philippine economy. Any help which we can give the Philippines in stabilizing its economic conditions must certainly be regarded as support given to democracy in the Far East.

The Congress is not asked to give a handout to the Philippines. No appropriation or grant is required. We are merely asked to accommodate them by permitting them to postpone the application of a tax upon themselves, designed to benefit not us, but them. The same is true with diminishing quotas. We need their products for national defense. It is not clear how much they will be able to ship next year because of the shortage of bottoms. We owe it to ourselves, however, as well as to them, to place no barriers in the path of obtaining essential materials of every kind. Thus, although they may not be able to ship copra, which is on our free list, they might find tanker space to ship coconut oil, or corner space to ship tobacco. It would seem very wise to clear the decks for the emergency, and to extend a helping hand to our Filipino friends who have in recent days so strikingly shown that they are with us in this crisis. ★



**Abaca fiber, essential for rope, is loaded into an inter-island ship at Legaspi, famous hemp port on Luzon.**

# DEFENSE for FILIPINO CIVILIAN

**By Camilo Osias**



**Members of the Women's Auxiliary Service participate in air-raid maneuvers.**

ONE big task the Philippine Government cannot pass on to the United States—the maintenance of peace and order within its boundaries. The Filipinos, realizing the tremendous responsibility on America's shoulders in the democracies' fight against totalitarianism, are doing their level best to make it easier for America to win her cause, which is also their cause. No effort, therefore, is being spared to prepare the Philippines for the exigencies of war at any moment. It was to this end that the Civilian Emergency Administration was created April 1, 1941 by an executive order of President Manuel L. Quezon.

No time was lost in organizing the Administration. The President designated the Secretary of National Defense as chairman of the central planning board, with representatives of the Executive Departments of the Government as members. A program was drawn up to cover air-raid precautions, volunteer guards, food administration, fuel administration, utilities and industries, publicity and propaganda, evacuation, public welfare and morale, health and sanitation, and transportation and communications.

The functions of the CEA are national in scope. Under its leadership, separate units of the government are charged with executing the projects decided on by the central body. These agencies included the National Emergency Commission, composed of representatives of the different branches of the Executive Departments of the Government, with the Secretary of National Defense as chairman; the Provincial Emergency Committee in each province, with the provincial governor as chairman and other provincial officials as members; the Municipal Emergency Committee in each municipality, with the mayor as chairman and municipal officials as members; and a City Emergency Committee in each chartered city, headed by the mayor and with other city officials as members.

Parallel to this organization, the manager of the Philippine Red Cross, a Director of Publicity and Propaganda, a Food Administrator, an Industrial Production Administrator, a Fuel and Transportation Administrator, a National Air Raid Warden, and a Director of Communications have been appointed to perform special functions in emergencies. We believe this arrangement will go a long way toward preventing paralyzing confusion.

The Food Administrator assumes the responsibility of averting any shortage of food by increasing the production of essential foodstuffs, encouraging the planting of short-time crops, and acquiring adequate reserve stocks of all essential imported items. Under a recent executive order, all commercial firms and establishments have been asked to render monthly reports on food stocks in their possession. Information on available stocks must be reported to the Food Administrator so that this official can plan ahead for civilian relief in case of a food shortage.

The Industrial Production Administrator takes over the task of putting industry on a war-time basis. The acquisition of reserve supplies of gasoline, oil, and other essential fuels is the task of the Fuel and Transportation Administrator. To help him in this task, President Quezon has required all government entities to establish and maintain at least a four-month reserve supply of gasoline, lubricating oil and other oil products. Public utility enterprises are under orders to take similar precautions. The same Administrator is in charge of transportation facilities necessary to evacuate non-essential citizens from points of danger.

Rules and regulations for the construction of air-raid shelters in Manila and in the provinces have been printed and extensively distributed by the National Air Raid Warden. Plans are complete for practice "blackouts" in the cities and crowded districts (the first was held in Manila in July); the object is to accustom the Filipinos to what is now nightly routine in many countries.

The Director of Communications is responsible for the purchase and storage of sufficient stocks of electrical supplies to insure continuous telephone, telegraph, and radio service at all times. The purchase of additional materials and the employment of additional men to insure uninterrupted 24-hour service are at present receiving his full attention.

The Philippine Red Cross, with the cooperation of the

*(Turn to Page 20)*

# PHILIPPINES PROVES ITS METTLE

## A Hawaiian Salute

***By Delegate Samuel W. King***



IF nothing else, the present phase of world events has cleared the air. Like a sudden bolt of lightning, it has fiercely illuminated all the great issues of our generation. By its searching glare, people the world over have now been able to find their places in the conflict of ideas and ideologies.

We in Hawaii have watched with great interest the choice which our neighbors of the Pacific, the Filipinos, have made. We are, of course, deeply concerned with their decision, both for reasons of geography, and because of our many mutual interests.

The fact that the Filipinos deliberately, but with characteristic fervor, threw in their fortunes on our side—the side of democracy—was to us a source of great satisfaction. To choose to fight along with us, and to help bear the brunt of whatever physical impact may come, was, however, no easy decision.

In Hawaii we are peculiarly well situated to appreciate the implications of that decision. The people of Hawaii (American citizens since 1898) know well that the geography which gives our islands supreme military importance in the Pacific also gives its inhabitants a heavy burden of dangerous responsibility. We are proud to bear that responsibility. Mainlanders, long secure in their geographic isolation, must stretch their imaginations to conceive of the very real danger which civilian residents of such an outpost as Hawaii—or the Philippines—face in these days of lightning warfare.

It might have been safer for the Filipinos to let the United States bear the responsibilities for protecting its interests in the Far East. If the Filipinos had taken that course, their personal danger would have been greatly minimized; in the first place, by the decreased likelihood of the Philippines becoming a battleground; in the second place, by the desire of any potential aggressor to win the goodwill of its neutral inhabitants.

That seems to me to be an extremely compelling demonstration of the fact that being an American or being loyal to American ideals is not limited to any single area or race. We in Hawaii have often faced the inference that Americanism and devotion to democracy are exclusive exercises of mainland citizens, and that our citizens of Hawaii, who today bear a much greater responsibility for the preservation of democracy, are somehow barred from the inner temple because we live some miles away from the shrine. That is obviously an extremely short-sighted view. The Filipinos, though not American citizens and though racially an alien people, have given the full lie to this "exclusive" theory.

In so doing, the Filipinos have in fact rendered a genuine service to democracy. Here is an Oriental people, promised a share in the Asiatic "New Order" if they will but join it, deliberately choosing instead to stand in the way of a potential holocaust because they believe firmly in our way of life.

For this and for many other reasons, we of Hawaii have long appreciated the Filipinos. Besides being our neighbors in the Pacific, thousands of Filipinos have come to work on our plantations, and to make their temporary or permanent homes with us. They have been a sober, industrious, law-abiding citizenry, contributing much to our common welfare. A great many of them today are American citizens, either by birth or through naturalization, and will remain a permanent part of our community.

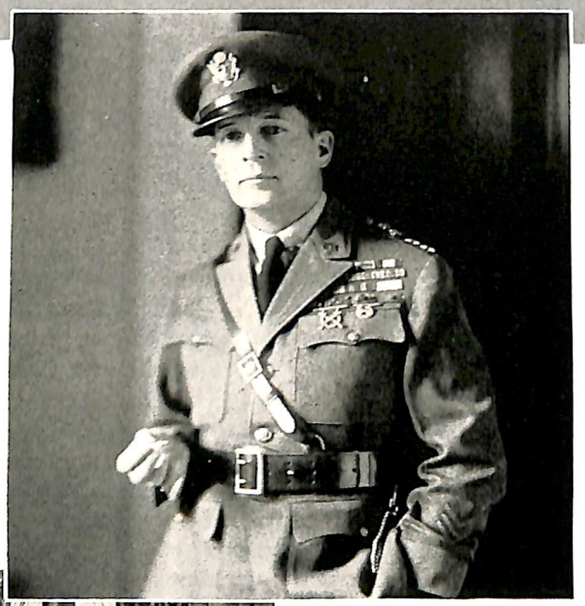
The Philippines and Hawaii have long been linked in trade. Ships and planes putting out for the Philippines and the Far East have always made Hawaii a port of call. For generations there has been a constant interchange of ideas, visits and good feeling between the peoples of the two island groups. We have watched closely the political and economic developments of the Islands, and have always felt on intimate terms with Filipino leaders, who have regularly visited us.

We know that it has been the long-cherished goal of the Philippines to form an independent Republic, patterned after our own. That aspiration has been written into the law of the United States as the Philippine Independence Act. We know, too, that this aspiration has not and will not interfere with the deep associations that will always link the Philippines and the United States. Trade and the identity of ideals will survive and persist.

Just as the Filipinos look forward to independence, so do we of Hawaii look to eventual statehood. That has always been our goal. When the clouds of international crisis and conflict have rolled away, I have every hope and confidence that the citizens of the State of Hawaii and the citizens of the Republic of the Philippines will both be on guard in the Pacific, flying the banner of democracy. ★

# "GREATEST SOLDIER SINCE GRANT"

## Lt. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander of the U. S. Army Forces in the Far East, Knows His Strategy and His Philippines



"The greatest American soldier since Grant," is a favorite description of Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur, newly appointed Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in the Far East. It expresses the feelings of thousands of General MacArthur's personal and professional admirers.

The man named by President Roosevelt late in July to head American defenses in the Orient has a military record that is almost without parallel in the history of the United States. The son of a great army man, MacArthur was the youngest Chief of Staff the nation ever had, and one of the finest. During the World War he was repeatedly cited and decorated for his ability and personal bravery. Even more important to his new post, for the past six years General MacArthur has been military adviser to President Manuel L. Quezon and genius of the program by which the Philippine Commonwealth has been building up its defense organization in preparation for Independence in 1946.



**Left—Philippine Defense Council meets with President Quezon.**



**Fort Santiago in Manila.**

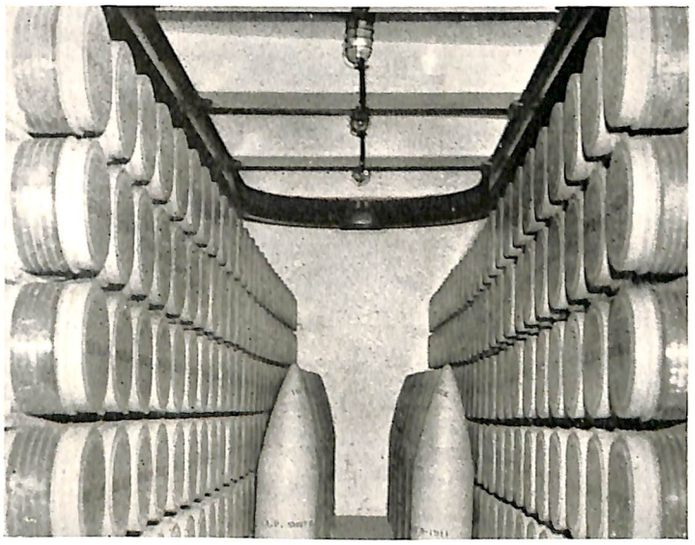
"MacArthur was the perfect choice for the Orient," wrote General Hugh S. Johnson, who thirty-eight years ago graduated from West Point with the new Far Eastern commander. "Like his father before him, he is almost too brave for high command. He can't resist going over the top with his men. As an ex-Chief of Staff, he knows the Orient, and especially the Philippine problem, better than any other officer. And he is brilliant—almost beyond belief. A little spectacular and theatrical, perhaps, but that is a detail. The Philippine Army is his own creation."

General MacArthur has had a long and peculiarly close connection with the Philippines. His father, General Arthur MacArthur, participated in the capture of Manila in 1898; later he commanded the American troops around the capital in putting down the Philippine Insurrection. From May 6, 1900 to July 3, 1901, General MacArthur was military governor of the entire Philippine Islands.

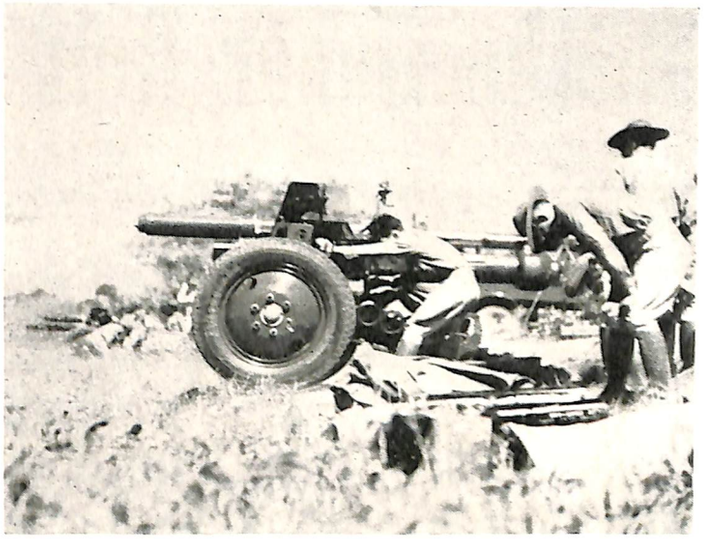
Young Douglas MacArthur reached Manila in 1903 as a second lieutenant of engineers just out of West Point, where he was head of his graduating class. His first duties consisted largely of the supervision of construction work on wharves, seawalls and roads. After a year he was ordered back to the United States, where he immediately began displaying the brilliance that has characterized his still-far-from-concluded career.

General MacArthur's part in the World War is perhaps best summarized by a citation in 1918.

"As brigade commander," this statement pointed out, "General MacArthur personally led his men and by the skillful maneuvering of his brigade made possible the



**Reserve stores of 10-inch shells on Corregidor, guarding Manila Bay**



**A 75-mm. gun at full recoil during maneuvers by the Philippine Army.**

capture of Hills 228, 242 and the Cote de Chatillon. He displayed indomitable resolution and great courage in rallying broken lines and in reforming attacks, thereby making victory possible. On a field where courage was the rule, his courage was the dominant feature."

Such citations, it should be stressed, are seldom given to general officers. In addition to three American medals earned in the World War and another awarded for his "meritorious and distinguished service" as Chief of Staff of the United States Army from 1930 to 1935, General MacArthur has been decorated by nearly a dozen foreign governments.

In 1919, MacArthur was named superintendent of the Military Academy from which he had been graduated only 16 years before. Then, from West Point, he was ordered to the Philippines in 1922 for his second tour of duty there. During his three years in the Islands, the new brigadier general was commander successively of the District of Manila, and the 23rd Infantry Brigade at Fort McKinley. Largely because of his outstanding success during this tour, General MacArthur was returned to Manila in 1928 as Commander of the entire Philippine Department of the United States Army.

MacArthur was certainly one of the most popular department commanders ever to serve in the Philippines. The officers and men who served with him then still express their admiration.

"When the pressure was greatest, MacArthur was the coolest," is the way one of his former subordinates describes the general.

One of the finest monuments to MacArthur's work in this period is the popularity of Camp John Hay, the beautiful and restful army camp at the cool mountain resort of Baguio, 150 miles north of Manila. Camp John Hay had been established early in the American administration, but not until MacArthur took command did it attain its fullest usefulness. The young general ordered extensive improvements and made it possible for officers and enlisted men to visit cool Baguio at frequent intervals without having the time deducted from their furloughs. In many other concrete ways he contributed to the popularizing of this healthful camp.

An unprecedented five-year tour as Chief of Staff in Washington followed the Philippine interlude. An official citation of MacArthur's accomplishment best tells the story of his exceptional work in the capital.

"As Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States," this document pointed out, "he has performed his many important and exacting duties with signal success. He devised and developed the Four Army organization of our land forces; he conceived and established the General Headquarters Air Force, thus immeasurably increasing the effectiveness of our air defenses; he initiated a comprehensive program of modernization of the Army's tactics, equipment, training and organization. In addition, the professional counsel and assistance he has continuously rendered to the President, to the Secretary of War, and to the Congress have been distinguished by such logic, vision and accuracy as to contribute markedly to the formulation of sound defense policies and the enactment of progressive laws for promoting the nation's security."

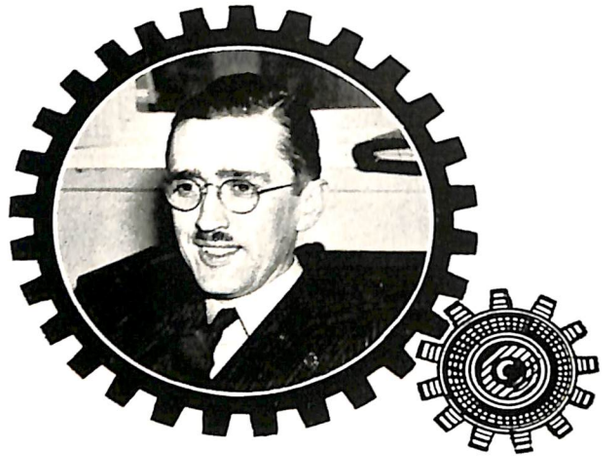
This, then, was the man who in 1935 was loaned by the United States Army to the infant Philippine Commonwealth to serve as military adviser.

Already well acquainted with Philippine potentialities, General MacArthur soon presented to President Quezon a plan for making the Commonwealth "invasion-proof." In brief, this called for compulsory military training for all young men, the formation of an efficient air force and the organization of an "off-shore patrol" of small, swift motor torpedoboats. Within 10 years, approximately 400,000 partially trained men would be available for

*(Turn to Page 20)*

# On the Honor Roll . . .

## Wayne Coy, McNutt's Aide in Manila . . . is Now Number One Cogwheel in Defense Machinery



*By Julius C. Edelstein*

ADD Wayne Coy to the list of men in public life for whom government service in the Philippines seems to have woven a magic spell which sent them on to greater national fame and fortune. The list includes in past and current history William Howard Taft, Leonard Wood, Henry L. Stimson, Frank Murphy, and Paul V. McNutt. On a somewhat lesser plane, perhaps, but in the same category, there is now the name of Wayne Coy.

Coy is the young administrator who was catapulted onto the front pages recently with the White House announcement that he was to become Liaison Officer for the Office for Emergency Management (OEM). The title didn't sound particularly impressive, but it turned out that Coy was to coordinate the entire vast administrative machinery of national defense—as tough and sensational a job as can be conceived.

The fact that a young man (38) was given one of the most important jobs in the national defense administration was enough to make a good news story. The fact that it was Wayne Coy, a likable, unassuming fellow who was often mistaken by passers-by for Charley Chase, the movie cemedian, made it even better.

Back in 1937 Wayne Coy was just a friendly, able young man from Indiana who had made good as a small-town newspaper editor, became press secretary to a governor, and then regional WPA Administrator. It so happened that the governor was Paul Vories McNutt of Indiana who, in 1937, was appointed American High Commissioner to the Philippines.

It was natural that McNutt should offer to his young friend and political adviser, Wayne Coy, the job of administrative assistant in Manila. Coy had never spent much time out of Indiana, and the idea of being a government official in the strange and exotic Far East appealed to him. So with his pretty wife, Grace, and their young son, Stephen, Coy set off for a new phase of his career.

No one had ever said that Coy was slow in catching onto things. He quickly became as adept in Philippine affairs as he had been in Indiana politics. He brought to the intricacies of government in the new Commonwealth the rich and practical good sense of the Indiana soil. Sparked with driving energy, he was a perfect counterpart and foil for his boss, High Commissioner McNutt.

In the minor and major problems of Philippine-American relations Coy soon found himself perfectly at home and McNutt leaned on him with increasing confidence. Like McNutt, Coy had the middle-westerner's corner-store friendliness, and the art of getting along with everybody. McNutt and Coy won the enthusiastic friendship and respect, first of the old High Commissioner's staff left behind by Governor Frank Murphy, and then of the Filipinos, themselves. An era of "good feeling" developed, of poker-playing, hail-fellow-well-met neighborliness between American officials and Filipinos, which helped to pave the way for the complete unity of today.

McNutt, secure in his personal relations with the people among whom he was working, used his own super-abundant energy to do a job in the Philippines which added to his national stature, and helped make an international figure out of a local political leader. When McNutt laid aside the Commissionership in 1939 to re-enter the national political picture at home, he was a full-fledged presidential possibility, an administrator with a record of performance, and an individual of international renown. In this development Coy received the credit that was due him.

In the return to the United States Coy preceded McNutt by two months. In that interval Coy worked unceasingly to cultivate good-will for McNutt among the New Deal elements in the national capital where McNutt had the least strength and needed the most.

Coy, himself, was well spoken for among this group. As a WPA Administrator for Indiana, and later as regional administrator, Coy had earned the respect and friendship of WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's closest and most trusted friend. When Coy returned to Washington, Hopkins found a desk for him in the office of the President's Budget Bureau.

There Coy worked on Philippine problems, and on national politics. He also found time to figure out a few "angles" for the budget bureau—a few ingenious

(*Turn to Page 23*)

# MANUEL ROXAS

## . . . Orator and Economist

WHEN the first Philippine Independence Bill was being debated before the Senate Finance Committee in 1932, a Filipino of above-average height and weight was one of the principal speakers. He was Manuel Roxas y Acuña, who even then bore a reputation as one of the most eloquent of a nation of orators.

The man whose oratory impressed the Senate 10 years ago is now one of the half-dozen most important officials of the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth. Besides being Minister of Finance under President Quezon, Manuel Roxas is chairman of the powerful National Development Company. As an outstanding lawyer, he not long ago declined a chance to sit on the Supreme Court of the Philippines. Furthermore, Roxas is recognized as a hard-working economist who has done much to keep his nation's finances stable in spite of trade restrictions, defense expenditures and falling exports.

Born in Capiz, Panay, in 1892, Roxas had instilled in him at a very early age the ideal of an independent Philippines. The death of his father, one of the first casualties in the revolt against Spain, made a deep impression on young Manuel, leaving a conviction that he must do his utmost to help make his country free.

Young Manuel soon discovered his flair for oratory, and he decided to capitalize on it. He worked to improve his Spanish, and he studied for a while at St. Joseph's College, Hongkong, in order to perfect his English.

In 1918 Roxas returned to Capiz to practice law. A year later he began his political career when he ran against the local machine for provincial governor and was elected. When his term expired in 1921, he was elected to the Philippine House of Representatives. Almost as soon as the Legislature convened, he was made Speaker of the House at the unprecedented age of 30, replacing Sergio Osmeña, who had resigned to take a seat in the Senate. Roxas was reelected to the House and to the Speakership for three consecutive terms.

During this era, Speaker Roxas devoted all his energy to the fight for Philippine independence, visiting Washington several times. His first trip was in 1930, when the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Independence Bill was introduced into Congress. Speaker Roxas was one of the leaders in the fight for this measure, and he returned triumphant to the Philippines in 1933, only to have the Philippine Legislature reject the bill. The subsequent acceptance of the substitute Tydings-McDuffie Act was in effect a political set-back for Roxas. For a while his political future seemed in jeopardy.

When a convention was called in 1935 to draft the Commonwealth Constitution, however, Roxas was elected a delegate. He was a member of the committee that composed the first draft. After the Constitution had been approved by the Philippine Legislature, Roxas accompanied President Quezon to the United States to obtain the approval of President Roosevelt.

Roxas was elected to the National Assembly of the new Commonwealth on his return from Washington. Soon afterward, however, he gave up politics to practice law. The interlude was brief. In 1937 he was appointed to the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, whose function it was to recommend to the American Congress the steps that should be taken for the gradual readjustment of Philippine-American economic relations. The task was a monumental one, requiring 15 months of careful research and study.

With the completion of the Committee's work in July, 1938, President Quezon appointed Roxas chairman of the National Economic Council, which included leading Philippine economists and industrialists. Its function was to formulate plans for reconstructing Philippine economy. Later he was also made chairman of the National Development Company, which is in charge of Commonwealth measures to achieve economic self-sufficiency for the Philippines. In November, 1938 Roxas accepted an additional position—Secretary of the Department of Finance.

At 49, Manuel Roxas y Acuña is one of the Commonwealth's outstanding public figures, and one of the best known after President Quezon himself. His popularity in the Philippines may be judged by the fact that, on his last birthday, Manila's three radio stations all sponsored elaborate programs in Roxas' honor.

American officials and students of Far Eastern affairs probably remember Roxas best for his speech of September 17, 1940, proposing a readjustment of the Philippine Independence Act to meet war-time conditions. Summarizing the entirely unforeseen obstacles in the path of Philippine economic independence, the Finance Minister asked that the period of trade adjustment be prolonged by 10 years, and that the imposition of graduated tariffs and quotas on Philippine exports to the United States be postponed until four years after peace had been reestablished in Europe and Asia. Furthermore, he proposed that the Philippine-American trade conference provided for in the Independence Act be called as soon as practical, "so that our present problems and difficulties may be considered and a sounder and fairer plan submitted to Congress for action at its next session."

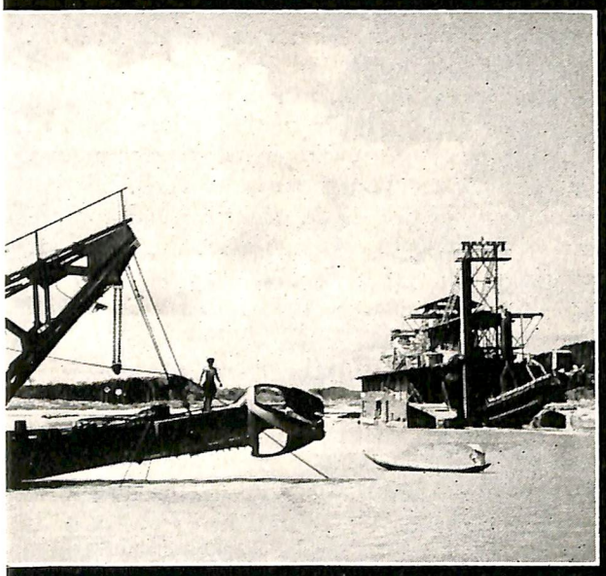
Despite his acute realization of the economic dislocation accompanying independence, Roxas favors freedom according to schedule. The economic problems, he believes, can be kept entirely separate from politics. ★

# WHAT WILL IN

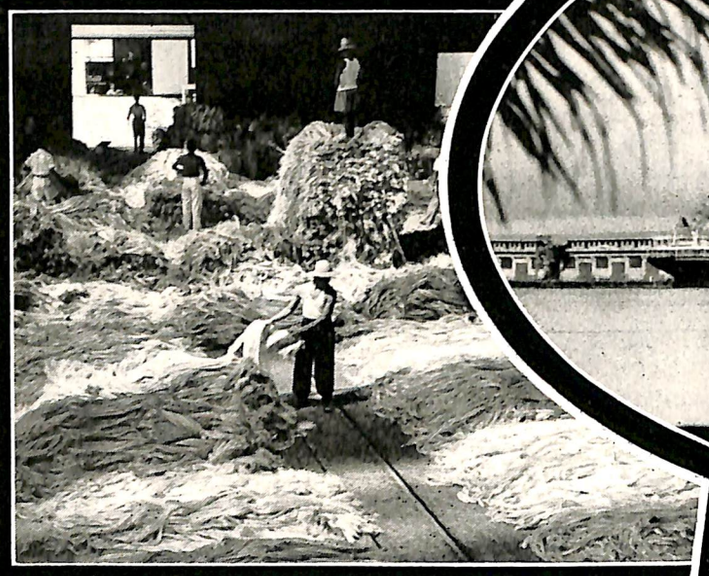
Without adequate shipping facilities, Philippine economy is crippled. Dependent almost entirely on overseas markets, the Commonwealth today is suffering severely as the result of wholesale withdrawals of ships of all nationalities from the Pacific. Unless they can get their sugar, copra, hemp, iron, gold, tobacco, lumber and



Harvesting Sugar Cane.



Dredging for Gold.

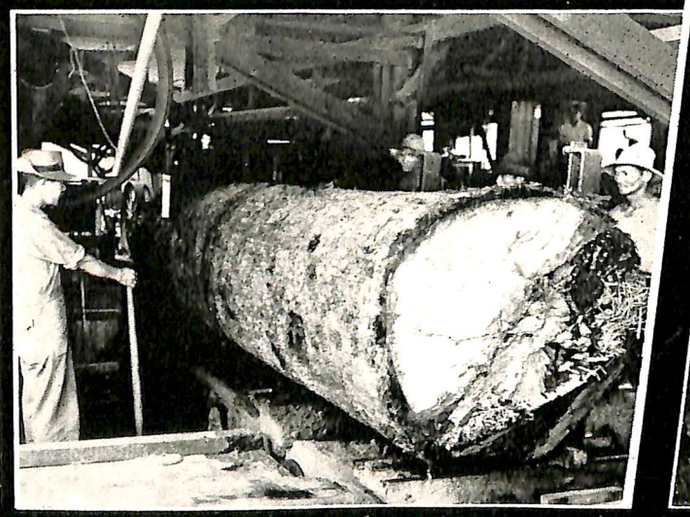


Sorting Hemp Fiber for Market.





Threshing Rice by Hand.



Sawing Philippine Hardwood.



Crushing S

# DUSTRIES DO?

chromite to market, the Filipinos will have no cash with which to maintain their annual purchases of American farm and factory products worth $100,000,000. Ships alone are the key to the problem facing Philippine commerce and industry today. Below are scenes from Insular industries endangered by the Pacific shipping crisis.



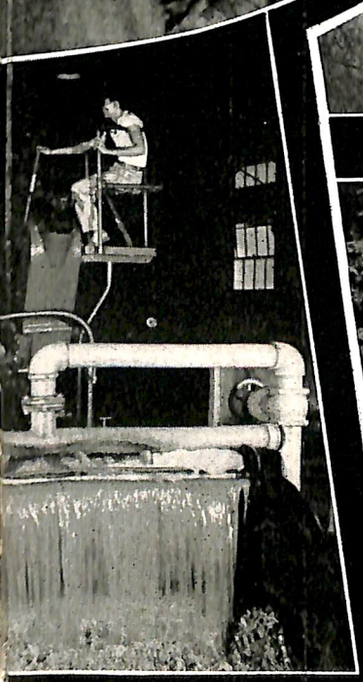
Rolling Manila Cigars.



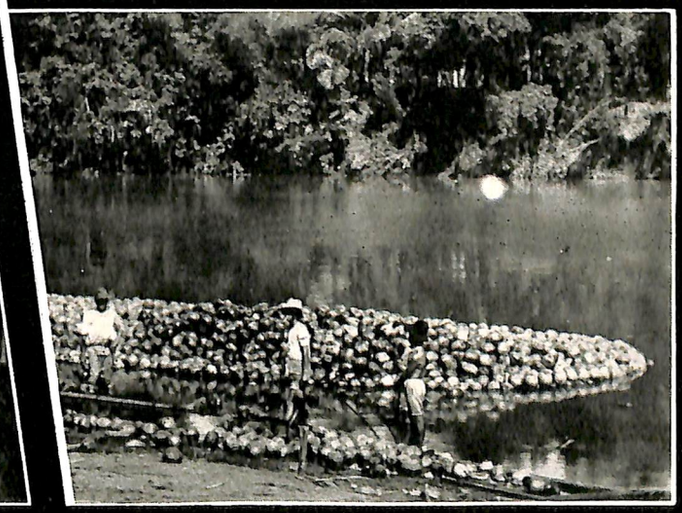
Manufacturing Cement at Cebu.



Loading Iron Ore.



ugar Cane.



Rafting Coconuts to Market.



Mining Chromite on Luzon.

# MANILA'S POSITION

## . . . in a Changing Asia

*By Wilbur Burton*

DURING the past fifteen years there has been a constant shift southward of what might be termed the political and economic center of gravity in the Far East. Up to 1926, Peking was the chief political center with Tokyo second in importance; hence, most newspaper correspondents were stationed in those cities. In commerce, however, Shanghai was the main center with Hongkong second.

The Chinese Nationalist Revolution, which attracted major international attention from mid-1925 to early 1927, resulted in Shanghai's becoming politically predominant while retaining—and even increasing—its economic significance. Tokyo and Hongkong continued secondary in politics and economics respectively. Manila was hardly even in third place from a political or economic viewpoint.

This situation prevailed generally until 1937, when the Sino-Japanese War was resumed. With Shanghai apparently dead politically and commercially, no other comparable Far Eastern center has developed to take its place, but the shift seems still southward. Hongkong was booming until a year ago; then it succumbed to the adverse forces of two wars. Meanwhile, there has been a steady rise in the importance of Manila. Will it be the future political and economic center of gravity for the Far East?

The primary question, of course, is the future position and policy of the United States in the Western Pacific. Conceivably, this might bring a restoration of Shanghai. On the other hand, if the United States is really interested in the Netherlands Indies and British Malaya, Manila would appear to be the ideal center for all American interests. In brief, it would seem that Shanghai can be restored only to a position secondary to that of Manila.

When the first Clipper landed in Manila in 1935, the city bounded from a mere insular capital to major rank among Far Eastern cities. Virtually everything since—whether good or bad for the rest of the world—has increased Manila's importance. Hitler's occupation of Holland, with the consequent orphaning of the East Indies and their dependence on United States protection, put Manila in a decisive strategic position with relation to the whole future of the Far East. And the decline of Hongkong also increased Manila's importance.

Today Manila and Shanghai are the last cities of any consequence (outside the Western Hemisphere) where normal freedom of trade still exists and there is no censorship. But Shanghai's freedom is limited and tenuous. Manila, it is true, is suffering from the general shortage of shipping in the Pacific, but it is less dependent on imports for living than Shanghai is.

Vital war materials originating in the Philippines or produced in the Indies and transshipped at Manila give the city an especially commanding position today.

In peace-time potentialities, Manila has all the essentials for retaining its war-won position. Manila Bay is naturally a far better harbor than the Whangpoo River at Shanghai, though perhaps inferior to Hongkong. Fine harbor facilities, however, can be constructed. In the past there has been a shortage of American and Philippine ships, but even before the European war the Filipinos started developing their own merchant marine. Furthermore, the United States will emerge from the war with the greatest merchant fleet in history.

Geographically, Manila is almost equidistant from Yokohama and Singapore, which means it is most conveniently located in relation to China, the East Indies, Indo-China, Thailand and British Malaya. Moreover, it is on a direct line between Australia and East Asia. In brief, it is the logical cross roads of all the Western Pacific.

In natural and civic amenities, Manila has always been outstanding. Although unequivocally tropical in climate, it is never as uncomfortable as Tokyo or Shanghai or Hongkong in the summer. Travelers generally regard it as climatically superior to Batavia, although perhaps not to Singapore. But Baguio offers an ideal retreat, closer at hand than any other "hill station" in the Far East. Compared to Shanghai or much of Hongkong, Manila is well laid out and more attractive for Western residence.

One drawback, perhaps, is that labor is higher priced in Manila than in other cities.

No area of the Far East is capable of greater economic development than the Philippines. As such development is carried out Manila will benefit. With every natural advantage, therefore, the Philippine capital shows promise of becoming the political, economic and strategic center of the entire western Pacific. ★




American soldiers going over the top as the attack on Manila commences

# What Happened in Manila 43 Years Ago When the American Army Stormed the Philippine Capital?



A symbol of victory, the Stars and Stripes flies over Fort San Antonio de Abad.

AUGUST 13, anniversary of the American occupation of Manila in 1898, is a legal holiday in the Philippines. That the Filipinos should celebrate the capture of their capital by a foreign country is a distinct tribute to the unprecedented colonial record of the United States in the Philippines.

Whatever Filipinos individually may feel about Philippine independence, which they have strived for centuries to attain, they are united in the conviction that American occupation of their country marked the beginning of the modern Philippines. The Filipinos' astounding progress in government, education, sanitation, agriculture, industry and commerce in the last 43 years has few parallels in world history; they readily attribute this steady advancement to the wise, sympathetic tutelage of the United States.

Thus, in the Philippines, Occupation Day is not a day of humiliation as in many other countries. The Filipinos proudly celebrate it as victory day for the forces of good and human progress. They set it aside as a day in which to rededicate themselves to the same democratic ideals and principles which gave birth to the United States.

When the combined American naval and military forces decided to attack Manila on August 13, 1898, they were already well entrenched in the Philippines. Admiral George Dewey had annihilated the Spanish fleet, which had served as the first line of defense for the tottering Spanish regime in the Philippines. The Americans had had more than three months to concentrate a military force of 10,000 men outside Manila and to encourage Emilio Aguinaldo, generalissimo of the Filipino forces revolting against Spanish rule, to harass the 12,500 Spaniards bottled inside Manila.

A *de facto* alliance between the Americans and the Filipinos was the natural result of the Spanish-American War and the Filipino attempt to overthrow the regime in the Philippines. When Dewey was in Hongkong awaiting orders, he was approached by Aguinaldo's men. Of this incident Dewey later told a Senate committee: "I heard there were a number of Filipinos in the city of Hongkong who were anxious to accompany the squadron to Manila in case we went over. . . . They seemed to be all very young earnest boys. I did not attach much importance to what they said or to themselves." They had told Dewey that their leader Aguinaldo was in Singapore and was anxious to see the Admiral.

The American consul at Singapore had also told Dewey about Aguinaldo's wish. "I attached so little importance to Aguinaldo that I did not wait for him," Dewey later observed. Aguinaldo missed Dewey by a day or so.

But after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, Dewey realized that that was not the end of the war with Spain.

(*Turn to Page 16*)

With no American army to do the necessary land fighting to wrest the country from the Spaniards, he needed Filipino help to complete the conquest. Aguinaldo and his staff were brought to Manila Bay on one of Dewey's ships, the *McCulloch,* 16 days later.

What actually transpired between Dewey and Aguinaldo is the subject of historical controversy. The Filipino leader, however, got the impression that the Americans were in the Philippines to free the Filipinos from Spanish rule as they were doing for the Cubans in Cuba. Anyway, he was urged by Dewey to recruit men for an army to besiege Spanish-held Manila.

"I was waiting for troops to arrive, and I felt sure the Filipinos could not take Manila, and I thought that the closer they invested the city the easier it would be when our troops arrived to march in," Dewey frankly told a Senate committee when asked why he accepted Aguinaldo's help. "The Filipinos were our friends, assisting us; they were doing our work."

Aguinaldo recruited 25,000 men, according to Dewey, who also admitted that he could have had any number of men. The only problem was arming them. Aguinaldo not only accomplished the remarkable feat of raising a formidable fighting force just 12 days after his "return from Elba" but demonstrated his ability to strike immediately. On May 31 he ordered a general attack. Although he did not succeed entirely, he captured some guns in the Spanish arsenal located at Cavite, across the bay from Manila, and established a tightening cordon around Manila. On June 6, Aguinaldo captured 1,850 Spanish officers in Cavite Province.

Not until June 30 did the first batch of American soldiers arrive in the Philippines under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson. Actually, President McKinley had ordered Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt to organize and command an expedition to the Philippines, but he did not reach Manila until July 25, so upon Anderson fell the credit of being the first American proconsul on Philippine soil.

President McKinley's written instructions to the commander of the expeditionary force embraced a two-fold purpose; (1) "the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political order," and (2) to police the Philippines "while in the possession of the United States." Merritt was granted "absolute and supreme" powers over the Philippines, but was ordered to make the occupation "be as free from severity as possible" and to exercise "a high sense of justice."

Before Merritt's arrival Aguinaldo established a provisional government, compelling Anderson to write him: "I observe that Your Excellency has announced yourself dictator and proclaimed martial law. As I am here simply in a military capacity, I have no authority to recognize such assumption. I have no orders from my government on the subject."

It was becoming more and more apparent that conflict would break out between the Americans and the Filipinos. "The people expect independence," Anderson reported to Washington.



**American troops being ferried ashore before the attack on Manila.**

Merritt and Aguinaldo never met. "General Aguinaldo did not visit me on my arrival nor offer his services as a subordinate leader," Merritt later reported. Merritt himself never asked for the Filipino leader, who every day was getting more suspicious of the Americans. Thus the preparations for the attack on Manila were conducted by the Americans without reference to the Filipino forces.

Before the final battle between American and Spanish forces on August 13, there were exchanges of notes between them. Knowing that the enemy had superior fighting power, the long-besieged Spaniards, whose supplies were getting dangerously low, were anxious to surrender, but they felt that the American terms were incompatible with Spanish honor.

Admiral Dewey and General Merritt agreed to make an all-out combined attack on Manila. Dewey's fleet took a position along the shore. The *Monadnock* and *Monterey* covered the German Asiatic fleet, which had been trying to help the embattled Spaniards. Dewey gave orders to fire on the Germans if they gave the slightest sign of abandoning their neutral position.

At 6:45 in the morning of August 13, all American troops left Camp Dewey for the front. They found that Aguinaldo's forces had blockaded the city except for the positions held by the Americans on the south.

The army assault began at 9:30. The fleet opened fire 15 minutes later. Plans were carried out on schedule, but the Americans advanced so rapidly that they did not allow sufficient time for the Spaniards to retreat gracefully after fighting with valor.

Aguinaldo's troops surged forward in the wake of the Americans, but they were stopped by orders from General Merritt. They were not allowed even a "look-in."

(*Turn to Page 17*)

*August 13, 1898* (from Page 15)

When the Spanish general surrendered and the American flag was hoisted over Fort San Antonio de Abad at 11 o'clock that morning, the Filipinos were not permitted to see the ceremony.

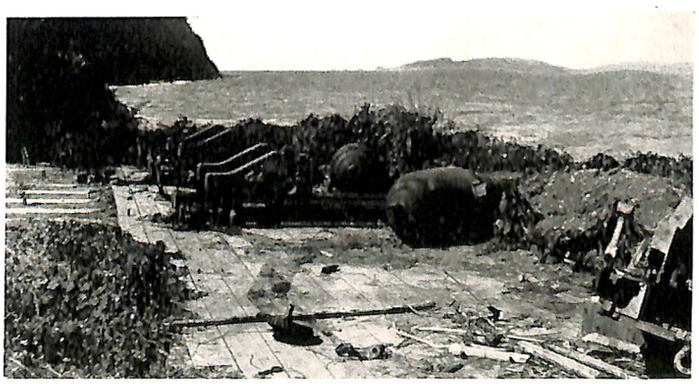
The attack on Manila cost the Americans only five men killed and 43 wounded. For the ease with which the Americans took the city, they could have thanked the Filipinos' long siege, which had softened the harried Spaniards, but didn't. "Divided victory was not permissible," the American generals cabled Washington. "It was fitting that whatever was to be done . . . should be accomplished by the strong arm of the United States alone."

The capture of Manila was only the beginning of the American's trouble in the Philippines. Although the Treaty of Paris of 1898 ceded the Philippines to the United States by right of conquest and purchase, the American and Filipino forces soon clashed. Fighting lasted for months even after General Aguinaldo was captured on March 23, 1901, in a clever ruse executed by Col. Frederick Funston.

Complete occupation of the Philippines necessitated a long war with the Filipino insurgents under Aguinaldo. More than 120,000 American troopers were dispatched to the Philippines. During the three and one-half years of war, 4,165 Americans were killed, and the United States Government expended $185,000,000. The Filipinos put up a good fight, but the Americans were better trained and better armed. The war cost the Filipinos 100,000 lives.

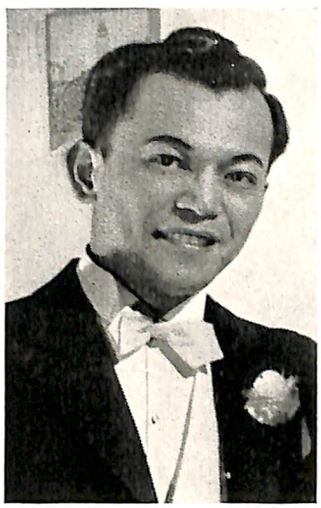
Enmity between the belligerents was bitter. But when Aguinaldo laid down his arms and took the oath of loyalty to the United States, he became an exemplary citizen, cooperating in the reconstruction program of the conquerors. A young major in Aguinaldo's army, Manuel L. Quezon, also took the oath of loyalty. Now President of the Philippines, he recently proclaimed a Loyalty Day, during which he reassured the democratic world that the Philippines is united behind the United States in whatever course she might take.

Today the armed forces of the United States and the Commonwealth of the Philippines stand side by side, ready for any emergency in the Far East. ★



**Corregidor after the battle.**

# Away from Home



**Rodolfo Cornejo**

RODOLFO CORNEJO, Filipino composer and pianist, was guest soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra in a concert held at the Brooklyn Museum on July 13. John Barnett conducted. The concert was broadcast over station WNYC.

Cornejo played his "Philippine Rhapsody" which he composed during the ocean trip from Manila to San Francisco early in 1939. Two Philippine folk songs form the basis of the work. This is his second visit to the United States.

A graduate of the Manila Conservatory of Music, Cornejo studied at the Chicago Musical College and later at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York, where he won a scholarship. He has been heard several times in the past over the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Mutual Network.

• • •

FILIPINO loyalty to the United States was reaffirmed in a resolution passed unanimously at the 3rd Filipino Inter-Community Conference recently concluded in Oakland, California. Copies of this resolution were sent to President Roosevelt and President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Presided over by Felipe Esteban, president of the Filipino Community of Alameda and Contra Costa counties, the conference dealt with many of the problems affecting the Filipinos in the United States, particularly on the West Coast. Methods of achieving economic stability and assuring the proper education of their American-born children were discussed.

With a view to unifying the several Filipino communities on the Coast, the convention formed a central organization to be known as the "Pacific Coast Filipino Inter-Community Organization." Manuel M. Insigne, well-known Filipino newspaperman and labor leader of Sacramento, was chosen as the first head.


Ester Magalona
Lilia Vizconde
Lucita Goyena
Patricia Mijares
Pacita Del Rio
Corazon Noble
Mila Del Sol
Amparo Aquino
Lota Del Gado

# Look Glamorous-Please-Miss Philippines

***By Pilar N. Ravelo***

GLAMOUR as radiated by Philippine cinema stars has little in common with the brand sold in Hollywood. Manila movie fans scoff at sophistication. Actresses who lead private lives, who smoke and drink, or who go out unchaperoned have poor box office ratings. Glamour in the Philippines derives from the naiveness and unspoiled charm of the actress, from soulful eyes that reduce an audience to tears, from neatness of attire, and, finally, from that blooming look, exuberance and natural vitality which no amount of make-up can supply.

If time before the camera is a measure of glamour, then Rosa del Rosario, with 10 years of screen work to her credit, is Glamour Girl No. 1 of the Philippine movies. She has been on the screen ever since she was 14. Today she dictates her own contract to the studios, chooses the plays she will star in and picks her leading man. No other movie star has ever received $1,000 for 15 days of work (as Rosa did in *Cadena de Amor*), and she alone has starred in a Philippine picture (*Zamboanga*) for world distribution.

There was a time, during the early days of Philippine movies, when kissing was not tolerated on the screen. Rosa del Rosario made history by participating in a screen kiss without causing the theater-goers to raise their hands in horror. The kiss was very artistically done—under water. And she it was who popularized the "sarong", long before the garment became a synonym for Dorothy Lamour.

Rosa prefers tragic roles. She realizes that the average romantic movie patron usually goes to a show for one purpose—to have a good cry.

Lilia Vizconde, unlike other cinema stars, does not wear a bathing suit merely to accentuate the dangerous curves. Lilia really swims. She is fond of dancing, too, and she prefers a small friendly party to a round of Manila's night clubs. On the campus, where she is still pursuing a college education during her spare time, she is distinctly Miss Glamour. Lilia holds two-thirds of the University's important honorary positions, including regimental sponsor, sweetheart of the basketball team and, above all, society editor of the college paper.

Professionally, Miss Vizconde is among Manila's highest paid stars; she seldom receives less than $500 per picture. She has had an important beneficial effect on the movies, too. Her becoming an actress paved the way for other talented coeds and helped improve the standing of cinema actresses in the eyes of the conservative public.

The value of a glamourous name is apparent in the case of Sonia Reyes, who was born Victoria Barry. At first the publicity department called her Vicky Barry, which Hollywood would call "a natural." But somehow the name fell flat. Provincial movie fans would have none of that foreign-sounding stuff. So, in time, Vicky Barry became Sonia Reyes. And where Vicky Barry had received barely one fan letter a day, Sonia Reyes averages thirty a week.

Whatever her name, the young lady is fond of swimming, singing and reading romantic stories. Her great ambition is to get a chance at Hollywood. She'd be a hit.

Healthy, sports-minded and athletic, Lucita Goyena, who spells glamour on the X-Oxitic Films lot, is a working gold mine for her company. In four years in the movies, she already has more than 15 pictures to her credit. On and off the screen, she has real charm.

Lucita would rather don slacks and go careening along a dusty road on a bicycle than apply cold cream or take a beauty sleep. She is full of vitality, is exceptionally personable and friendly, and is the pal of everyone in the studio. Despite her hoydenish personality, she now plays "lady" roles. Between scenes she makes wry faces at the copious tears she is forced to shed in the name of drama.

Mila del Sol, who has a chubby face and a vivacious twinkle in her eyes, is the personification of laughter and life. Brown in complexion and well-shaped, Mila has a fetching smile and very round lively eyes that have a tendency to look coyly upward. She is the sole support of the film company for which she works and consequently is given many privileges not extended to other stars. Her pictures have been consistent money makers. Unlike most players, she never makes less than two pictures at a time. The two shows are "shot" simultaneously and Mila alternates between them.

Ester Magalona is the sweetest story the Philippine screen has ever told. She is as pretty as she is talented. Still in high school, Ester can don a *balintawak* (native Filipino dress) or a bathing suit with equal grace. Not surprisingly, she has one of the biggest collections of fan mail in Manila.

Intelligence is an asset to glamour in the case of Yolanda Marquez, who plays the piano, dances the rhumba and can talk on Hemingway and Steinbeck with the best of the local literati. And what is more, she can name one or two things wrong with surrealist art. She combines a surprisingly mature intellect and a flair for the arts with a natural girlish charm. Great things are in store for Yolanda. She has a weakness for good clothes and boasts of one of the two most expensive wardrobes in Manila's land of glamour and celluloid. ★

*Defense for the Civilian* (from Page 6)

Bureau of Health, the Philippine Constabulary, and the Philippine Social Security Administration, will look after the public welfare in emergencies. This job will include the quick dispersal of the population in case of air raids, the proper care of evacuees, and the maintenance of peace and order. Health officials will oversee the manufacture of serums and the acquisition of an adequate supply of medical and surgical materials. Steps are being taken to have such materials stored in strategic locations throughout the country so as to have them on hand where most needed.

Several towns in the provinces around Manila have been surveyed as evacuee reception centers. Sites have been selected from the point of view of the accessibility of food and water, sanitation, and comparative safety in case of hostilities. The people of the towns selected have shown unprecedented enthusiasm in cooperating with the authorities for the accommodation of the prospective evacuees. Rehearsal evacuations of large numbers of people will be undertaken as soon as some necessary additional facilities are installed in the reception centers.

Red Cross nurses and assistants are now working in the 38 towns selected so far to receive refugees. Their goal is to bring health and sanitation facilities up to standard, improve water supply and drinking facilities, and make a systematic survey of houses available to accomodate evacuees. First estimates indicate that these 38 municipalities will be able to handle all who quit Manila without building additional shelters. The food supply is sufficient for at least four months.

The first line of our civilian defense in case of war will be the Volunteer Guard, organized under the direction of the CEA. The Chief of the Constabulary is in charge of recruiting and training these guards. The membership quota will be 400,000 able-bodied men.

The Volunteer Guard is intended exclusively to protect the civilion population. For example, its duties will include the suppression of espionage and sabotage, the maintenance of peace and order, and the protection of public utilities and war material plants. The Guards will also assist in emergencies caused by fires, epidemics, air raids or other disasters, seeking, if not to prevent, at least to minimize, injury to persons and property.

Nothing is being left to chance in the defense of our civilian population. Filipinos are fully confident that their external security is safe in the hands of the United States. At the same time, we realize that our internal peace and order is our own responsibility, and we are bound to safeguard it without loss of time. We will not fail in our duty to cooperate with the United States. When the time comes for real action, our civilian population will be ready to stand up to any enemy without fear or vacillation. ★

*"Greatest Soldier"* (from Page 9)



Beach defense

service at short notice. This program, it was estimated, would cost the Philippines $8,000,000 a year.

General MacArthur believes that the Commonwealth can—for all practical purposes — be defended against invasion. When, recently, critics declared that the Islands' position was hopeless, the general replied that it would take "half a million men, $10,000,000,000, tremendous casualties and three years' time successfully to invade the Philippines."

"Personally," he added, "ten years hence I would not want to lead any force in an attempt at invasion."

Philippine Army chiefs are equally confident. At no time in history, one of them declared recently, has the Philippines been better prepared to meet any foreign attack.

General MacArthur would be the last to insist that the Philippine Army's approximately 150,000 reserves are fully trained soldiers. Military experts everywhere are fully cognizant of Filipino shortcomings. But the Philippine defense program was not designed to produce men of professional caliber at once. MacArthur's first objective was to give as many men as possible the rudiments of military training on a program that kept within the limits of the modest Philippine national budget.

When war started in Europe two years ago, General MacArthur became restless in Manila. He confided to friends his keen regret that he had retired when so much was happening. He felt on the shelf in his island outpost. With recent developments in the Far East, however, his new appointment as commander of all the United States Army Forces in the Orient has been a great source of satisfaction to him and to his many friends.

"I am glad to be able to serve my country at this crucial time," General MacArthur declared when news of his new job reached Manila. "The action of the American government in establishing this new command can only mean that it intends to maintain, at any cost and effort, its full rights in the Far East. It is quite evident that its determination is immutable and that its will is indomitable. To this end both the American and Filipino soldiery can be expected to give their utmost." ★

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The latest Philippine census reveals 29,262 Japanese in the Islands, as compared with 117,461 Chinese. Out of a total of 166,977 foreigners living in the Philippines, 8,739 are Americans and 4,637 Spaniards.

the damage and destruction which the enemy might inflict upon us. I urge upon our women the duty of cooperating in this civilian effort and training themselves properly to give first aid to the wounded and those that may receive injury of any sort by enemy action.

These are times of stress and great danger. Every Filipino should awaken to the realities of the situation. Our first concern should be to insure an adequate food supply. The Government is trying to build up stocks of food, but these will not be sufficient, if our lines of communication with the United States are disrupted. We can only insure an adequate food supply at all times and in any emergency, by producing in our country all our requirements. This we can do. This we should do.



**Members of the Philippine Cabinet participate in the Loyalty Day parade through Manila.**

Labor and capital should likewise comprehend their duties and responsibilities in the present crisis. They should avoid conflicts that will stop production. Strikes are wasteful and I hope they will not be resorted to except in extreme cases and only after giving the agencies of the Government an opportunity to settle the controversy.

In order to finance our defense preparation, I have requested the President of the United States to make available to our Government the funds derived from the excise tax on Philippine sugar, as well as the funds accruing to our Government from the devaluation of the American dollar. I have assurances that this request is receiving sympathetic consideration by the American Government and I trust that favorable action will be taken thereon in the near future. Our Government has also been taking steps to obtain equipment and war materials from the United States under the Lend-Lease Act. It is my expectation that supplies will be given us through this method in increasing quantities.

The Commonwealth Government has been working in intimate collaboration with the United States Commissioner and American military and naval authorities in the Philippines in relation to our national defense program. I wish to make public my appreciation of the splendid spirit of cooperation which has been patent in all our dealings. Above all, I wish to express our gratitude for the interest which President Roosevelt and the American Government as a whole have shown in the defense of the Philippines.

We have set aside Loyalty Day to express the wholehearted and unswerving loyalty of all the elements of our population to the United States of America and to the Philippines, as well as the great principles of liberty and democracy which are cherished by Americans and Filipinos alike. This enthusiastic demonstration is doubly significant because it is held upon the initiative of our laboring masses and their leaders who, in this manner, have sought to prove that their loyalty to our country is above their loyalty to any class, and their condemnation of communism and other political philosophies which are subversive of the present order under our Constitution. No more fitting day could have been chosen for this purpose than the anniversary of the birthday of Dr. Jose Rizal, for the ideals and way of life for which he strove and died are the same as those for the defense of which we are ready to sacrifice our lives and our all. ★



**Vice-President Osmena, with Mrs. Osmena, leads in the pledge of allegiance to the U. S.**



**Crowds line Padre Burgos Avenue, in Manila, to watch the Loyalty Day parade.**

# P. I. NEWS

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY recently passed a bill authorizing the President of the Philippines to abolish the Department of Interior and transfer its powers, functions and duties to other departments of the government. Executive supervision and administration of provinces, municipalities, chartered cities and other political subdivisions would be shifted to the Office of the President; the board of review for moving pictures would go to the Department of Public Instruction; registration of priests and ministers and the administration of the marriage law, to the Department of Justice; and the constabulary and the local police force, to the Department of National Defense. The National Information Board has already been transferred to the Civilian Emergency Administration. Abolition of the department will be completed by December, 1941.

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PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON recently appointed his secretary, Jorge Vargas, chairman of the board of directors of the Philippine National Bank. Secretary Vargas will succeed Secretary of Justice Jose Abad Santos, who has been named associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

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BY a proviso of a bill recently passed by the National Assembly, the Official Gazette of the Philippines, now published by the reporter of the Supreme Court, will be expanded and edited henceforth by the Office of the President. The new Official Gazette will be of wider public interest. Publication will be undertaken by the staff at Malacanan Palace now in charge of publishing legislative messages and speeches of the Commonwealth President.

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BRIG. GEN. GUILLERMO FRANCISCO, chief of the Philippine Constabulary, has announced that 4,000 of the 5,000 soldiers needed to raise the Constabularly to its newly authorized strength of 10,000 men have been recruited. Constabulary provincial inspectors and police officers of chartered cities are acting as recruiting agents.

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PHILIPPINE purchases of bicycle parts and accessories from the United States during 1940 increased by 69 per cent, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. The Philippines competed with China, Cuba, and Brazil in the value of these imports.

TO maintain food resources in the Philippines without depriving the people of essential minimum daily needs, Dr. Victor Buencamino, food administrator of the Civilian Emergency Administration, has announced a plan for controlling the sale and consumption of foodstuffs through a system of "applications" and "ration cards." The application cards will be used by dealers who wish to sell food in places where government agencies cannot handle the work. Ration cards will be used by individuals buying food for family consumption. Through the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, D. C., the Civilian Emergency Administration has ordered about $2,500,000 worth of canned goods and other foodstuffs. The National Food Products Corporation has also been given an order for foodstuffs worth $1,000,000. The Administration plans to maintain a six-months stock of foodstuffs, and local importers have been urged to make similar preparations.

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MANILA recently staged its first practice blackout of 30 minutes' duration, with air-raid sirens screaming and Army planes flying overhead. Army fliers, reporting by radio from 3,000 feet, found a high degree of cooperation. Only scattered lights violated the widely circulated black-out instructions. The exercise was under Filipino direction, with the United States Army assisting but remaining in the background. The Civilian Emergency Administration, headed by Commonwealth officials, was in active charge.

Brilliant moonlight flooded the city, making the blackout of major objectives impossible, but Army fliers reported it was difficult to distinguish military objectives from an altitude of 3,000 feet. However, the waterfront was fairly vulnerable, they said, the piers being clearly visible against Manila Bay. The silvery Pasig River, which meanders through Manila's central district, also was clearly distinguishable.

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SIX Germans holding key positions in the Manila Gas Corporation were removed recently in a general shakeup which was officially attributed to the international situation and the fact that the corporation is considered a strategic industry.

Americans and Filipinos eventually will take the places of the German officials, Clifford P. Billings, vice-president of the Philippine Gas and Electric Company, of which the Manila Gas Corporation is a subsidiary, announced.

Simultaneously, President Manuel Quezon summoned eight Socialist mayors from Central Luzon and warned them that any act of disloyalty toward the Commonwealth Government and the United States would be dealt with sternly.

modifications in the vast reorganization and regrouping of government bureaus that were going on at the time. Budget Director Harold Smith, another close friend and adviser of the President's, discovered in Coy a thorough-going liberal with a genius for common sense. It was Coy who helped to draft the transfer of Philippine jurisdiction from the War Department to the Department of the Interior in the early summer of 1939.

When McNutt arrived in the "States", the ground was well-prepared for a triumphal entry. And it was a triumphal entry. President Roosevelt was impressed and offered McNutt the job of Federal Security Administrator, a post with semi-cabinet rank. McNutt did not forget Coy. He made him Assistant Federal Security Administrator, a dizzy ascent for a plain Indiana boy.

He wasn't particularly overawed. It was something like being WPA Administrator of Indiana, only there was much more of it. The job fit Coy like an old shoe. He knew how to talk to social security experts, to employment directors, to youth leaders, to old dealers, and to new dealers. Officials who might have resented him because he was young grew to respect and praise him.

The praise reached the ears of the White House. Coy was called in for little special jobs, somewhat outside of his field. He was asked to draft memoranda on government policy, to confer on social trends, and to advise with other inner-circle officials on the broad programs of government.

National defense became the national preoccupation, as emphasis shifted from the domestic to the world front. Coy began taking a hand in that, too. He helped to draft a plan whereby McNutt took over all the national defense functions associated with the health, training, welfare, and recreation of potential soldiers, and of the civilian population. It was a big job.

Coy moved to a job even bigger. In April he was named Liaison Officer for the Office for Emergency Management. McNutt, his boss, bade him god-speed. From that time on, McNutt was to report to the White House through Coy, on matters of national defense, and their government relationship was turned around. But Coy's political loyalties remain the same. It is a good bet that in 1944 Coy will be in McNutt's corner, pulling for his nomination as Democratic candidate for the presidency.

1944 is three years away. Today defense is the watchword. Coy is at the switchboard of the entire administrative machinery of defense. OPM, OPACS, OCD, and NDAC, the alphabetical collection of defense agencies, keep in touch with White House policy through Coy. Major decisions, of course, are made as always at the White House. He works late and works hard. It is a highly important job, an all-important job. But Coy says it is much like his work in Indiana and in the Philippines, only there is more of it. ★

# For Your Information

THE INFORMATION DIVISION of the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner does a great deal besides editing PHILIPPINES. Its activities include such diversified lines as distributing photos, producing radio broadcasts, editing movies and researching into climatic peculiarities. The object of this wide program is to give the widest possible circulation to information on Philippine industry, defense, history, culture and trade.

In addition to current and back copies of PHILIPPINES, which is published in Washington, D. C., a booklet published by the Commonwealth Government in Manila is now available in limited quantities. This booklet meets the need for generalized material on the Islands, touching briefly on almost every phase of modern life. Another set of pamphlets, published by the various government agencies concerned, contains specialized material on such Philippine industries and resources as mining, forestry, fish and game, mango culture, land utilization, rice growing, derris, cacao and tobacco. All the above are available without charge.

On behalf of the semi-official Philippine Tourist Bureau, the Office of the Resident Commissioner distributes tourist literature from the Commonwealth. Material on hand at present includes folders on interesting and popular sights in the vicinity of Manila, and copies of a new quarterly magazine, *Philippine Tourist*.

Of particular value to teachers are the enlarged reproductions of maps appearing in PHILIPPINES. Limited quantities of these can be obtained without charge by writing to the information division.

Transcriptions of the series of Philippine radio programs recently broadcast from Washington will soon be available for classroom use or for rebroadcasting. These 10 programs touch many aspects of Island life, and are designed to be both entertaining and informative. Complete information will be released soon.

Also in preparation is a small textbook on the Philippines, designed especially for educators. Illustrated with photos, maps and drawings, the publication will contain basic material for a brief course of instruction on the Commonwealth. Copies are expected to be available by October. ★

THE 42ND ANNUAL REUNION of the National Society-Army of the Philippines was held at St. Petersburg, Florida, August 10-13 inclusive. The Reunion was sponsored by the Manila Outpost, the Society-Army of the Philippines and the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce.

# *A Filipino Looks at* Philippine Defense

***By P. C. Morantte***

AMERICAN observers of Far Eastern affairs generally affirm that the Philippines—whose protection against aggression is the responsibility of the United States until 1946—is the Achilles heel of American defense. Fortunately, this favorite opinion of Monday morning strategists is not shared by Filipino military experts or by General Douglas MacArthur, whose job it is to make the Islands reasonably defensible.

It has been pointed out that, since Admiral Dewey was able to destroy the Spanish fleet and capture Manila in six hours, a powerful enemy could do the same thing today. This is false logic, for there is no comparison between the Spanish fleet of 1898 in the Islands and the American Asiatic fleet of 1941. Without trying to minimize Admiral Dewey's brilliant accomplishment, it is an historical fact that the Spaniards guarding Manila were demoralized by internal confusion, and their defenses undermined by the harassments of the Filipino revolutionaries. Today the situation in the Philippines is altogether different. The Filipinos are not in rebellion against the United States; on the contrary, they are alert and united and wholeheartedly committed to support any military move the United States may make in the Orient. To be sure, the whole Philippine Army numbers only 150,000; but this number of armed Filipinos might be enough to wreck an invasion.

The fortified island of Corregidor at the mouth of Manila Bay can hold out for only 30 days at most against an enemy assault, according to John Gunther. This time element, however, can be decisively important to the American Navy stationed at Hawaii. So long as the Fleet keeps on fighting, so long would the island of Corregidor stand. And while Corregidor stands, a great portion of the Philippines would continue fighting.

Many parts of the Philippines would carry on the fight even if Manila fell. The experience of the American soldiers trying to occupy the entire Philippines after the Spanish-American War proves this. The Americans thought that capturing Manila meant the surrender of the whole archipelago. They soon found they were gravely mistaken. Even after General Emilio Aguinaldo, head of the Philippine Revolutionary Army, had cleared out the last vestige of Spanish armed resistance, America had to send 125,000 soldiers to the Islands at a cost of about $200,000,000, according to War Department records. The expedition sent to put down General Aguinaldo's native army numbered roughly 50,000. And the Americans fought the Filipino insurgents for two years. Two years to force a poorly armed native army to surrender!

Now, supposing an enemy were to attempt to occupy the Islands today. It would find itself in a graver predicament than did the Americans. For today the defense of the Philippines is being formidably augumented with American help.

It is often argued that Philippine geography offers a variety of landing points for an invader. While it is true that the Islands afford as many landing spots as there are habitable islands, it does not necessarily follow that the Philippines is an easy prey. It should be remembered that America had to send a comparatively large army to the Islands in order to suppress a few thousand native fighters, because the numerous islands themselves helped in dissipating the American forces. Scattered into loosely independent contingents, they favored the Filipino soldiers' peculiar guerilla method of combat.

Filipinos fighting an invading army would have quite an advantage. Once away from the landing shores and open plains, the enemy's blitzkrieg tactics would be handicapped. Then Filipino fighters could stage surprise attacks from the mountains and forests; they would be a deadly torment to the enemy. Every tree could be a trench, every ravine a fortress. A mechanized army would be at a hopeless disadvantage in a jungle battle.

Artillery needs charted ground to be effective. But Philippine topography is very irregular, characterized by islands, boggy fields, swamps, jungles, mountains, forests and treacherous waters. Filipino resistance is not maintained in villages and towns, but in gulleys and gulches and swamps and bluffs and Thermopylean passes. General Gregorio del Pilar, commanding a rear guard of about 60 native fighters against a battalion of American soldiers, almost won the grim battle of Tilad Pass in December, 1899.

Americans should not entertain a defeatist attitude toward the defense of the Philippines. Given sufficient help, the Filipinos can hold any enemy at bay.

The public declaration by the Secretary of the Navy that the United States will defend the Philippines as long as the American flag flies there was very heartening to us. The Filipinos are happy to have this assurance, which they consider an appropriate answer to their plea for military assistance, broadcast to the United States last fall by the Philippine Secretary of Finance, Manuel Roxas, and indorsed by President Manuel L. Quezon.

But American official assurances should be accompanied by increasing material aid. The Filipinos are asking only for arms and ammunition. We don't need American men; we will do the fighting ourselves. We are dead set on that point. All America has to do is supply us with the equipment we need to meet a military crisis. This is the only way the Philippines can be saved from an invader. ★

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# Philippines

**Ships and Sugar**

*By George H. Fairchild*

**Philippine Education and Literacy**

**No. 1 Market for U.S. Flour**

*By Herman Fakler*

**Oil in the Philippines**

*By H. Foster Bain*

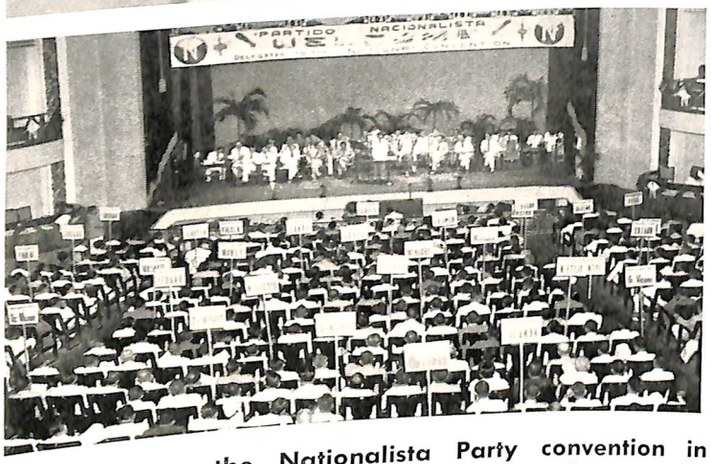


*College Days in Manila*

Vol. 1 No. 7



Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth (right), accepts the congratulations of Nationalista Party leaders on his nomination to serve a second term. Manuel Roxas, former Secretary of Finance (center), Assemblyman Sotto of Davao.



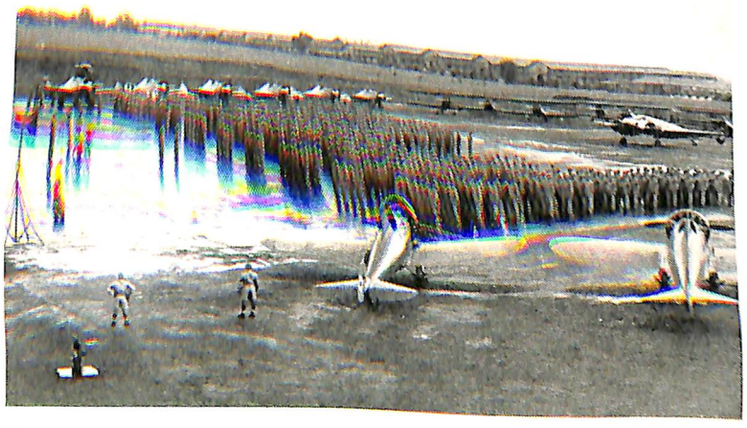

Delegates to the Nationalista Party convention in Manila hear their leaders pledge loyalty to the United States.



Filipino women were well represented at the Nationalista convention. The Philippines is the only nation in the entire Far East enjoying feminine suffrage.



Commonwealth labor leaders pledge their support to Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur on his appointment as commander of all U. S. Army Forces in the Far East.



Planes and personnel of the Philippine Army Air Force being inducted into the service of the United States on an army air field outside Manila.

# The Philosophy of Leaving Home

## An Editorial

IN days such as these, when the lives of small nations, are frequently snuffed out between sunset and sunrise, particular hardihood is necessary to discuss such a subject as independence for the Philippines. The tragic history of the past two years shows all too well what can happen to even the proud and strong. Neither courage nor peaceful intentions nor a passion for human progress is insurance against armed might, loosed without provocation. What, therefore, can be said about a nation of 16,000,000 preparing to make its own way in the modern world?

The Philippine independence movement has been the cause of a great deal of misunderstanding in the United States. This movement has often been misrepresented as one based on ingratitude and unfriendliness toward the American people. It is occasionally described as a political maneuver, with little popular backing. Frequently the situation is held to be the result of agitation by certain American interests, who feared the competition of Philippine products. None of these theses is accurate. Certainly, ingratitude has no place in our hearts.

An easy way to understand the Philippine desire for independence is by analogy. The youth who reaches maturity and longs to leave the family home for a life in which he must depend on himself is a close parallel to our situation. In his father's house, the boy may enjoy great comfort and protection from want; going out into the world may be uncertain and fraught with terrible hardships. From the standpoint of his immediate well-being, the son would be well advised to stay close to the family table. Nevertheless, he is ready—even determined—to take all the knocks and setbacks necessary to make him finally an upstanding citizen.

The Filipinos are that youth. They have been taught by their parent country, the United States, the virtue and desirability of freedom and self-determination. The lessons of the American revolution--in which the 13 colonies embarked on an independent course under circumstances not a shade more favorable than those facing the Philippines today—were not lost on them. The Filipino people would be unworthy in their own minds, and certainly by the measure of American standards, if they did not have that urge toward self-government. Americans should have no difficulty understanding—and appreciating—a determination that is so characteristically American. Far from inferring disloyalty or ingratitude, the Philippine independence movement signifies an unswerving belief in the ideals taught by the United States.

No responsible Filipino denies the immeasurable value of the spiritual and material blessings heaped on the Philippines during the past four decades of American rule. Our Commonwealth status today is concrete evidence of the advancement we have made in these years. We know that we enjoy far more freedom than do many supposedly independent States. It is because we have made this great progress that we desire to push forward to complete independence.

To understand that feeling, think again of the youth who wants to leave home. Under his parents' roof, this boy has things very much as he wants them. He is assured of protection; he is assisted in preparing himself for the future. But, at the same time, he is subject to many humilitating restrictions. His companions are chosen for him; important decisions in his life are made over his head; and his daily activities are forever subject to shifting family circumstances. All these are perfectly natural to expect when the lad is in his 'teens. They become less bearable as the boy matures. Eventually, they become intolerable. The youth—if he has any spirit—longs for complete independence. He insists on the right to be master of his own fate, regardless of whether his decisions are wise or foolish.

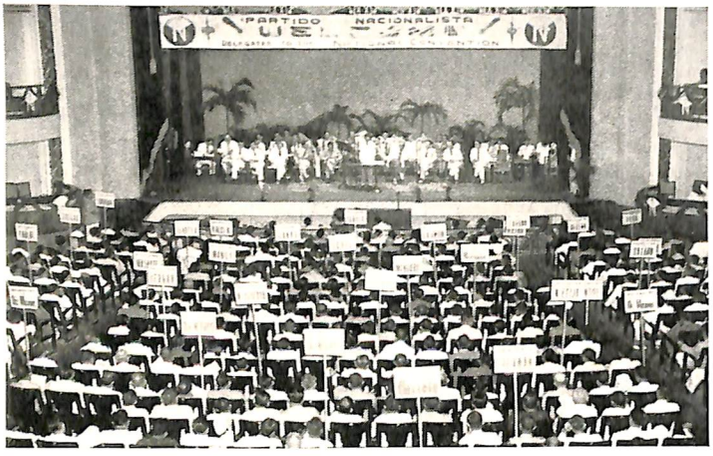
The parallel between the home-bound youth and the Filipinos is obvious. Who can blame the 16,000,000 Filipinos if they desire independence? To a spirited race the feeling is as natural as the urge to breathe.

No believer in democracy can find fault with these objectives. The only point open for discussion is whether the youth of our analogy has obtained the maturity necessary for a successful independent career in a predatory world. Inevitably, there is disagreement on this. But what young man of spirit is willing to watch from the window of his parental home until everyone agrees that he is strong enough to fend for himself?

There is honest doubt as to what will happen to the Philippines once the Stars and Stripes are hauled down. Many Americans are convinced that the new-found freedom will speedily be lost again. Students of economy see an even greater danger in the probable dislocation of Philippine commerce once the present modified free-trade ties with the United States are cut. Naturally, informed Filipinos see these hazards and share these misgivings. But it is significant that—despite the obvious disadvantages and dangers—there is no important body of opinion in the Philippine Commonwealth today that opposes independence. The parallel with the ambitious youth still holds true. The prospect of hardship and privation is not enough to discourage a nation determined to establish itself as an upstanding member of the world community. ★



Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth (right), accepts the congratulations of Nationalista Party leaders on his nomination to serve a second term. Manuel Roxas, former Secretary of Finance (center), Assemblyman Sotto of Davao.



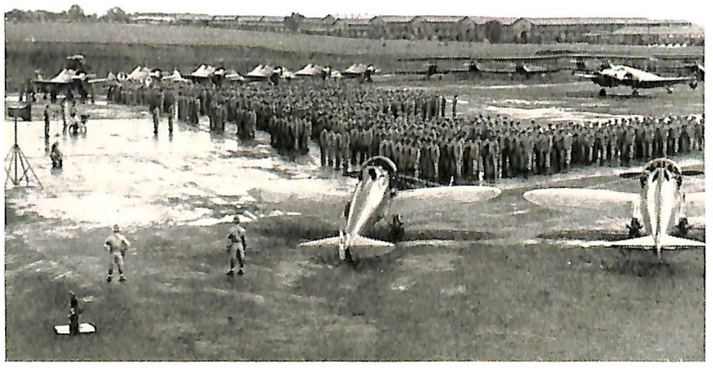

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Back Cover: Play Day at the University of the Philippines, Manila

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University of the Philippines co-eds, hurrying to class in the heart of Manila, symbolize the great strides education has made in the Philippines during 40 years of American rule.

## In This Issue

**GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD,** doyen of sugar men in the Commonwealth and head of the important Philippine Sugar Association, is at present in the United States seeking ships to transport crude sugar across the Pacific.

**DR. CAMILO OSIAS,** prominent as an author and educator, is chairman of the Philippine National Educational Council.

**HERMAN FAKLER,** vice-president of the Millers' National Federation, is the chief representative in Washington of the American flour milling industry.

**RANDALL GOULD** was for nearly two decades an American newspaper editor and correspondent in the Far East. Today he is a member of the firm of Starr, Park & Co., New York City.

**WALTER BROOKS FOLEY,** besides being a prominent Manila clergyman, is executive secretary of the Committee for Philippine American Cultural Relations.

**TRANQUILINO B. AQUINO** is a junior business research economist for the Works Progress Administration. He obtained the figures for his article on Philippine-American trade directly from the preliminary reports of the Department of Commerce.

**CESAR M. LORENZO** recently returned to Manila after completing a course in business statistics in the United States at the direction of the Commonwealth Government.

**H. FOSTER BAIN,** adviser to President Quezon on mining problems, is an authority on the mineral resources of the Far East.

PHILIPPINES is published by the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States. Editorial and circulation offices at 2362 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C. Distributed without charge. Entered as third class matter in the Washington post office on December 1, 1940. Permit No. 5045. Printed in U. S. A. Stuart Lillico, editor.



# ON THE AIR

## High Philippine and American Officials Discuss Mutual Relations



J. M. ELIZALDE, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, observing the 43rd anniversary of the occupation of Manila by the U. S. Army. Aug. 13, 1941

**PRESIDENT QUEZON of the Philippine Commonwealth addressing American radio listeners on August 19, 1941:**

Mr. Vice-President Wallace and people of the United States:

I welcome the opportunity to restate the stand of the Filipino people in this grave national emergency. We owe loyalty to America and we are bound to her by bonds of everlasting gratitude. Should the United States enter the war, the Philippines would follow her and fight by her side, placing at her disposal all our manpower and material resources, for the cause for which America would fight is our own cause.

The United States seeks to defend the principles which we cherish and without which we could not live as a free nation. She is striving to preserve liberty and democracy and individual freedom. These are things for which, we, too, would strive and die. The United States is struggling to prevent the domination of the world by dictators and we, too, would strive and die against such masters. The United States wants to uphold the rule of right and justice in international relations and safeguard the independence of small nations, to free them from the fear of aggression and subjugation by militant powers, and we, too, would strive and die to save our country from such threats and perils. So, if the United States decides to enter this war, it will be our war as much as the war of the United States and her decision will be our own decision. In such event she will find all the people of my country, to the last man, on her side fighting under her banner and praying to Almighty God for the victory of her arms.

Mr. Vice-President, I wish to assure you and the people of America that we are with the United States in life and in death. ★

In the Southwestern Pacific lie a group of small countries encircling the China Sea. Today that area is of tremendous importance to American policy and to the future of the American people. Surrender of this area to control by imperialistic powers, by appeasement or as the result of war, would have a permanently crippling effect upon the efforts of the United States and other democracies to preserve a free world. Freedom of trade routes in every part of the world and the accessibility of essential raw materials for American industry are among the immediate interests at stake. . . .

The four decades which have followed [the American occupation in 1898] have been full of spiritual and material blessings for the Philippines. We have made astounding progress in every field. The years of the United States tutelage in our country are recognized by all today as a blessing to our people.

Surely it was inevitable that in the years intervening there should have been some dissensions and difficulties between two progressive peoples. In the process of development and adjustment there were many plans, policies and ideals which had to be reconciled. This collection of differences in the past is now popularly referred to as the "Philippine problem."

Actually, there have been no controversies of importance. In the long run we have been able to meet each other half-way. It is true, of course, that in the past 40 years we have had to adjust a great many problems. There was, for instance, the political matter of independence aspirations—the desire of the Filipinos to run their own local

(*Turn to Page 22*)

**VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE felicitating President Quezon on his 63rd birthday, August 19, 1941:**

It is with real pleasure, Mr. President, that I join with the people of the Philippine Commonwealth in felicitating you on your birthday. The 63 years of your eventful life have been marked by the rise of the Filipinos as a nation from a condition of utter servitude, and that rise has been in great part due to your own efforts.

Despite the growing national consciousness of the Filipinos and despite the passage in 1934 of the Philippine Independence Act, the Philippine Commonwealth is still an integral part of the United States. It will continue as a unit of our country at least until July 4, 1946, when the present law provides that an independent Philippine Republic shall be inaugurated. Until that day, Filipinos owe the same allegiance to the Stars and Stripes that we do here. And, Mr. President, I am happy to note that they are proving their loyalty just as convincingly. The enthusiastic response of the great mass of Filipinos to President Roosevelt's order Federalizing the Philippine Army has been a source of profound gratification to us in Washington. It is proof that the Philippine Commonwealth stands with us, shoulder to shoulder, in the world-wide defense of democracy.

We here in Washington are well aware of the crisis facing Philippine economy as the result of your willingness to cooperate with us. Your crops cannot be marketed unless ships are available to carry them to market. The urgent necessity of winning the Battle of the Atlantic before anything else means that your needs must in many cases take second place. But keep this in mind also. The moment

(*Turn to Page 22*)





# Ships AND YOUR SUGAR BOWL

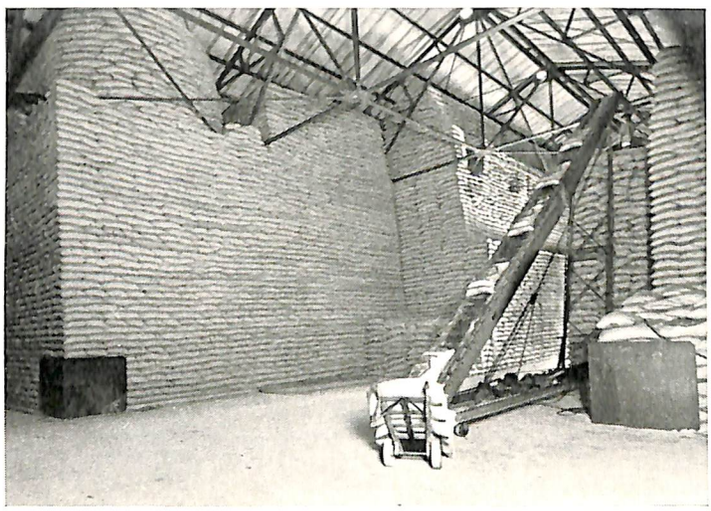
*By George H. Fairchild*

*President, Philippine Sugar Association*

THE AMERICAN housewife may not know it, but she has a direct interest in Administration efforts to maintain enough cargo ships on the Pacific to move a million tons of Philippine sugar every year. The reason for this is simple: that million tons (approximately 15 per cent of the United States' annual consumption) is the difference between ample sugar for all and a system of rationing. The housewife must pay—not in cash, but in sugar—for every ship that is transferred from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic.

Do not infer from this that I—or the Philippine Sugar Association which I represent—oppose American efforts to aid Great Britain. Quite the contrary. The Battle of the Atlantic must be won, even if it means further drastic curtailment of Philippine sugar exports and an actual shortage of sugar on the American market. What I do maintain is that the national emergency must not be used as an excuse to cut our share of the American sugar market, a step that would bring economic chaos to a vital outpost of democratic defense and real hardship to every consumer in the United States.

Under conditions that have come to be accepted as normal during the past decade, sugar production, distribution and consumption throughout the world have been placed under control through a delicately balanced International Sugar Agreement, to which the United States and the Philippines subscribed in 1937. Thus, as an example, the Philippines undertook to sell its sugar only to the United States, abandoning its markets in China, Russia and other parts of the Far East. In return, it was assured of a stable market for a million tons of raw sugar a year, although the Philippines has grown as much as 1,500,000 tons in its best years. This figure (850,000 *long* tons) was included in the Philippine Independence Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937.



**Sacks of raw sugar are piling up in Philippine warehouses for lack of transportation to the United States.**

Every student of economics knows that, since the war, this delicately balanced distribution system has been entirely upset. Whole continents are now cut off from

their sources of supply. Important producing areas have been devastated (the Ukraine, for instance, grows sugar beets for half of Russia). Shipping shortages make it impossible for off-shore producers to deliver their full quotas. To cap the confusion, consumption is rising steadily.

All this upheaval means increasingly more serious shortages in the United States. Rationing is the inevitable outcome, unless supplies can be assured and increased immediately.

The United States Government has been active in trying to meet these dangers. Its first step was to increase by 1,000,000 tons the amount of sugar that could be marketed in this country under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. More recently, it established a price "ceiling" of three and a half cents a pound for raw sugar reaching the refiners. This has prevented for the time being any further general rise in prices. But, even with the increased marketing quotas, the American housewife—the ultimate user of the sugar—soon will be unable to buy the amount of sugar she wants.

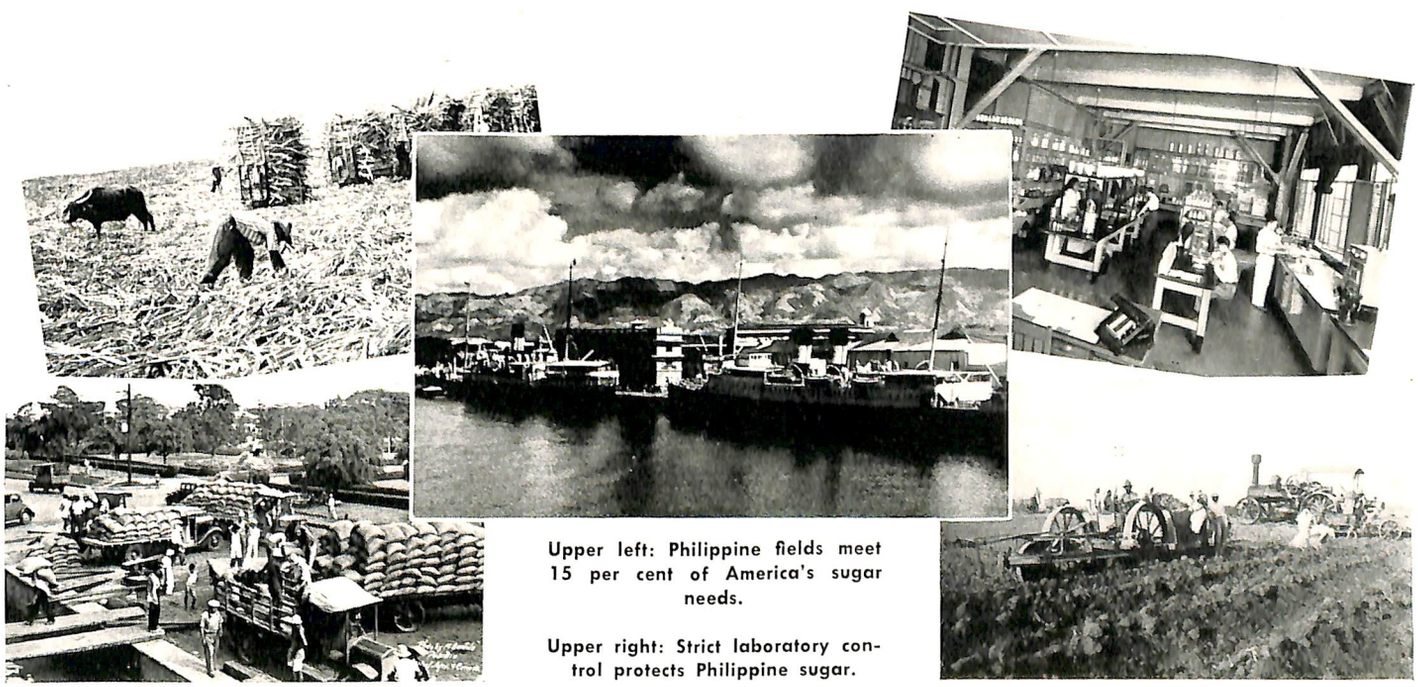
This is where the Philippines comes into the domestic sugar picture. The million tons a year from the Commonwealth, produced and controlled under the sovereignty of the United States, may be the difference between famine and sufficiency. It is essential to the well-being of every American housewife, therefore, that the flow of sugar across the Pacific not be impeded.

It is no secret that we are now having difficulty getting the Philippine sugar crop delivered to United States refineries. The indications are that the year will end with between 70,000 and 100,000 tons of our quota lying on the docks at Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, due to the alarming lack of ships available on the Pacific to carry crude sugar. Unless next year brings a drastic improvement, sugar receipts in the United States from the Philippines will fall short of requirements by 750,000 tons.

The only remedy for this dangerous situation is positive action by the United States Maritime Commission in assigning additional ships to the Philippine service. New cargo vessels are beginning to come off the ways: every one that can possibly be spared from the Atlantic should be turned over to a company operating in the trans-Pacific trade. Resolute steps are necessary if sugar rationing is to be avoided.

I repeat: Do not interpret this as evidence that Philippine sugar producers insist that their interests be put ahead of those of the nation. Far from it. Members of my association, Americans and Filipinos alike, are united in the conviction that the Administration's foreign policy must have absolute precedence over private desires. What we do object to is the tendency to use the war-time shortage of shipping as an excuse to bar Philippine sugar from the American market. If a sacrifice is necessary, it must be general—not limited to the Filipinos.

We feel that any diversion of cargo vessels from the Pacific that is not absolutely essential to winning the war is an unjustifiable disruption of a mutually profitable trade involving millions of American and Filipino farmers and factory workers. Furthermore—and this touches every American—it is an action that will inevitably result in an acute shortage of sugar—with rationing the inevitable result. ★



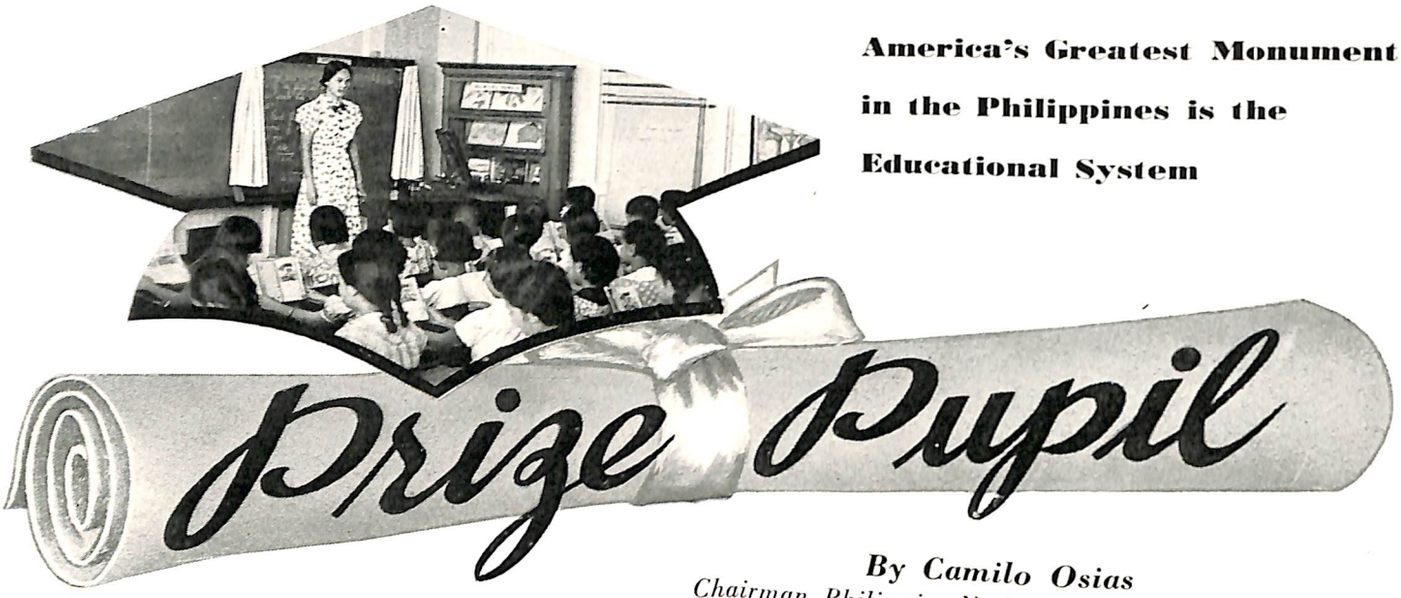
Two million Filipinos earn a living from the sugar industry.

Upper left: Philippine fields meet 15 per cent of America's sugar needs.

Upper right: Strict laboratory control protects Philippine sugar.

Center: Sugar is the most important cargo of ships and railways.

Modern steam tractors speed the planting of the cane fields.




**America's Greatest Monument in the Philippines is the Educational System**

***By Camilo Osias***
*Chairman, Philippine National Council of Education*

IT is a favorite sport among laymen and educators, American as well as Filipino, to discuss the progress of education in the Philippines. Even as critical a group as the Monroe Survey Board of 1925 had this to say about the Philippine educational system 15 years ago:

"One of the most remarkable chapters in the history of education has been written since the opening of the twentieth century in the Philippine Islands. The student will scan the pages of history long before he will read of an adventure in human enlightenment more bold than that which has been undertaken in this oriental setting. Attribute it to the naive faith of America in her own institutions and ideals, or to the wisdom of far-seeing statesmanship, the result remains the same. For 25 years these Islands have served as a laboratory for an educational experiment of enormous magnitude and complexity. To any one interested in the technical problems of classroom instruction, in the general administration of education, in the relation of the school to social conditions, in the effects flowing from the contacts of diverse culture, in the more abstruse problems of the ethnologist, or in the wider human problems of the adjustment of races this experiment will have deep significance."

Everything else considered, education will remain as America's greatest contribution to Philippine civilization. As a matter of fact, her achievements in business, government, hygiene and sanitation, social relations, and even in the fields of religion, science and technology were made possible largely because of an effective educational system. This fact assumes still greater significance when one remembers the tremendous handicaps that the system had to face from the beginning. The language difficulty was only one of these.

Filipinos have always had an enthusiastic belief in the efficacy of education in promoting the welfare of the people. In the United States it is necessary to pass and enforce rigid compulsory attendance laws. In the Philippines, the compulsion is upon the Government to provide more and more educational facilities. Year in and year out, from Batanes in the North to Sulu in the South, the people make constant demands upon the Government for more money for schools. The Philippine National Assembly has an invariable annual headache when the Director of Education certifies each June, after the schools open, that thousands of children of school age cannot be accommodated. Without exception that body has to appropriate an additional amount, either from its reserve fund or by curtailing other activities, in order to meet the demands of parents for more school money.

Even then, these provisions often have to be supplemented by contributions from the people. Every year in every province, the people, yearning for the education of their children and convinced that the resources of the Government have been exhausted, give everything they have, even to the posts that are needed to strengthen their homes against the annual typhoon, in order, themselves, to build schoolhouses; and when the buildings are finished, by voluntary labor, they hire a teacher with what little money they have or with its equivalent in rice, fuel, fish, and coconuts, or board and lodging, or a promissory note until the Government can send them a teacher or certify to the availability of funds.

The children, in turn, are eager to go to school. They consider it unfair punishment to be kept out of school for any length of time. From the first grade up, they manage in a most remarkable manner to learn—in the borrowed English language—their three R's, to say nothing of finding out what took place at the Boston Tea Party and whether George Washington really cut down the cherry tree. If at times they memorize their mathematics or geography or history lessons without understanding, forgive them. Remember how few of

their childhood experiences have been associated with the English language.

But in spite of these and other handicaps, if we look at the achievements of the schools in the past four short decades, even the most pessimistic of us has every reason to glorify America's genius in establishing an educational system that in many ways surpasses some of the best in the United States, and to extol the Filipinos' corresponding aptitude for "readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic."

Let us enumerate a few of these achievements:

1. Through this school system, patterned after the American plan and using English as its medium of instruction, a Malay people, who for more than three centuries lived under Spanish rule, with schools available for only the privileged few, has been introduced to Anglo-Saxon institutions and civilization. Through this system an effort has been made to give a common language to more than 16 million people. One now can travel to the far corners of the archipelago and be understood in the English language.

2. Through this system the teachers have sought to bring to the Orient the products of science and technology. In 40 years the dreaded cholera and smallpox have been nearly eradicated, and other diseases are now under control. Agriculture, transportation, and communication show a record of substantial progress.

3. Through this system literacy has increased from 5 per cent at the time of the American occupation to 70 per cent at the present. The right to vote and to hold office is given to women, and the latest figures show that our election records are, in general, free from serious irregularities and that the percentage of those voting compares favorably with the best records in the American states and in national elections in the United States.

4. Through this system the people have learned to exploit their resources—lands, mines, forests, and waters. There are no breadlines in the Islands. During the depression the national budget was balanced. We have never failed to meet our financial obligations and our country has one of the lowest per capita debts today.

5. Foremost of the achievements of the educational system is its success in preparing the people for democratic self-government. Among the leaders in the Government service today are graduates of our educational institutions. The fight for Philippine independence and its successful consummation are partly a product of our study of American history. One reason why we today have a successful republican form of government is the fact that the schools, themselves, were the training ground for democratic citizenship.

If we compare the conditions in the Philippines today to those in Europe, South America, Asia, and even North America, we find that there are few ways in which the Filipinos are inferior with respect to internal peace, material comforts, economic stability, or religion. The unity of our people under wise leadership can be attributed in large part to wise guidance by America through a modern, effective system of education. We learned our lessons well because America has been a good (albeit exacting) teacher. ★

**Lessons in the care of livestock are part of the curriculum.**




**Filipino children are just as serious about folk dances as Americans are.**



**An important part of Philippine schooling is the health program.**



# *Jose Yulo . . .*

# LAWYER FOR THE PEOPLE

***By P. C. Morantte***



WHEN in 1921 General Leonard Wood was Governor-General of the Philippines, he undertook to abolish the "Board of Control" which the previous Governor-General, F. B. Harrison, had established in the Insular Government. Wood claimed the Board had no standing in law and was usurping the powers of the Governor-General. He found formidable opposition in a youthful lawyer named Jose Yulo y Yulo, who fought the move all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States. Yulo lost the case, but his action brought him to the forefront of Philippine lawyers. A little later, Manuel L. Quezon, today President of the Commonwealth, admitted to friends: "Yulo is the equivalent of any three other legal minds in the Philippines."

That legal brilliance has taken Jose Yulo a long way. Still comparatively young, the ex-Speaker of the National Assembly is president of the Nationalista Party and one of the men to whom Filipinos look for future leadership.

Even as early as 1921, Yulo was already recognized as the foremost corporation lawyer in the Islands. As attorney for the Philippine sugar industry, he had one of the most impressive incomes in Manila. This lucrative private practice continued until 1934, when Governor-General Frank Murphy and Senate President Quezon prevailed upon Yulo to accept the post of Secretary of Justice. The step, his friends declare, meant accepting a salary about one-fourth of his previous income.

As Secretary of Justice, Jose Yulo instituted a whole series of judicial reforms. The entire Department of Justice was reorganized. An improved standard of judicial learning was achieved; the machinery was more efficient, and public respect for the courts was increased.

As legal adviser to the President of the Philippines, Secretary of Justice Yulo was instrumental in obtaining a coconut oil excise tax refund of $50,000,000 for the Commonwealth from the United States Treasury. The legality of the refund had been seriously questioned by some American interests; Filipinos, on the other hand, believed that the excise collected on Philippine coconut oil under the Agricultural Adjustment Act legally belonged to the Philippines. Yulo took charge of the case for the Commonwealth; after a brilliant fight in the United States courts, he established the legality of the refund.

From 1934 to 1938, concurrently with his position as Secretary of Justice, Yulo was also chairman of the board of directors of the Philippine National Bank. His tenure was marked by a general improvement of the institution's condition. Banking facilities were augmented, provincial branches were established, and investments put on a much more solid basis. The result of his work was a net profit of $4,750,000—the most impressive ever realized by the Philippine National Bank.

Not until 1938 did Jose Yulo enter politics. He was shy and lacking in political experience; even his most influential friends were a little bit dubious about his future. But his decision to resign his Justice portfolio and run for an elective office was wise. Seeking a seat in the National Assembly from the third district of Occidental Negros Province, Yulo was elected by the largest majority ever polled under the Commonwealth.

When the Assembly convened, President Quezon backed Assemblyman Yulo for the Speaker's chair. The former Secretary of Justice was elected without serious opposition, and held the position until this Fall, when he resigned to run for the newly created Philippine Senate.

One of the most easily visible results of Yulo's leadership in the Assembly can be seen in the Constitution. He was a leading exponent of an amendment to reduce the age qualification of Assemblymen to 25 and of Senators to 35. And as president of the dominant Nationalista Party, he managed the national plebiscite on amending the Constitution to permit revival of the two-house legislature and to permit the President of the Philippines to serve two four-year terms rather than one of six years.

When the Filipino people showed in the plebiscite that they approved of these changes in their charter, Yulo came to the United States to explain the Assembly's stand to the President of the United States. Many of his countrymen give Yulo credit for the fact that these amendments were accepted by President Roosevelt.

On his return to the Philippines early this year, Speaker Yulo was hailed by the people of Manila. Speaking to a great rally on the green Luneta, facing Manila Bay, he told them:

"These amendments are now part of our Constitution, and it is for us all to work them out as intelligently and speedily as we can, in order to convert them into a living portion of the fundamental law of the land. . . . My little task is done, but the much bigger task which is ours—yours and mine—has only begun. May we, each and all of us, be equal to the task which remains." ★

# ★ UNION for DEMOCRACY ★

## Objectives of the Committee for Philippine American Cultural Relations

*By Walter Brooks Foley*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

IF we bungle, we're sunk! That is not high-grade Shakespearian English. But even that great dramatist used slang that still sounds modern. We Americans bungled 20 years ago when the opportunity came for world leadership. We missed the boat, the bus and a better order of civilization. For that bit of bungling we are now paying the highest price in flesh and blood and finance. However we are being given a chance to sit in again on the game being played around the world table. We need all our wit and wisdom. We can't afford to make any mistakes in judgment this time.

One way to avoid playing the wrong kind of game is to check up on the actual cards we hold, particularly the strong cards. One is the fact of a great base of fundamental democracy in the Philippines. This is not always readily observable in government forms and formulas, in tactics of political parties, or in measures of economic procedure. It is essential that we look back over the past hundred years and see the reiterated struggle of many individuals to find safety in freedom, and life satisfaction in release from grinding restrictions.

The resistance to arbitrary controls was more clearly evidenced in the Philippines, and more consistently declared, than in any other Oriental country. When India was acquiescing in domination by England, with scarcely more than a ripple of resentment, when the Netherlands Indies lay quiet, with scarcely a struggle against Holland, when China was sub-divided by provincial war lords and the people crushed, when Japan was destroying individual rights in favor of government control, in the Philippines the fires of freedom flamed again and again.

That flame has become the throbbing heart-beat of democracy in Asia. Not yet has the Philippine place in this advance been accurately estimated. In Manila, the Committee for Philippine American Cultural Relations, of which I am executive secretary, is assessing its value and presenting the refined gold of democratic enterprise. Like other social procedures, we know that democracy cannot be grown unless it finds itself in satisfactory soil and is assisted by an adequate climate. It is a commonplace to say that doctrines like communism cannot be transplanted from original seed-beds and be expected to grow unless the new fields have been found suitable for the reception of the plants. That statement is based on the truism that people of every locality produce the results that occur. What people desire, that they eventually secure. Democracy has developed in the Philippines because the people resented the political, economic and cultural restrictions, and they revolted against tyranny. This made it possible to add to the soil and climate of Philippine life the seeds of democracy discovered by the United States in its adventurous social advance.

The members of our Committee, both Americans and Filipinos, recognize that nations have now reached a new period in the world history. Without hesitation, and without surrender of national loyalties, we feel that our loyalty to freedom and democracy requires mingling our beliefs and efforts with those in other sections of the world, who believe and work as we do, in order to proceed any further. It seems to us that democracy has gone as far as it can nationally. Its only hope for survival is on a world scale. We are not willing to be stalemated. We are insistent on expansion through union.

The challenge is for "union now" rapidly and certainly, without the traditional bungling. That requires genius—the genius of common humanity in its search for the grail of worthful living. The country that tries to save its own soul these days by staying within its own borders will surely lose. The nation that seems superficially to lose its national soul for the sake of the gospel of building a more decent world order will surely find it. It is not sufficient to defend our borders, we must extend them. We urge that this is the pot of gold at the foot of the international rainbow, where clouds seem to have blotted out the sun. Democracy is not charity; it is our only chance. That is why we must not bungle. That is why a group of us, living in the Philippines and seeing world life in perspective, believe fundamentally in the future advance of Philippine American cultural relations.

It is our ambition to see that these relations are not concerned alone with the loyalty of North Americans and Philippine Americans to a common democratic ideal. We can have, in other words, no hyphenated loyalty. We are after a dedication of ourselves to a world practice of democratic principles. We start only, where we are, using our individual tasks as the platform from which we proclaim the doctrine of world freedom and democracy. We have no hyphen in the title of our Committee. There is no point of hesitation in our common belief.

We cannot afford to bungle at this point. This is no time for "muddling through." We need to promote precision in democratic precedure. We must exchange our values until they flow together. We must destroy our disagreements. We must base our program on our common democratic desire. Trade must be in the interest of as many people as possible. Politics must be of, by, and for as many citizens as will cooperate. Education must set minds free in an atmosphere of willingness to cooperate. Spiritual techniques must be used in collaboration, not division.

Out of this spirit of adventure will come a greater Asia not built on battleships. Out of this will come a new world order not founded on futilities or antagonism. Mutual mingling interests can be made to keep us from muddling. ★

# PHILIPPINE LITERACY: 1903 — 1939

*By Cesar M. Lorenzo*

ONE great asset in the social, economic and political progress of a country is her literate population. Indeed, President Manuel L. Quezon took cognizance of this fact when he said: "Our country must have a wholly literate population, because only on the foundation of an intelligent public opinion can we build the structure of liberty and sound government."

The National Assembly, aware of the necessity of eradicating illiteracy, several years ago created the Office of Adult Education. This agency started to function within two years of the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government. Almost simultaneously, the Bureau of Education expanded tremendously its work in primary education. In fact, the increase in public school enrollment during the first three years of the Commonwealth equaled that of any previous ten-year period. The combined efforts of the Bureau of Education today seem to promise the practical elimination of illiteracy in a few more decades.

Let us now examine the state of Philippine literacy as reported by the Philippine Censuses of 1939, 1918, and 1903. Census practice considers only persons 10 years old or over and able to read and write as literates.

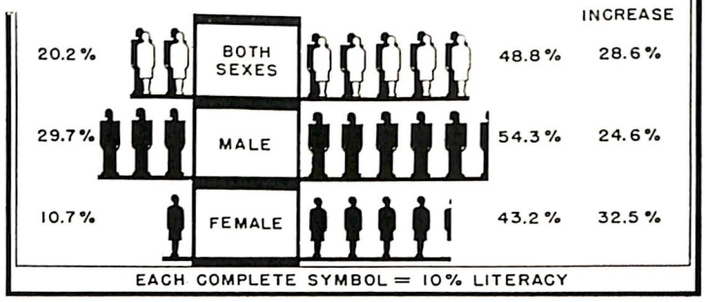
In 1903 about one-fifth of the total Christian population could read and write. The proportion of literate men was nearly double that of women. The census of 1918 also collected information on literacy, but the tabulated data are not comparable with the 1903 or 1939 figures because of a different definition used. In the census of 1939, about one-half of the total population (including non-Christians) could read and write.

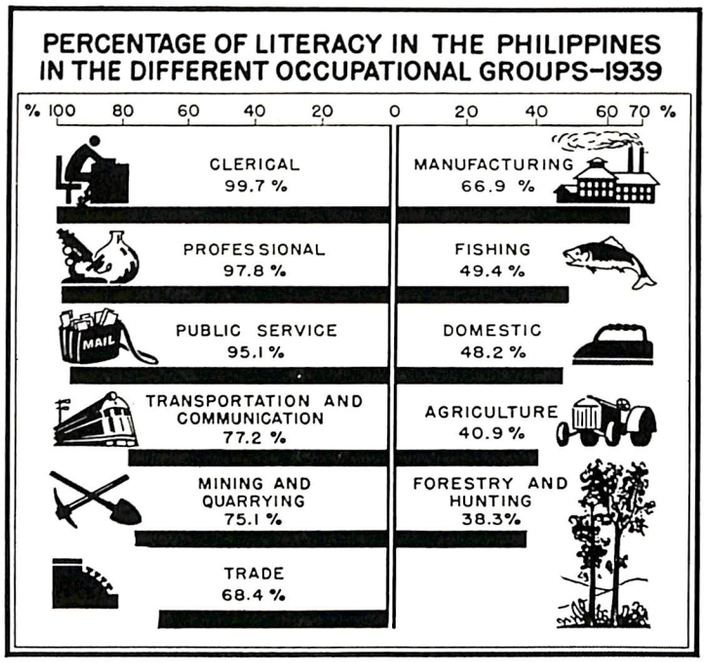
The percentage of literacy, therefore, had more than doubled in about 36 years. Among the women the 1939 figure was more than four times greater than that for 1903. The general increase in the percentage of literacy reflected the progress made by the Philippine public schools during the same period. The enormous increase in literate women was primarily a reflection of the fact that the same educational opportunities are now open to them as to men.

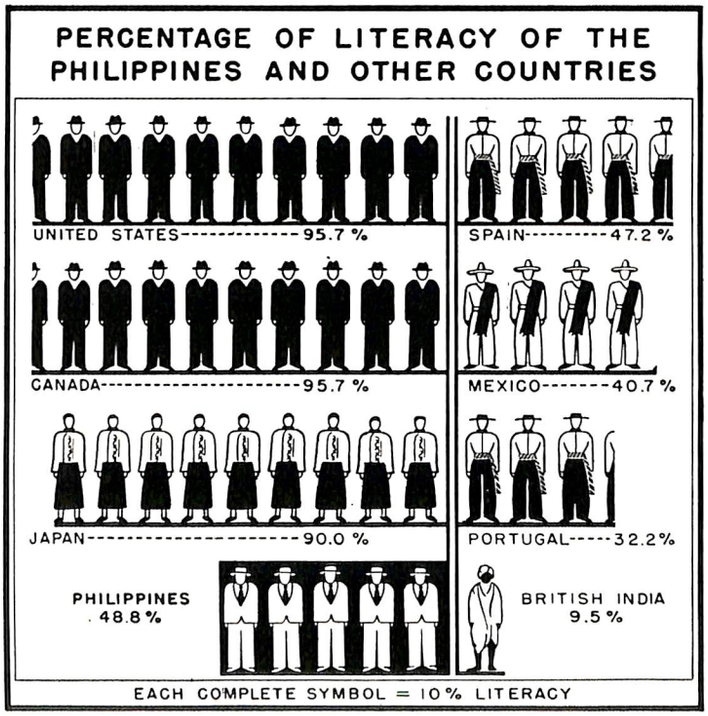
Although the figures are not strictly comparable, the percentage of literacy in the Philippines in 1939 was very much higher than that for British India in 1931. Moreover, it compared favorably with Mexico, Portugal and Spain in 1930. Literacy in the Philippines was much inferior to that of Japan, Canada and the United States, however.

The prevalence of literacy in the Philippines in 1939

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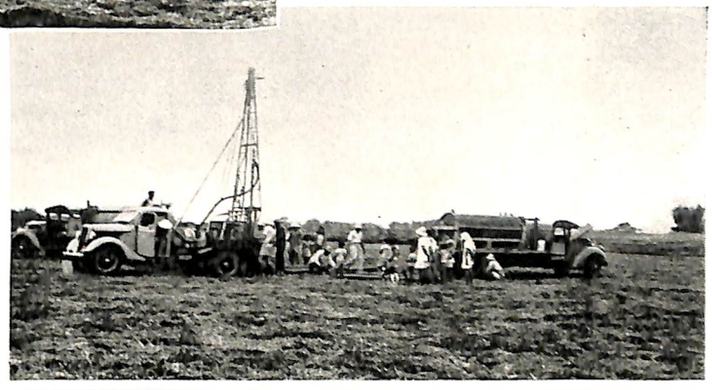



# OIL IS WHERE WE FIND IT

**By H. Foster Bain**

*Advisor, Philippine Bureau of Mines*







**Three scenes from the oil prospecting operations recently undertaken in the Philippines by the National Development Company. Two rigs are now wildcatting on the island of Cebu.**

AN active campaign of exploration for petroleum is under way in the Philippines. Whether or not commercial oil fields will be found cannot, of course, be foretold. However, competent oil men from the United States feel that indications warrant drilling at a number of points.

Although expectations of finding oil fields in the Philippines go back to Spanish times, actual development has lagged, despite the well-known presence of gas escapes, oil seeps, bituminous residues, and good-looking geological structures. A few shallow holes have indeed been drilled; some have even produced oil, but in terms of gallons per day rather than barrels per hour. Until recently, only one serious attempt had been made with modern tools and skill to find production. That was in the early 20's when the Standard Oil Co. of California drilled on Bondoc Peninsula in Southern Luzon. Five holes were started, and one was continued to a depth of slightly more than a mile. Drillers found gas and showings of oil, but nothing commercial. The venture was abandoned after a reported expenditure of some $1,500,000.

Standard Oil officials stated that that sum was as much as they felt justified in spending on a single wildcat venture. They were also careful to point out that while they felt the particular structure drilled had been adequately tested without favorable result, this did not necessarily condemn the Islands as a whole or, in fact, anything but the area drilled.

After this, several other American companies went into the field. While some apparently were willing to spend considerable sums on the venture, no tangible results were obtained.

Thorough-going investigation of Philippine oil prospects has consistently been hampered by the land laws. Holdings are strictly limited in size, and inter-locking ownership is prohibited. The difficulties were compounded by an epidemic of unwholesome speculation, which resulted in a public scandal a few years ago. The subsequent cancellation of all oil prospecting permits brought an end to private enterprise in this field.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war, the Philippine Government ordered the National Development Company, in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines, to make a comprehensive geological survey of all prospective oil fields.

The National Development Company is a government-owned corporation organized under special law. As a corporation, it is able in many ways to act more directly and quickly than even the best official bureau. It has the further advantage that it is exempt from limitations on land holdings. It does, however, pay taxes comparable to those faced by private companies, and it has been steadily administered from the point of view of supplementing rather than supplanting private initiative in development. In the matter of petroleum, it seemed to be the only agency capable of moving ahead under the actual conditions.

Work on the geological survey was accordingly begun in the Spring of 1939. A seven-volume confidential report covering all but the southern islands was filed with

*(Turn to Page 23)*



A

**A**—University of Santo Tomas, Manila, established by Spanish friars 25 years before Harvard was founded.

**B**—University of the Philippines co-eds pause on their way to class.

**C**—Monument to the Filipino farmer at the Central Luzon Agricultural School.

**D**—Typical dental and health clinic in a Philippine primary school.

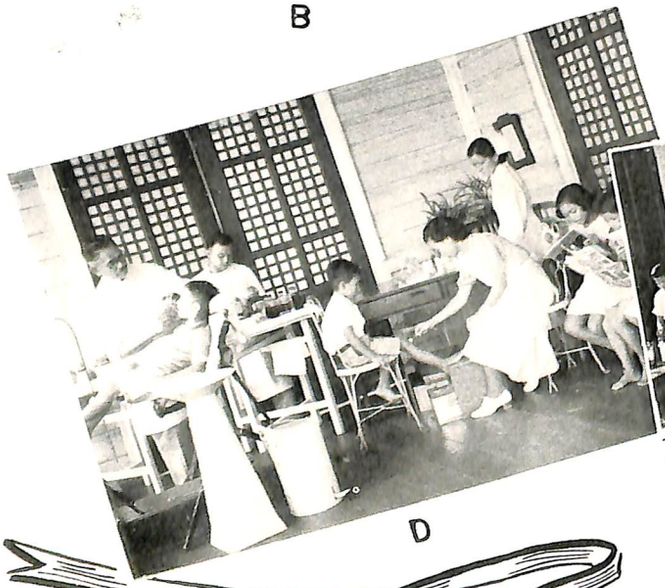
**E**—Students at work in a Manila trade school.



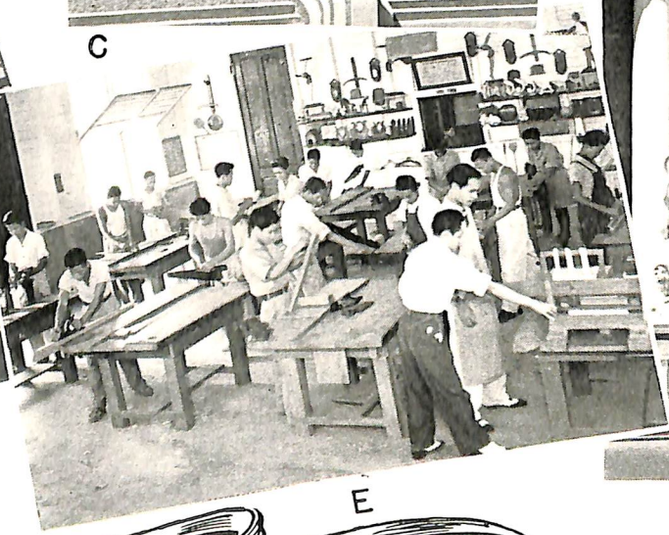
B



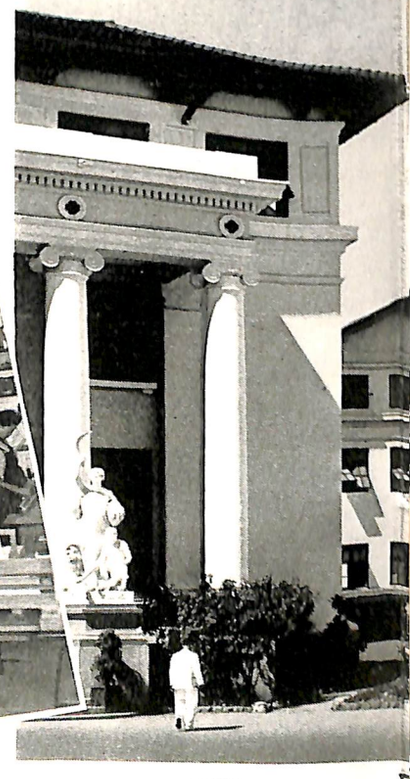

C



D



E



F

F—Library entrance, University of the Philippines, Manila.

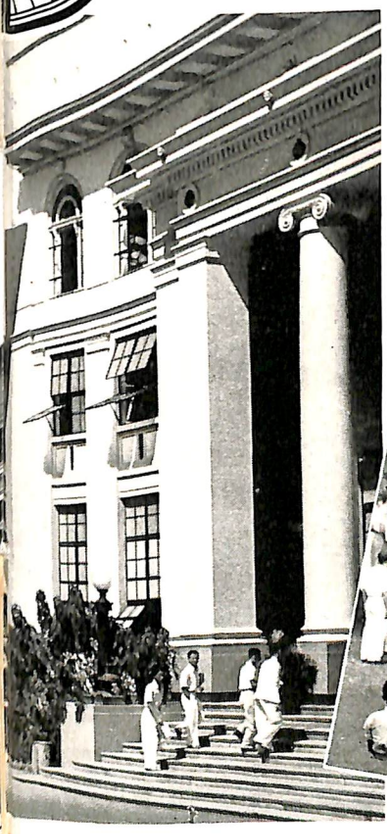
G—Simple rural primary school.

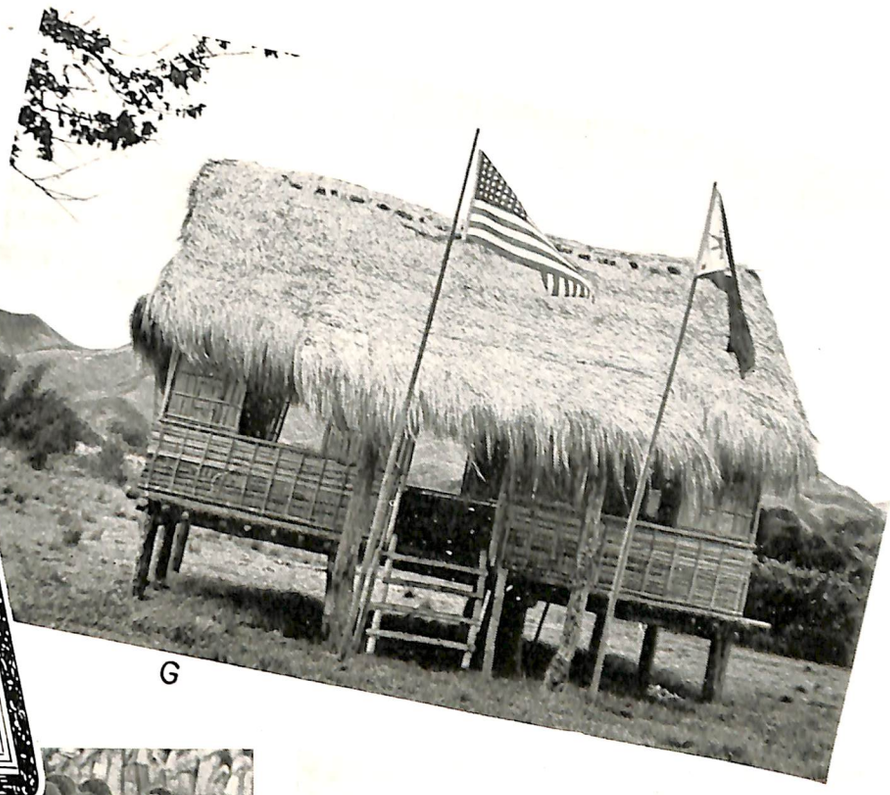
H—Girl athletes pause during their physical education program.

I—Typical provincial high school building.

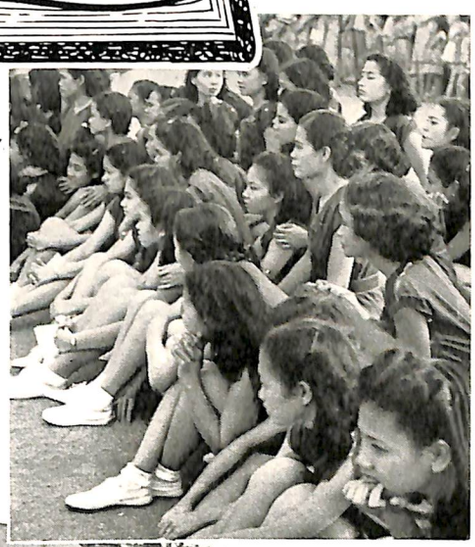
J—Student athletes participate in mass games at Manila.

K.—Health lessons have an important part in Philippine primary schools.





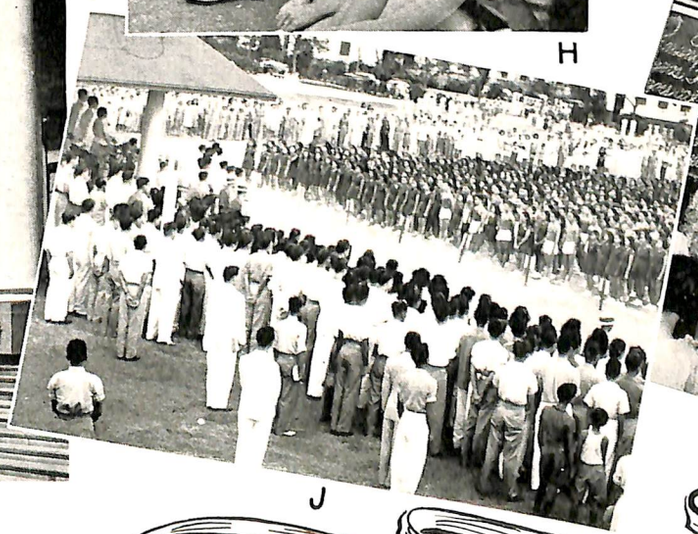
G



H



I



J




K

# The FORGOTTEN BOUNDARY

*By James K. Eyre, Jr.*

MOST Americans realize that the Philippine Islands occupy a strategic position in the Far East. Yet it is probably true that little is known about their exact geographical boundaries. The process of fixing those boundaries involved many interesting historical forces. A comparatively narrow strip of water, for instance, separates the Japanese possession of Formosa from the northern end of the Philippines. Definition of the exact line between Japan and the Philippines, which took place during the waning years of Spanish sovereignty in the Islands, is still of considerable importance.

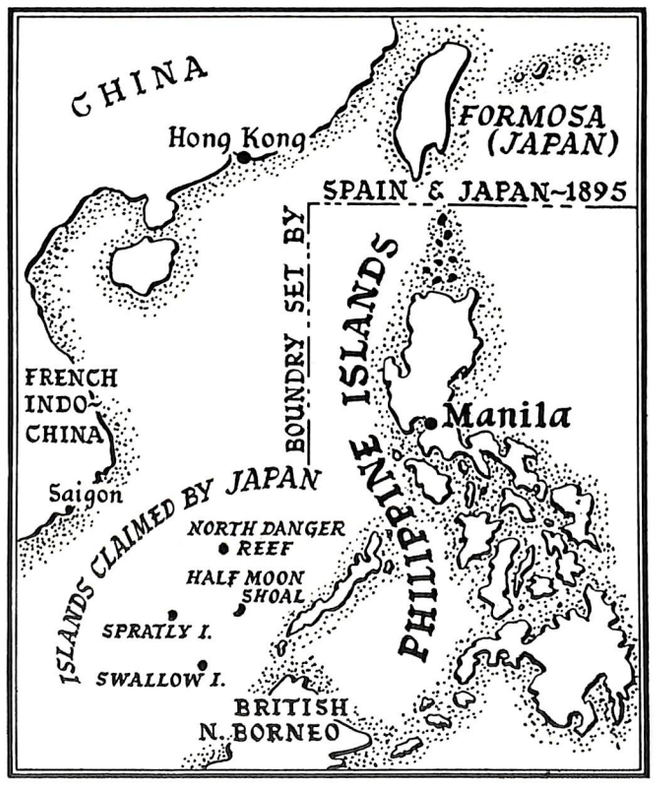
In 1894-1895, Japan decisively defeated Imperial China upon the battlefield. In the peace settlement which followed the victors were ceded the island of Formosa, contiguous to the northern part of the Philippine Archipelago. Japan's growing strength was in direct contrast to the decadence of Spain's colonial administration. Not unnaturally, Madrid feared that Japan's southward expansion might create serious difficulty. Rumors were current that the Japanese coveted the Philippines. Although these reports were of little validity, the seriousness with which they were treated indicated the Spanish feeling of insecurity.

Spain sought to secure an understanding with Japan which would clarify future relations between the two countries. Accordingly, on August 7, 1895, a treaty was signed at Tokyo by the accredited representatives of the Spanish and Japanese Governments. There was much rejoicing at Madrid, since it was believed that Spain's hold on the Philippines had been made more secure. Buried among the events of the past, this little treaty has received scant attention from American observers. Its text, printed in both French and Spanish, may be found in the official set of treaties published by the Spanish monarchy shortly after the beginning of the present century. The agreement was brief and to the point.

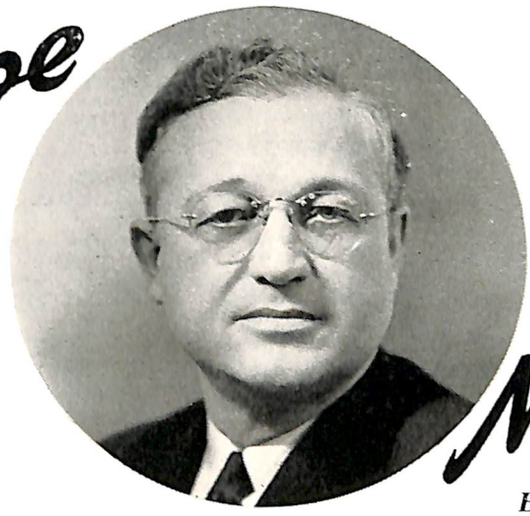
Don Jose de la Rica y Calvo, the Spanish Minister at Tokyo, acted in behalf of his Government. Japan was represented by Marquis Saionji, Minister of Public Instruction, who later became one of his country's most honored statesmen. In the opening statement, it was asserted that Japan and Spain, in the spirit of friendship which existed between them, wished to determine the line of demarcation between their respective possessions in the western Pacific. It was agreed by the two contracting parties that the degree of latitude which passes through the Bachi [or Bashi] Channel represented the boundary line between Japanese and Spanish territory. The channel referred to lies between Formosa and the Batanes Islands off the northern coast of Luzon. Japan also announced that it did not have any claims upon the islands to the south and southeast of this line. Spain made a similar assertion concerning the islands to the north and northeast.

Following Spain's defeat by the United States in 1898, a peace conference was held at Paris. It was decided that the Philippines in its entirety should be ceded to the United States. Therefore it became necessary to define clearly the territorial limits of the Islands. In the negotiations which followed, the agreement which had been signed in 1895 by Japan and Spain was utilized by the peace commissioners. Article III of the Treaty of Paris outlined the northern boundary of the Philippines as follows: "A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) to the one hundred and twenty seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich. . . ."

In 1900 the question was raised whether the Batanes and Calayan Islands were Philippine territory. American troops occupied them, and the Spanish Ministry for Foreign Affairs took cognizance of this action. It was acknowledged that, according to the terms of both the Treaty of Paris and the earlier agreement between Spain and Japan, these islands properly belonged to the Philippine Archipelago and that they legally had passed into the possession of the United States. ★



# Guy Swope Neighbor



**The New Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions Understands Both Politics and Diplomacy**

*By Julius C. Edelstein*

GUY J. SWOPE set many tongues to wagging in Washington last summer when he voluntarily resigned his $15,000-plus job as Governor of Puerto Rico to accept an $8,000 position as Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions in the Interior Department.

In politics such an action is virtually without precedent, unless the subject is under extreme duress, and, as far as can be determined, no duresses were involved in Governor Swope's decision. In fact, both Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and the vast majority of the Puerto Rican people considered him highly satisfactory as Governor. Such an accord regarding a Governor of Puerto Rico is so unusual as to be historical; in the past Secretary Ickes, as the Cabinet officer in charge of Federal administration in Puerto Rico, has often formed one apex of a restless and unhappy triangle, with the Governor and the people of Puerto Rico at the other points.

But Swope chose to resign the governorship. While his action mystified many, and gave rise to any number of extravagant explanations, the reasons which Swope himself acknowledged were both logical and simple. He felt the portfolio of the Director of Territories was one which he could competently handle; at the same time the shift would bring him closer to his political origins in Pennsylvania. He believed in the simple philosophy of giving up sweets while the taste is still pleasant.

Director Swope surprised cynical observers by taking an immediate interest in his new job. He tackled Philippine affairs as if they had always been his primary concern in life. He showed similar enterprise in studying Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands. Territorial officials were agreeably surprised at Swope's genuine interest in their problems. Realists, they had expected him to use the Territories post as a "breather" while awaiting political developments in Pennsylvania. They were mistaken.

Undeniably, Swope's talents lean toward politics, but he is also a much-better-than-average administrator. Observers believe his tenure in the Territories post will be about as long as he chooses. His shrewd amiability should make it possible for him to get along with his superiors, with his subordinates, and with the public whom he must serve. Swope owes this talent to his political training. Or it may be that he owes his success in politics to this talent.

To Guy Swope, politics is a method of getting things done in a way that will disgruntle the least possible number of those to and for whom they are being done. In Puerto Rico, for instance, politics is about as involved as anywhere on earth; Swope sat on the political lid there, dispensed patronage, and saw through a revolutionary program of social and economic legislation—all without making any considerable number of personal enemies.

On an island where Governors from Washington occasionally arouse an all-too-active native opposition, Swope was conspicuously not shot at. There were other factors, of course, but during Swope's brief term Puerto Rico enjoyed its first political armistice in years.

Following his appointment, Swope delighted Puerto Ricans by delivering part of his inaugural address in carefully rehearsed Spanish. Laboriously he has acquired since then a fair speaking knowledge of Spanish; he reads it readily, too. Today, he has a working acquaintance with Latin-American psychology and political techniques, which should be of real value in his new job.

Personally, Swope is of a type usually described as "having a pleasing personality." He is above medium height and well-built, with a good head of light curly hair. He wears rimless glasses, and is inclined to thrust out his jaw to show purpose and determination. Swope, whose voice has a pleasing rasp, has a tendency to roll his rrr's like a Fourth of July orator.

A Pennsylvania Dutchman, as he will tell you upon slight provocation, Guy Swope is the kind of self-made man who doesn't burst with it. He was born in a legitimate log cabin in Meckville, Berks County, Pennsyl-

(*Turn to Page 21*)

# No. 1 MARKET AMERICAN WHEAT FARMERS AND MILLERS LOOK AT THE PHILIPPINES

*By Herman Fakler*
*Vice-President, Millers' National Federation*



Herman Fakler



**A sling full of American flour is loaded for the Philippines.**

FEW Americans — even those living in the great wheat belts of the Middle West and the Pacific Northwest — realize the importance of the Philippine market to the producers of American flour. Nevertheless, it is a fact that one sack out of every five exported by the United States is consumed in the Philippine Commonwealth. Filipino purchases during the past decade have averaged $2,203,476 a year.

In other words, between 1931 and 1940, American wheat farmers, millers and shippers alone received more from sales of flour to the Philippines than the United States Government paid to Spain following the cession of the Islands to this country after the Spanish-American War.

This fact is important today, because the Philippines is one of the few rich overseas markets remaining to American farmers and processors. Furthermore, it has been in increasing jeopardy during the past two years in the wake of the stringent shortage of cargo ships in the Pacific. Unless this situation is corrected, we may lose the bulk of our most important export market.

Some features of our flour shipments to the Philippines are interesting. For instance, American flour enjoys the protection of the Insular tariff wall, through which United States products pass without payment. At present, this advantage amounts to 42 cents a barrel. For another thing, our trade is on a strictly cash basis; commerce has never been dependent on loans from American banks or government agencies. Neither has this business been complicated by the financial restrictions, frozen credits, quotas or barter arrangements that prevail in many other markets. American wheat farmers and millers have always found their business with the Philippines a source of mutual satisfaction.

Our flour exports to the Islands originate in the great wheat fields of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, where annually more than 110,000,000 bushels are harvested. Since these States utilize only 27,000,000 bushels locally for seed, feed or human consumption, approximately 83,000,000 bushels must be disposed of in outside markets. Remember that from 85 to 95 per cent of the farm land in the Pacific Northwest wheat belt is devoted to this one crop (53,000 individual farms are involved), and you will understand the importance of the export market to these States.

During the past decade, the Philippines, which has

a steadily rising standard of living and a rapidly increasing population, has imported an average of 925,000 barrels of flour a year. Approximately 60 per cent of this has come from the United States. Australia has supplied about 25 per cent and Canada some 13 per cent.

Australian flour, ground from the same type of soft wheat that the American product is, is the principal competitor of United States flour. Canadian flour, ground from hard wheat, is less popular. It is interesting to note that, during the decade ending December 30, 1940, American flour unloaded at Manila had an average value of $4.08 per barrel, against $4.10 for Canadian flour and $3.26 for Australian.

American millers had no difficulty holding the bulk of the Philippine market against Canada and Australia until 1935. The Philippine tariff of 42 cents per 196-pound barrel, which did not apply to our products as it did to the others, gave us an important advantage. Our exports began to decline in 1935, however, in consequence of lower prices and stiffer competition from Australia. Adoption by the Federal government of a system of export subsidies reversed the trend in 1936. That subsidy today amounts to 60 cents per barrel. American flour, therefore, enjoys a $1.02 advantage (42 cents Philippine tariff and 60 cents export subsidy).

The Philippine market for flour—as for many other American products—has increased steadily in importance. In 1900, the Islands imported 90,000 barrels. Ten years later the figure was 285,000 and this was nearly doubled (500,000 barrels) by 1920. Imports approximated 800,000 barrels in 1930. During both 1939 and 1940, Philippine purchases of foreign flour materially exceeded 1,000,000 barrels.

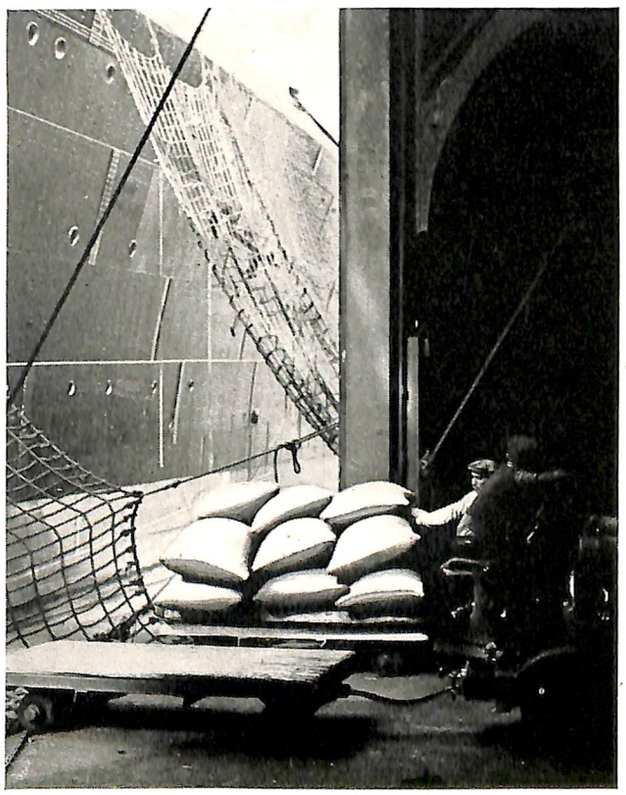
One effect of the wars in Europe and Asia has been a substantial increase in the Commonwealth demand for American and Canadian flour. Imports from the United States rose 200,000 barrels in 1940, and those from Canada were up approximately 20,000. Largely because of the serious shortage of shipping space following wholesale withdrawal of British tonnage from the Pacific, Australia's share of the Philippine flour market dropped nearly 150,000 barrels in 1940.

Figures gathered by the Insular Collector of Customs show that this tendency was reversed in the first four months of 1941. Canada, Australia and the United States all show substantial increases. Total imports rose from 357,000 barrels in the first four months of 1940 to 399,000 in the same period of this year.

Since September, 1939, flour prices have doubled in the Philippines. Quotations in August, 1939 fluctuated from $2.95 to $3.15 a barrel for American flour. The current price level is between $6.29 and $6.95. In recent months, Australian quotations have been slightly under those of American flour, while the Canadian product has equalled or slightly exceeded our quotations.

These remarkable increases have been largely due to a disproportionate rise in shipping costs. Freight rates have risen from an average $5.50 a ton in early 1939 to $22.50 or more today. Not only do these higher retail prices in Manila mean a decline in consumption; they presage the day when there will not be enough shipping space available to supply the Philippine market. The result will be either a falling off of Filipino flour consumption or a loss of the market to other producers better able to deliver their goods.

Recently the Maritime Commission has indicated that enough ships will be left on the Pacific to care for all legitimate Philippine needs. Obviously, this will relax some of the pressure on American flour men. It is important, however, to keep this vital trade between the Pacific Northwest and the Philippine Commonwealth flourishing. Not only is flour an essential part of the Islands' food supply, but the maintenance of our No. 1 overseas market is an extremely serious matter for the many thousands of Americans engaged in raising wheat and milling it. ★



**A shipping shortage threatens to stifle the United States' profitable flour trade with the Commonwealth.**

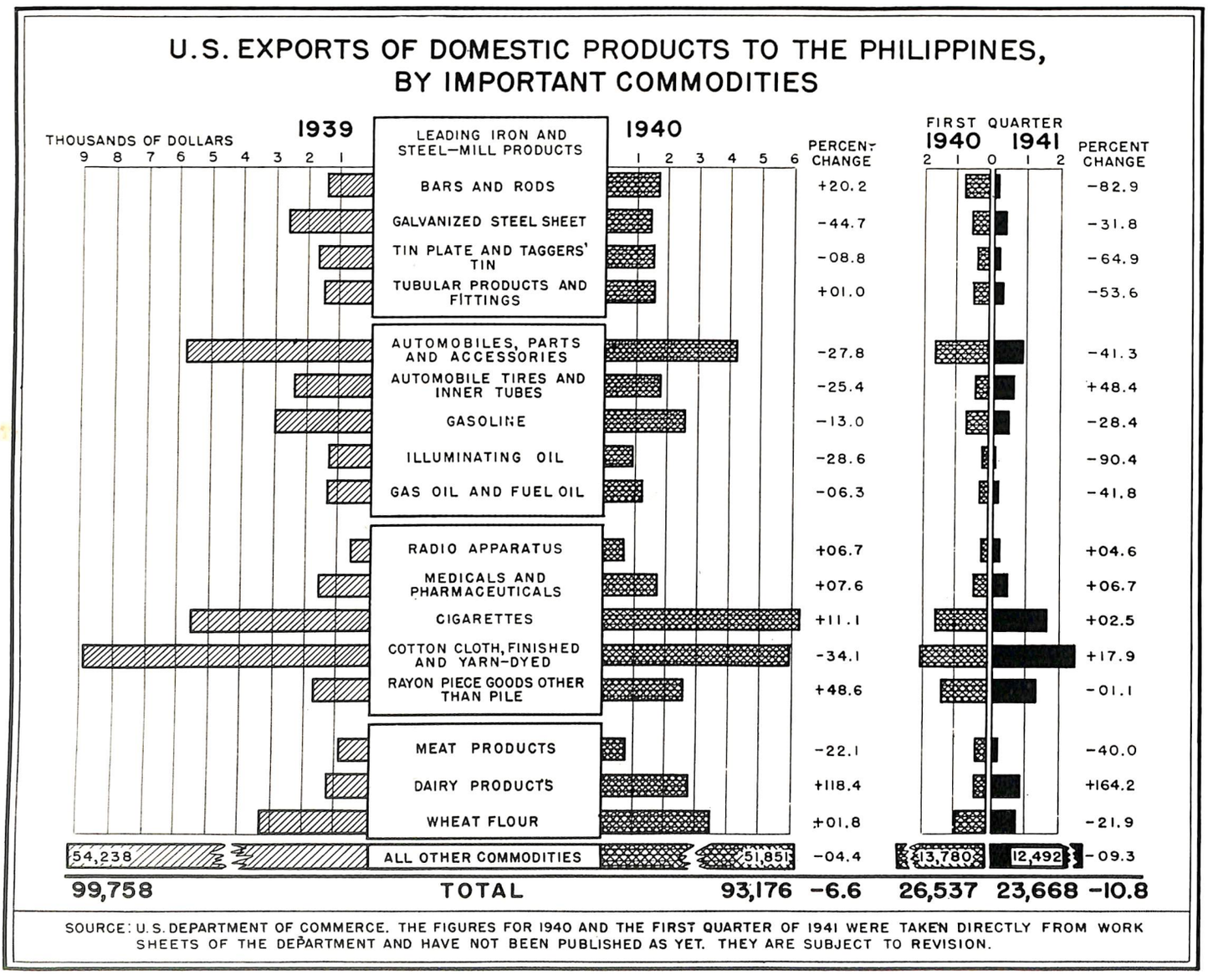
# Philippine-American Trade 1939-1940-1941

*By Tranquilino B. Aquino*

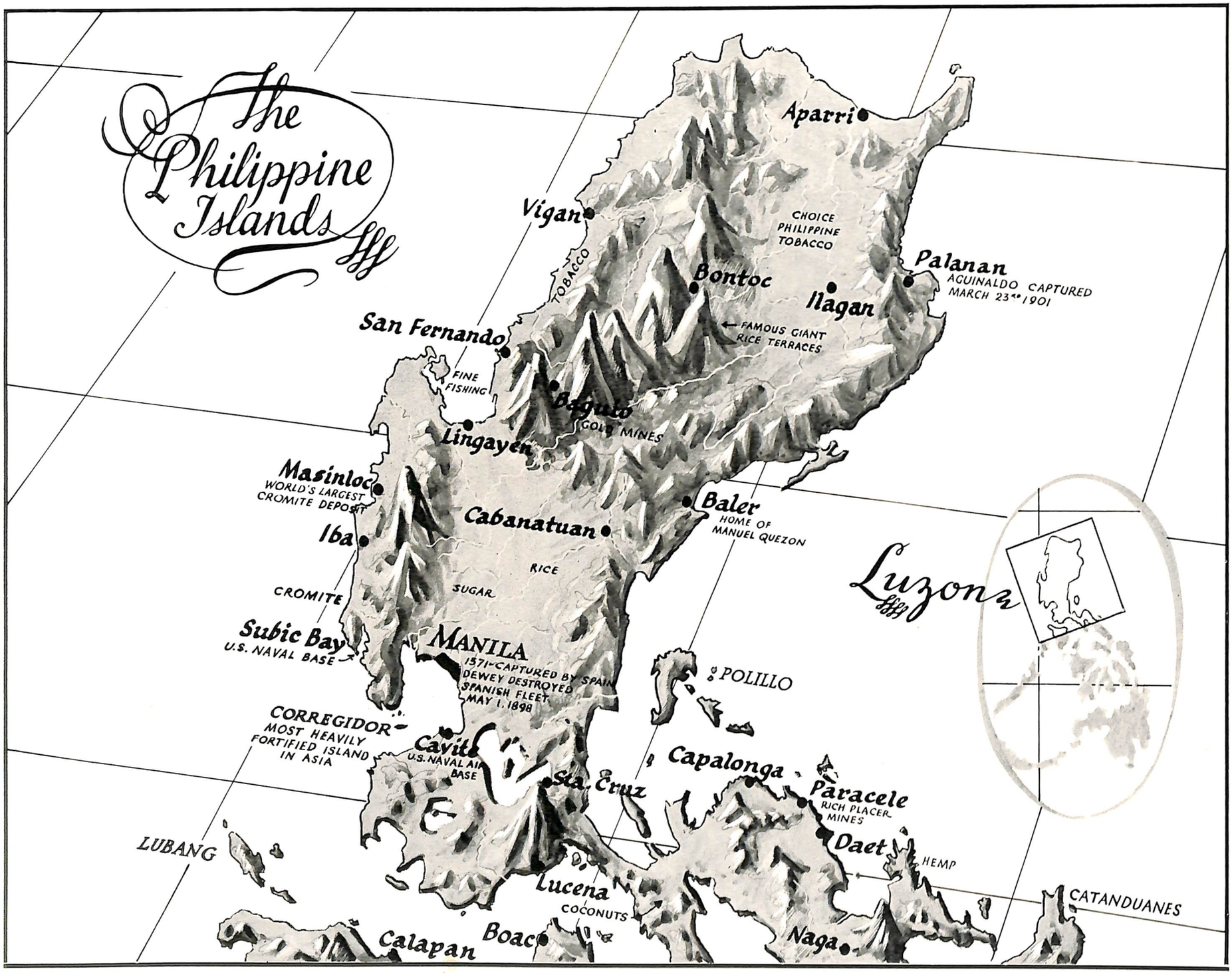
WAR and the national defense program have caused a persistent decline in United States exports to the Philippines since 1939. The value fell from $99,800,000 in 1939 to $93,200,000 in 1940—a decrease of 7 per cent. The downward tendency continued in 1941; exports for the first quarter amounted to $23,700,000 as compared with $26,500,000 in January-March, 1940. This was a loss of 11 per cent.

The figures on which the accompanying charts are based are the last likely to be available until the termination of the emergency. The Department of Commerce has ceased publication of trade data.

Actual causes of the decline are clear. The transfer of shipping to the Atlantic has left the Pacific without adequate tonnage for its normal trade. Furthermore, the 1939 trade was above normal due to efforts of Filipino importers to lay in stocks in anticipation of such a stringency. While significant of world conditions, therefore, the drop in American exports to the Philippines does not mean permanent loss of the market. Buying will undoubtedly revive with the return to normal. ★




SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. THE FIGURES FOR 1940 AND THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1941 WERE TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM WORK SHEETS OF THE DEPARTMENT AND HAVE NOT BEEN PUBLISHED AS YET. THEY ARE SUBJECT TO REVISION.


The Philippine Islands
Aparri
Vigan
CHOICE PHILIPPINE TOBACCO
TOBACCO
Bontoc
Palanan
AGUINALDO CAPTURED MARCH 23rd 1901
Ilagan
FAMOUS GIANT RICE TERRACES
San Fernando
FINE FISHING
Baguio
GOLD MINES
Lingayen
Masinloc
WORLD'S LARGEST CROMITE DEPOSIT
Baler
HOME OF MANUEL QUEZON
Cabanatuan
Iba
RICE
SUGAR
CROMITE
Luzon
Subic Bay
U.S. NAVAL BASE
MANILA
1571-CAPTURED BY SPAIN
DEWEY DESTROYED SPANISH FLEET MAY 1, 1898
POLILLO
CORREGIDOR
MOST HEAVILY FORTIFIED ISLAND IN ASIA
Cavite
U.S. NAVAL AIR BASE
Capalonga
Sta. Cruz
Paracele
RICH PLACER MINES
Daet
HEMP
LUBANG
Lucena
COCONUTS
CATANDUANES
Calapan
Boac
Naga

# LUZON Where History and Progress Meet

*By Ernesto D. Ilustre*

THE largest of the more than 7,000 islands which compose the Philippine archipelago is Luzon Island or *Luzong*, which means "mortar" in Tagalog, one of the native Filipino dialects. With a land area of 40,814 square miles, Luzon is only a little smaller than the whole State of West Virginia, and, besides, a tropical treasure house.

The first to become aware of this fact were the Chinese who arrived at various Luzon ports in their colorful junks and who traded with the islanders nearly 10 centuries ago. Later, Arabs arrived from Malaya and the Near East, bringing with them in their *praus* not only the wealth of the Indies to exchange for Philippine products and gold, but also their Mohammedan faith, which they assiduously propagated among the Filipinos. All this took place many years before the Spanish conquest of the Islands began in 1521.

After Spain had occupied the Islands and its conquistadores had made Manila their headquarters, the Spaniards thoroughly exploited the resources of the country. Annually, galleon after galleon laden with the products of the Islands, mostly those found or grown in Luzon, crossed the Pacific en route home. In spite of this systematic exploitation, however, Luzon's resources remain barely touched; its soil is still unbelievably fertile and its mineral deposits are almost untapped.

Except for the Cordillera mountain chain, which runs down the whole Pacific Ocean side of the island and which cuts it in half just north of Cabanatuan, Luzon is a lowland traversed by rivers that regularly inundate their banks. Its perpetually fertile alluvial and coastal plains are naturally ideal for the cultivation of rice, tobacco, *abaca* (hemp), sugar, coconuts, timber, and many other tropical products. The sub-soil, too, is rich in gold, chromite, manganese, asbestos, and many other essential minerals.

Manila, the largest city in the Philippines and the capital of the country, is located on the estuary of the Pasig River, which flows into Manila Bay, the scene of Admiral Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet in 1898. Founded in 1571 by Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, Manila is now a modern city with a land-locked harbor capable of sheltering the whole world's fleets at once.

The capital is defended by the most modern fortification in the Philippines. Cavite, across the bay from Manila, is the site of a rapidly growing United States naval air base and is the headquarters of the United States Asiatic fleet. Olongapo, in Subic Bay, due west of Manila, is a United States naval base with dockyard facilities for small naval craft. Corregidor, the rocky island guarding the mouth of Manila Bay, is one of the most heavily fortified spots in the Far East. Like Singapore, it is capable of withstanding sustained naval and air attacks and a long siege.

Baguio, cool and colorful summer capital of the Philippines, is perched on the Benguet plateau approximately 5,000 feet above sea level. With a temperature that seldom goes above 85 degrees Fahrenheit, Baguio has gardens lush with such temperate zone vegetation as asparagus and strawberries. Nearby forests include dense stands of pine—within a few degrees of the equator.

Laoag, capital of Ilocos Norte Province, is the cultural as well as the textile center of Northern Luzon. Within a hundred mile radius are grown tobacco that is noted for its aromatic quality, and long-staple cotton to feed Laoag's vast and growing hand loom industry.

Aparri and Ilagan, provincial towns in Northern Luzon, are located in the fertile Cagayan and Isabela valleys. The two are the centers and chief markets of the principal tobacco producing areas of the Philippines. Cagayan and Isabela tobaccos are famous throughout the world and are the basis of the finest Manila cigars.

Around Lucena and the other towns of Tayabas and Laguna Provinces are miles and miles of coconut trees. From the coconuts, farmers extract an oil that is invaluable in making soap, explosives, plastics and stainless steel. Thousands of tons of copra cake and coconut oil are exported annually from this region to the United States.

Daet and Naga are the twin centers of the *abaca* or hemp industry in southern Luzon. *Abaca*, distantly related to the banana plant, grows only in the Philippines and is universally known under its trade name, "Manila hemp," derived from the port from which it was originally shipped. No other natural fiber can compare with it in tensile strength nor can any known fiber readily take its place for naval use. Classed by the United States as one of its strategic materials, *abaca* or hemp is indispensable to the merchant marines and navies of the world. ★

The map of Luzon on page 19 is the first of three drawn specially for PHILIPPINES by Frank Manning. When completed, the series will be available as a single sheet.

# Philippine Veterans Are Proud of Record

AMONG war veterans' organizations, the National Society-Army of the Philippines is probably unique. There are other groups of men who fought in the Spanish-American War, and there is an "Order" of officers who served in the Philippines, but the National Society-Army of the Philippines is the sole body whose membership rules are framed to include only the men who planted the Stars and Stripes on the far shore of the Pacific Ocean in 1898.

Organized in Denver on August 13, 1900 by Brigadier-General Irving Hale, the National Society-Army of the Philippines today is active in securing protection for all veterans of the Philippine campaign. Specifically, it is now backing H. R. 5236, a bill to extend government relief to men who served in the Islands subsequent to July 16, 1903, the official termination of the Philippine Insurrection.

"We maintain that we carried the American flag a greater distance from our homeland than any other army in the history of the world has ever done," declares Charles V. Stevens, secretary of the Jolo Outpost in Minneapolis. "We also believe that our organization furnished more of the ranking officers of the Army and Navy in the World War than did any other veterans' group.

"The National-Society-Army of the Philippines is not an offshoot of any other organization. We are the oldest veterans' group organized in the Spanish-American War period and are now recognized as a major body by the United States Government. The Society represents a definite group of men, and a definite idealism born during that period of unusual, perilous service. By our sacrifice, the United States was raised from a fifth-rate power to a position today second to no other nation."

Colonel Alexander Greig, of St. Petersburg, Florida, is national commander of the Society. National headquarters is maintained in Boston, where Major Joseph S. Wood, the national secretary-treasurer, has his office. ★

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RECENT books dealing with the Philippines have included:

*War and Diplomacy in Eastern Asia.* By Claude A. Buss. New York: The Macmillan Company.

*Cross Winds of Empire.* By Woodbern E. Remington. New York: John Day.

*The Armed Forces of the Pacific.* By Capt. W. D. Puleston. Hartford: Yale University Press.

*The Fight for the Pacific.* By Mark J. Gayn. New York: Morrow.

*Piang, the Moro Chieftain.* By F. P. Stuart. New York: A book about Philippine jungles for juveniles.

***Guy Swope*** **(from Page 15)**

vania, the son of hard-working German-speaking folk. Although his forebears came here 200 years ago, English was a foreign tongue to young Swope when he entered the little country school of his neighborhood. He learned the language and whatever else was taught, eventually becoming a school teacher at the princely salary of $280 per year. Subsequently a government revenue agent, he finally turned to commerce, became a public accountant, and was the controller of a large department store and vice-president of a bank when he found himself in politics.

Swope worked for Roosevelt in 1932, and for Governor Earle for governor of Pennsylvania in 1934. Earle, elected, named Swope director of the budget, with a seat in the state cabinet. In 1936, Swope ran for Congress in a district which had not gone Democratic since the Civil War. He won. In 1938, when the district returned to its normal Republican complexion, Swope received his biggest break. Upon the recommendation of Senator Joseph Guffey, President Roosevelt appointed Swope Auditor of Puerto Rico.

When Admiral William D. Leahy, the Governor, left San Juan last winter to become Ambassador to France, Swope was named his successor. More than anything else, Swope wanted to be liked by the Puerto Ricans. He, himself, like them socially; he did not look upon them as "natives." He walked down into the public square, stood on the street corner, and read a newspaper while a ragged *muchacho* polished his shoes. That made the Puerto Ricans feel they really had a neighbor in the Governor's mansion.

In Washington, Swope is still a "neighbor" to all of Uncle Sam's off-shore dependencies. That's why the Philippines is lucky in the selection of its new "boss." ★

---

Philippine Resident Commissioner
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I was introduced to your magazine, PHILIPPINES, in July through "The Military Engineer." When I received my first copy, I read it all in one day. I must say I learned more about the Philippine Islands from your publication than I ever learned in school. I was so thrilled with it, that I loaned the copy to a friend. He loaned it to a friend, who loaned it to someone else, and so on, until it passed through the hands of *34* people in about five weeks. It was returned in a very dilapidated condition.

I should like to add my thanks to those of my friends that my *one* July issue reached for introducing us to your fine publication. It has made us more Philippines conscious, and proved to us that the Philippines is capable of self-government.

GORDON P. FISHER
Baltimore, Maryland

***Vice-President Wallace*** **(from Page 3)**

we have ships to spare, the Philippines will receive full consideration. . . .

Because we know you so well, President Quezon, and admire you for what you have done for your people, we Americans have confidence in you as the leader of a nation that is standing with us in defense of the democratic way of life. . . .

To the great task of assuring a better world of the future, the Filipino people, under your able leadership, have dedicated themselves with their whole spirit, their full manpower and all their resources. Under the direction of that brilliant American soldier, General Douglas MacArthur, you have undertaken the training of a fine citizens' army. Those forces today are a loyal, valuable and welcome addition to our own military strength in the Far East. . . .

(Vice-President Wallace then spoke in Spanish. The following is an unofficial translation:)

Bonds of history, culture and idiom make the Philippines a spiritual sister to the Latin American Republics. And on this occasion it gives me pleasure to state that in these critical moments, the Philippines, as well as the American Spanish-speaking countries, together with the United States, are giving the world an inspiring example of unbreakable solidarity in their united struggle to preserve liberty and democracy. Together we fight for the same ideals, the same aspirations. Together we fight for a better world, and it is our hope that when the world is normal once more, the existence of small countries will have been secured. ★

***J. M. Elizalde Speech*** **(from Page 3)**

affairs. The regulation of our trade with the United States was another. . . .

Today, all of us are involved in a titanic world struggle to uphold freedom, liberty and tolerance. This is a struggle in which none can stand aside. The whole world is in its grip, divided into two hostile camps. In this division we in the Philippines have unstintingly pledged our whole support and loyalty to the democratic cause proclaimed by the United States.

I have the most solid conviction that unless democratic ideals survive in this world struggle, and unless individual freedom is finally triumphant, there will be no possible life for small countries, nor place for them in the world of the future.

Our own interests involved in the victory of democracy are twofold:

First, to uphold the ideals which we share with America, and

Second, to help make possible a world in which our aspirations may be realized.

To this great task, the Filipino people, under the leadership of President Manuel Quezon, have dedicated themselves with their whole spirit, their full manpower and all their resources. . . . ★

***Philippine Literacy*** **(from Page 10)**

varied widely by provinces, ranging from 18.5 per cent in Sulu to 72.8 per cent in Camarines Norte. In the city of Manila, the literacy rate was 80.7 per cent. In poorly organized communities and in rural areas, the literacy was low. Transportation, communications and adequate educational facilities were the chief causes of the large differences between geographic areas. For example, in the scattered Visayan Islands and in the Mountain Province the percentage of literacy was much lower than it was in the Tagalog regions in Luzon.

Among various occupational groups, literacy rates revealed some interesting features. Forestry and hunting had the poorest record, 38.3 per cent. In the agricultural pursuits, the literacy rate was about 41 per cent. This occupational group consisted largely of small farmers, farm managers, and farm laborers.

On January 3, 1939, all persons who were actually working at their occupations were considered as employed. On this basis, investigators found 50.2 per cent of literacy among the employed and only 46 per cent among the unemployed. This fact would seem to indicate that a literate person has a better chance to get a job than an illiterate one. In fact, an illiterate has practically no chance of getting a government job, as in many cases the ability to read and write is required.

The census of 1939 also reported the number of literate persons of voting age (21 years old or over). Exactly 44 per cent were found literate. Since this was 4 per cent less than the figure for persons 10 years old or over, obviously the literacy rate for persons between the ages of 10 and 20 was considerably above 50 per cent.

The literacy of men of voting age was 51.7 per cent, against 36.3 per cent for the women in 1939. In 1918, only 40.4 per cent of such men were literate, and 24.1 per cent of the women.

A better picture of the growth of literacy in the Philippines may be shown by the figures on men of voting age. In 1903, the percentage was 31.4. We have already seen that the return in 1918 was 40.4 per cent, and in 1939 it was 51.7 per cent. In all categories, men showed a better literacy record than women.

A study revealed that literacy had a close association with school attendance, family income, and newspaper reading. Provinces boasting of a high percentage of school attendance, invariably had a high percentage of literacy. A high degree of correlation between literacy and family income was also noted. Generally, there was a larger proportion of literacy in provinces where the percentage of moderate income families was also high.

The census of 1939 also revealed that only 15 per cent of all persons 10 years old or over were reading newspapers and magazines regularly. As the general literacy rate of the Philippines was about 49 per cent, more than two-thirds of the literate were not reading any newspaper or magazine regularly. ★

President Quezon early this year. The staff included a dozen widely experienced geologists and paleontologists drawn from the leading American petroleum companies, with a large corps of Filipino engineers and geologists who had been trained in the United States or locally. Direction was at first in the hands jointly of H. Norton Johnson, formerly with General Petroleum Corporation, and Grant W. Corby, whose early career was with the Marland companies. After Mr. Johnson's return to the United States, Mr. Corby took full charge of the work and pushed it through. From the first, Director Abadilla, of the Bureau of Mines, acted as adviser, for which position his years in Mexico, Peru, and Brazil as geologist for various American petroleum companies, as well as his extensive knowledge of the Philippines, peculiarly fitted him.

The work was organized and conducted on the broadest and most scientific lines and was pushed with great vigor. For the first time, a complete section of the strata involved, mainly Miocene in age, has been made, and positive correlations can be made not only within the Islands but with the rocks in neighboring countries. The principal oil-bearing horizons in the Netherlands Indies have been recognized; sections of possible oil-bearing sediments up to 17,000 feet thick have been found. By means of topographic and geological mapping, a number of structures have been determined and outlined. The geological work in doubtful areas is being checked by geophysical surveys conducted by the Geophysical Engineering Corporation of Pasadena. A conservative number of drilling sites have been selected, and preparations are now under way to test the first of these.

Meanwhile, acting under general law, President Quezon had reserved for the Commonwealth Government the petroleum lands in a number of provinces. By authority of a special law, he recently gave the National Development Company a permit to enter these lands for exploration, development, and production. This company has, therefore, an almost complete monopoly on Philippine petroleum lands. The exception is in a few very small leases of long standing, and two areas held on lease under the general law by the Far East Oil Development Co. This corporation, the only non-government company now active in the oil field, is now owned by Philippine, American and Spanish capital.

After drilling a few shallow holes on Bondoc Peninsula not far from where Standard Oil of California tried to find oil 15 years before, Far East Oil in 1940 moved its rig to the Daanbantayan structure in Northern Cebu. This is a large dome with good closure, considered to be very favorable. Here, with great skill and good fortune, a hole was carried to a depth of 6,010 feet with a rig and tools designed to go only to 4,000 feet. But, despite this technical success, the hole proved dry to the depth tested. However, the most favorable horizons, which show seepage on outcrop and which are oil-bearing in the Netherlands Indies, lie still deeper. The overlying beds had thickened here to an unexpected degree.

Not discouraged by the results of this first deep test Far East Oil ordered from the United States a rig and equipment permitting it to go down to the Basement Complex, estimated to be some 10,000 feet from the surface.

The rig which Far East had been using and which had so signally proved its sturdy worth was sold to the National Development Company. It has been moved to the Barili anticline farther south in Cebu. On this structure, the beds at the surface are the geological equivalents of those at the bottom of the Daanbantayan hole. Drilling to 4,000 feet should test all the probably favorable strata.

This Spring, Mr. Corby left for California by Clipper to enlist a drilling crew and make certain supplementary purchases of equipment. In his absence, and pending arrival of Far East's own new drill, its superintendent, A. E. Ireland, and crew, built roads and camps and moved the old drill to its new location. By the time this article appears two modern outfits will be busy wildcatting on the island of Cebu in the Middle Philippines.

The economic importance of the discovery of oil, if it is present in the Philippines, is so evident as hardly to require mention. The Islands have only limited coal fields and industrialization requires fuel first of all. To the Far East as a whole, also, an additional petroleum supply is important. In Sakhalin, far to the north, developments have been much less satisfactory to date than were anticipated, though whether this is due to natural or artificial conditions is not entirely clear. In Japan, despite long and earnest effort, only a small supply has been found, and on Formosa, aside from large volumes of gas, exploration has yielded even less.

Known oil fields in China are small and discovery of oil in the Jurassic beds in Manchuria is too recent to permit any sound judgment as to its extent. The fields in the Netherlands Indies have been important for more than a generation, but there is a growing conviction that sound management and excellent conservation methods have been at least as important as natural richness. What New Guinea and other areas now being explored will yield remains to be seen.

In all this search for oil, the Philippine venture evidently has a legitimate place. It may prove, as has frequently happened elsewhere in the world, that pools of commercial importance are absent, or that such pools as are present, though commercial, are small and scattered. Even so, it is of great national importance to know what is and what is not present. Even a negative result has a value. Meanwhile, the venture is based on careful studies and sound evidence, and is being conducted by experienced men along well established lines. It is a venture, yes, but so was Magellan's voyage. ★

# HANDS ACROSS THE CHINA SEA



Randall Gould

*By Randall Gould*

THE geographic proximity of China and the Philippines is obvious. Their common ties and interests have not always been so easy to perceive. Political and other considerations have often, and over long periods, tended to sweep them in different directions and at times to make them seem almost parts of different hemispheres. Yet there have always been factors tending to overwhelm such artificial separations. Today it is these factors, operating in a troubled world where many men's hands are against their neighbors, which are strongest in reviving and strengthening the natural feeling of kinship between continent and archipelago.

China certainly has progressed during recent years under a spur of urgent necessity. I think the same may be said for the Philippines. There has been a difference between the terms of necessity. China's problem for years has been one of trying to grow up before being dismembered. Of late this has taken a particularly acute form, yet essentially it remains a problem to which China is relatively accustomed. The aggravated crisis has been countered by a phenomenal advance in leadership and national unity.

The Philippines has fortunately been spared the test of bloodshed. Nevertheless, there has been an invisible crisis hardly less acute in the necessary trend toward greater self-government and eventual freedom, and in the resultant problems of maintaining an independent political and economic life.

Facing these tests of not merely capacity for self-development, but of actual national survival, both China and the Philippines have disclosed latent strengths hardly suspected by even their warmest friends. Each has moved in new directions—and many of their paths have been common ones. In each case, the example of the United States and the personal guidance of American citizens have played a most important part in directing the courses adopted.

A striking fact in each of these essentially Oriental lands has been the democratic urge. Until the present world crisis this choice may not have been so significant; today, however, every country must decide between democracy and totalitarian dictatorship. There seems no doubt that the present desire of both people in China and the Philippines is to "go democratic" in spite of all obstacles. Such a choice, in this era of pressure politics, inevitably draws China and the Philippines together in a bond of common purpose.

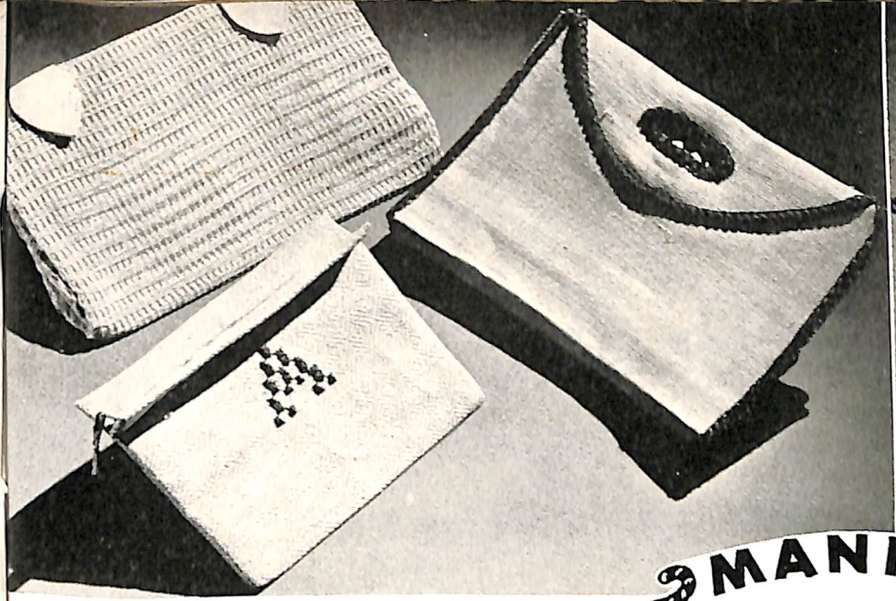
There are other ties, of course. Proximity can produce strange reactions; in the case of China and the Philippines it has worked for greater friendship. Neither has ever displayed an aggressive attitude toward the other. Their national courses have been peaceful and harmonious. True, neither have they had the close economic relations their proximity would appear to warrant, but that was due to special circumstances which are now rapidly changing.

In the case of China, there was an innate conservatism and isolationism. As a nation, China has done little in promoting her foreign trade, even with lands as near as the Philippines. The Islands, on the other hand, have been inhibited by an economic development based on political ties with the United States. With Philippine-American relations changing as they are today, there is every reason to expect economic and other ties with China will be strengthened. This seems inevitable, even though Washington and Manila succeed in separating political independence from a complete economic severance which might be disastrous.

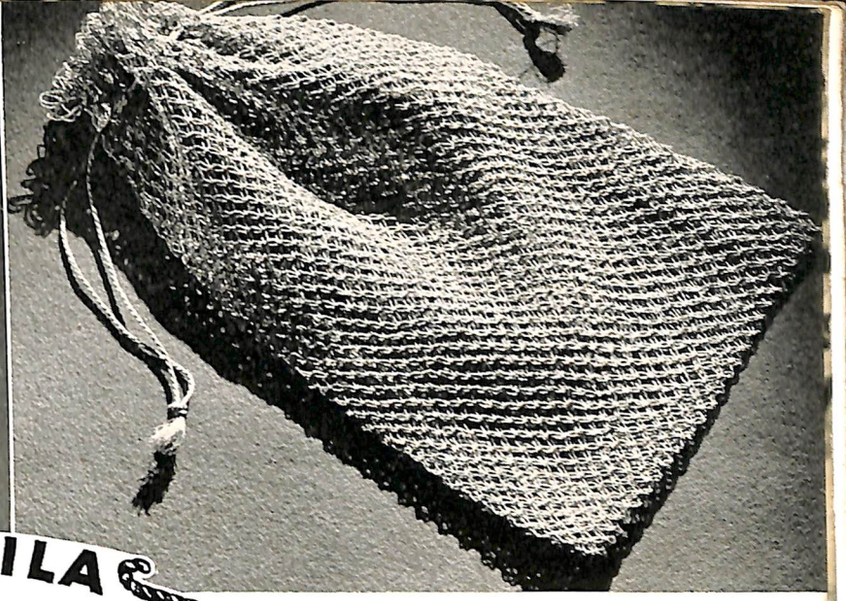
The question of blood relationships between the Chinese and the Filipinos is most interesting. In a conversation at Manila last year, Chinese Consul-General C. Kwangson Young remarked to me that it was difficult to estimate the precise number of Chinese in the Philippines because of the intermingling of Chinese emigrants with the Filipinos. It is part of this easy assimilability that the part-Chinese always consider themselves natives of the country in which they were born (although always remembering, and taking pride in, their Chinese blood). Although the 1939 census counted 130,000 Chinese, the actual number, including those of mixed blood, undoubtedly approached 400,000.

The example of the Philippines, progressing along political, economic, social and military lines, has been an inspiration to the people of China. There have been many points of resemblance between the problems of the two countries as they advance in world position. Not only China, but the Far East and the entire world, has been moved to admiration at the rapid progress of the Philippines under American tutelage. Themselves striving for freedom the Chinese have seen in the Filipino aspiration for independence a spiritual bond and a hope for their own success.

Given restored peace in China and a continuation of the peace enjoyed by the Philippines, the knitting of ties between the two countries will certainly proceed apace. Meanwhile troubled world conditions at least accentuate some of the elements of spiritual harmony between these two outposts of democracy. Such development is a by-no-means negligible basis for a rapidly progressing *entente* when world conditions permit. ★



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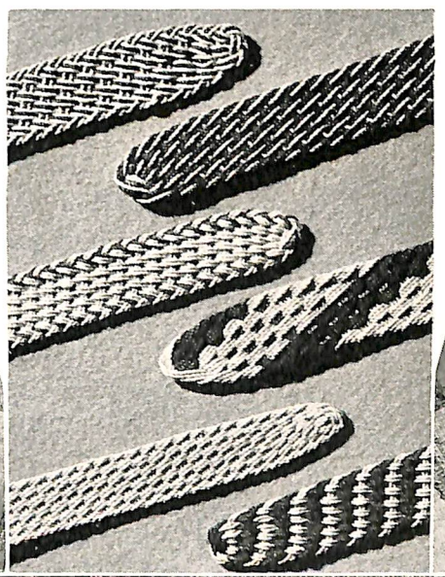
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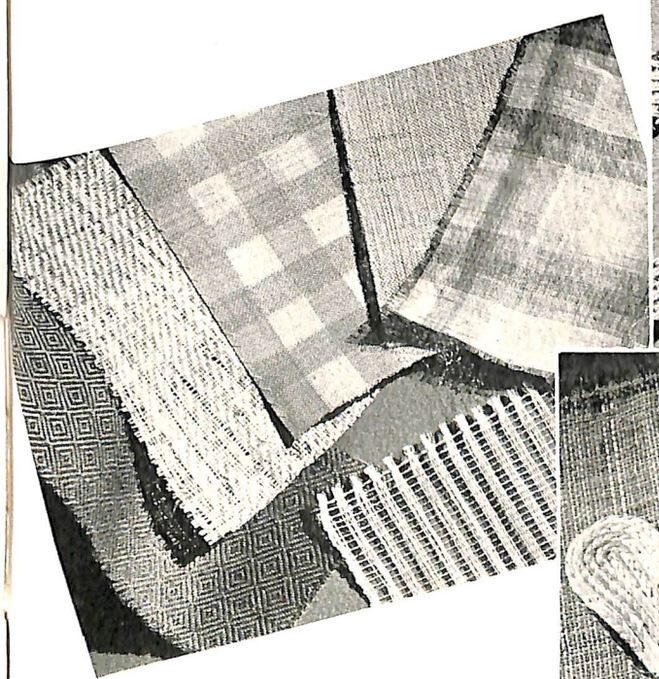
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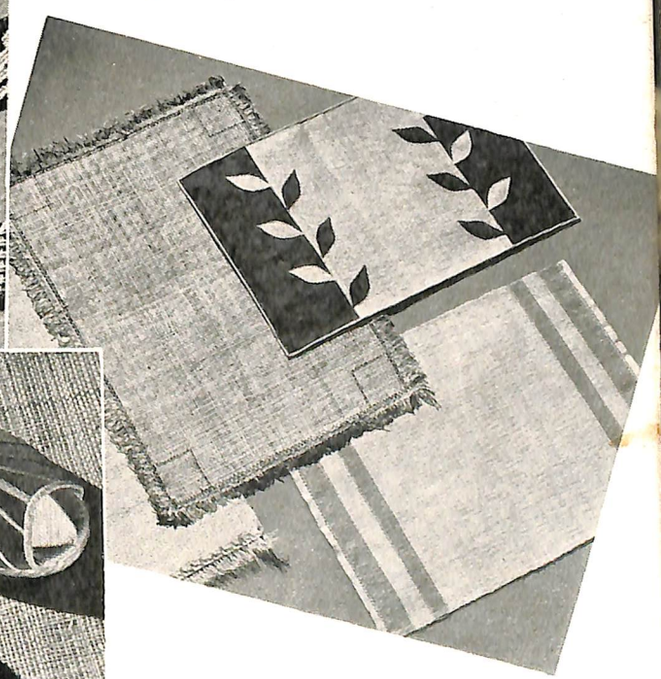


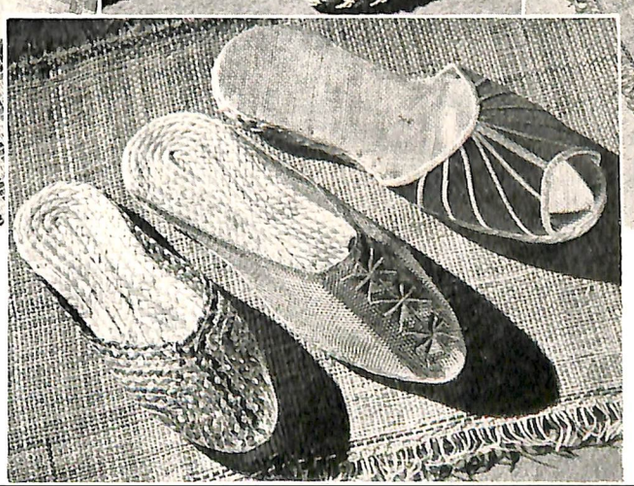
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*Right, Men's Belts*

*Below, complete Luncheon Sets.*





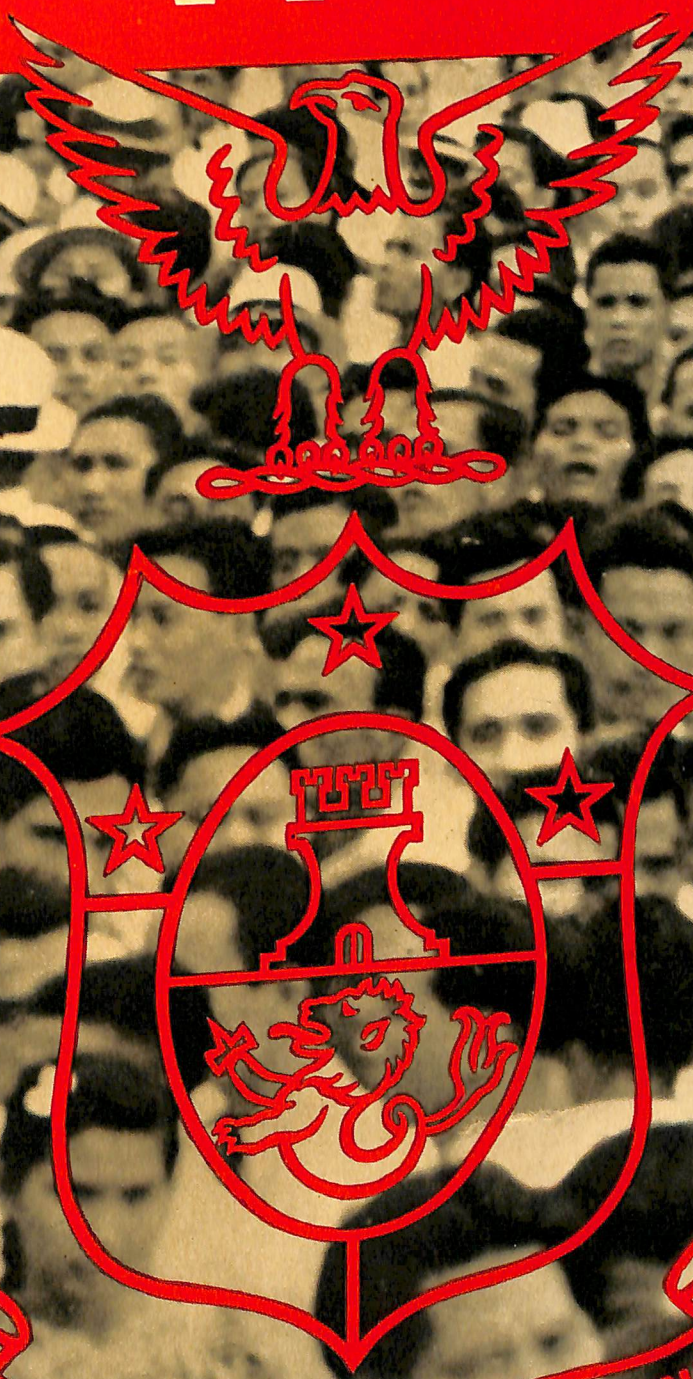


*Above, Fabrics in variety of textures and colors.*

*Left, three of the many styles in durable slippers.*



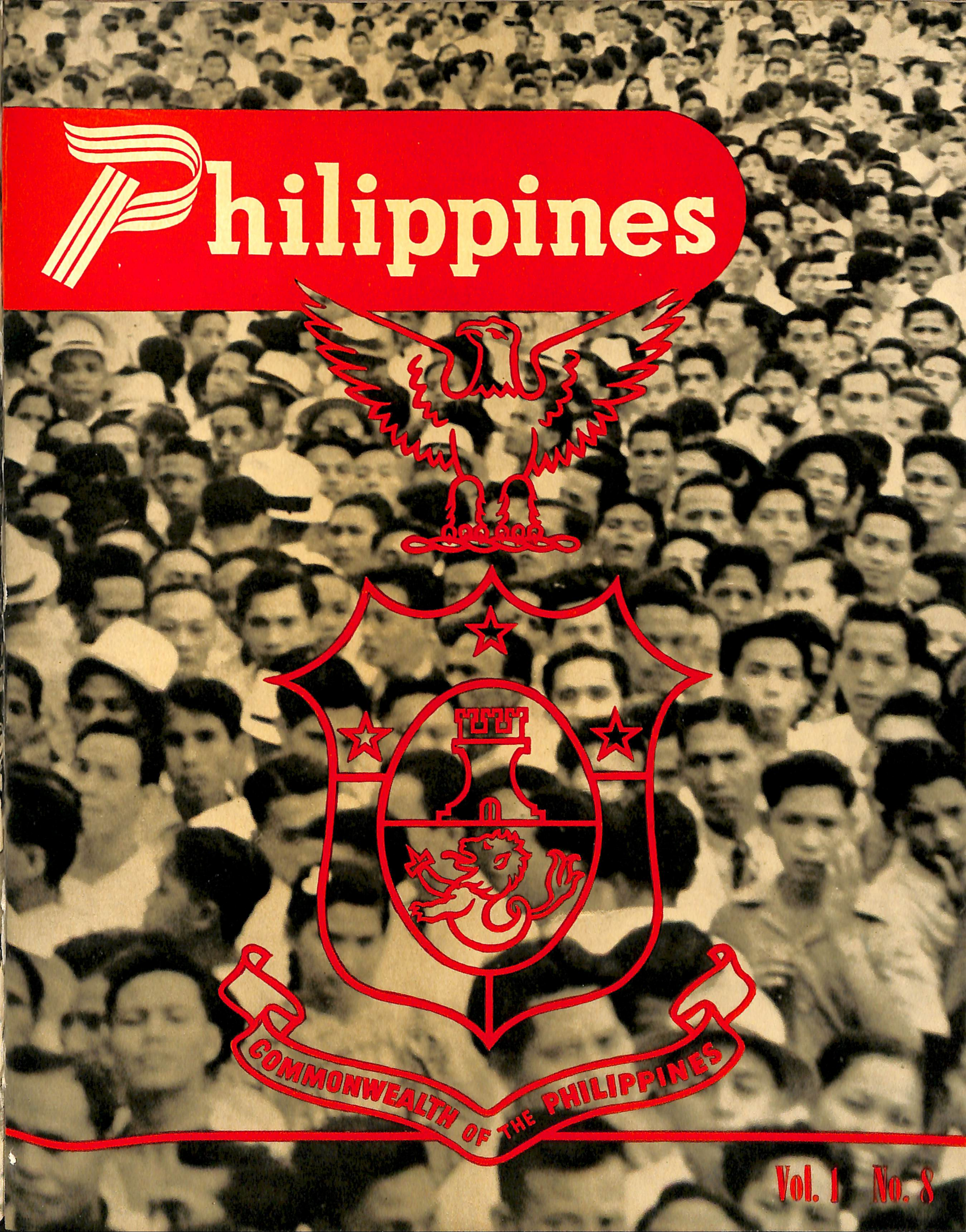
# Philippines



COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

Vol. 1 No. 8






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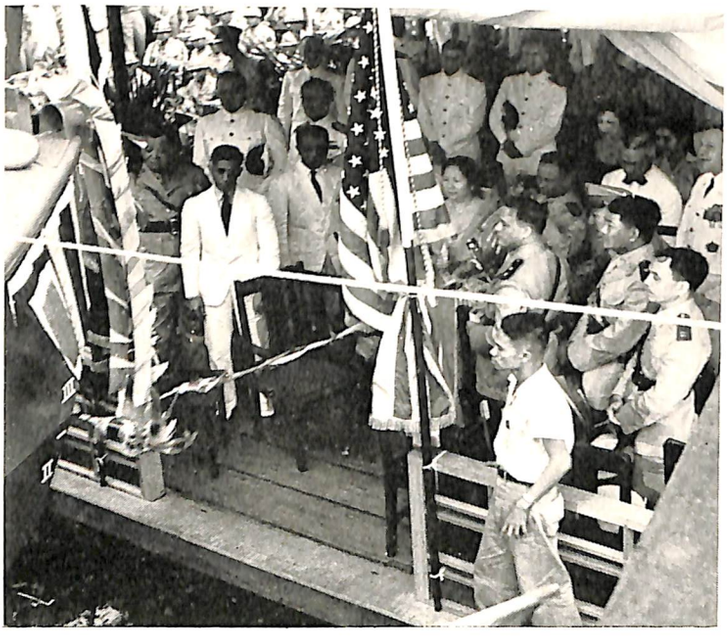

**NEARLY 400 RESIDENTS** of the Tondo district of Manila were transferred to prepared evacuation centers in the suburbs within an hour during a recent practice.



**MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY SERVICE** in Manila practice caring for a "wounded" Filipino soldier during recent maneuvers.



**MANILA FAMILIES** participate in a practice evacuation of crowded sections of the Philippine capital. All children were "tagged" by the Red Cross.



**PHILIPPINE AND AMERICAN DEFENSE CHIEFS** in the Commonwealth were present at the recent launching of the first Island-built motor torpedo-boat. Mrs. Quezon was the sponsor.



**PHILIPPINE DAY** at the California State Fair was celebrated in Sacramento on September 6th.

# Six Years of the Philippine Commonwealth

## An Editorial

SIX eventful years have passed since the sweltering day in November, 1935, when the democratic world celebrated the inauguration of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. Those six years have been full of chaos and disappointment for many nations. They have brought enslavement and death to freedom-loving people in Europe. They have meant hardship and privation to others who have escaped actual invasion. To the Filipinos, those six years have brought confusion as one after another of the foundation stones upon which we hope to build our new nation have been submerged by the tide of war. The prospect is one that might easily generate despair in a less hardy and determined people.

It is significant that we have not despaired. True, the first six years of the Commonwealth have brought us a new understanding of the responsibilities of national identity, and a clearer realization of its dangers, but there has been little inclination to abandon the program. The 16,000,000 Filipinos are as determined as ever to carry through the schedule that was inaugurated with such high hopes and ideals on November 15, 1935.

It is fitting, therefore, that we pause on the sixth anniversary of that history-making occasion and take stock of ourselves. What have we done with the intervening years? Have we made substantial progress as an enlightened people? How are we preparing ourselves for eventual independence and reliance on our own resources?

In the first place, our program of public education has made substantial progress under the Commonwealth. More Filipinos than ever before in history are attending schools—from kindergartens to universities and night classes for adults. Our rate of literacy has been climbing steadily to a point where we are second in the Far East only to Japan. We are building an ever more important body of Filipino literature in English, Spanish and our own native dialects. In the cultural sense, the Philippines is preparing rapidly to accept its national responsibility.

Six years have seen many economic advances, too. Real progress has been made in our program to diversify crops and to make the Commonwealth more nearly self-sufficient in foodstuffs. We are beginning to manufacture textiles and light industrial products. Although the economic consequences of the war have made serious inroads into our commerce, we have made every effort to adapt our business life to the prospect of separation from the protected United States market. Admittedly, we have lost ground in many ways since 1939, thanks to the economic devastation in the wake of the war; nevertheless, we have gained experience and fortitude that will stand us in good stead in later years.

Our progress has not been entirely material. By our often-expressed determination to stand with the United States in whatever course it may take in this world crisis, we have gained immeasurably in the spiritual sense. The decision has given us greater internal strength, as well as winning for the Commonwealth a place among the democratic, freedom-loving people of the world. Far from weakening our position in the Far East, where we occupy a geographical position of some peril, we have won the respect and cooperation of our democratic neighbors. At the same time we have made it clear to any potential aggressor that we will fight for our independence and our free institutions. The Commonwealth is not making the mistake of other small nations who thought that timidity would win immunity from aggression.

Because of the problems we face together and which we are all working to solve, the Filipino people are more united today than ever before. The six years of the Commonwealth have given us new confidence in ourselves. We are better prepared for the job of running our country in the democratic tradition. We see more clearly our national goals and ideals, and are unified in our determination to attain them. Our experience as a Commonwealth has fitted us better for the job of defending democracy in the Pacific.

Under the inspired leadership of President Manuel L. Quezon the Philippine Commonwealth has made substantial progress during six years of increasingly difficult world conditions. Ahead of us we see the warning signs of still more serious troubles. This anniversary of the inauguration of our own government, therefore, should be the occasion for rededicating ourselves to the task that was begun in 1935. We Filipinos—16,000,000 strong—will act upon our determination to find a just, responsible place in the world community. Ever loyal to the United States and the democratic institutions for which it stands, we will press forward to our cherished goal. ★

# Philippines

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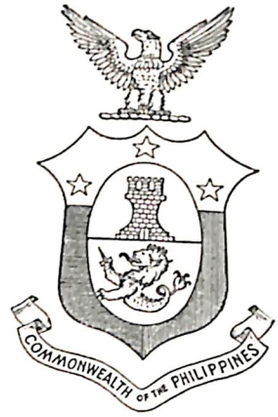
Photo Credits: Underwood and Underwood; Department of the Interior; U. S. Army Signal Corps; Fenno Jacobs from Three Lions; Palmer Pictures, and Blackstone Studios.

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Back Cover: Facade of historic Binondo Church, Manila.

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The coat of arms of the Philippine Commonwealth reproduced on the front cover is in honor of the sixth anniversary of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, on November 15, 1935.

## In This Issue

**DR. ERNEST GRUENING,** the Governor of Alaska, was formerly Director of the Division of Territories and Insular Possessions in the Department of the Interior.

• • •

**JOHN J. DEMPSEY,** Undersecretary of the Interior, is a friend of the Philippines of many years' standing. Formerly a Congressman from New Mexico, he was a member of the Maritime Commission prior to his appointment to the Interior Department.

• • •

**SEBASTIAN UGARTE** is legal assistant to the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington.

• • •

**QUIRICO A. ABADILLA** is director of the Bureau of Mines in Manila.

• • •

**P. C. MORANTTE,** a Filipino writer and critic of note, is now in New York completing a book on life in the Philippines. It will be published next year.

• • •

**ERNESTO D. ILUSTRE** is a member of the press relations staff of the Philippine Resident Commissioner's Office.

• • •

**DR. SIXTO Y. OROSA,** vice president of the Philippine Medical Association, is a practicing physician in the city of Bacolod, Negros Occidental Province.

• • •

**COLONEL F. A. BLESSE,** after three years of service with the United States Army in the Philippines, is now attached to the Surgeon General's Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

PHILIPPINES is published by the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States. Editorial and circulation offices at 2362 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Distributed without charge. Entered as third class matter in the Washington post office on December 1, 1940. Permit No. 5045, Printed in U. S. A. Stuart Lillico, editor.





# OUTLOOK ON THE PACIFIC



***By Dr. Ernest H. Gruening***
*Governor of Alaska*

WHEN, in 1513, Balboa stood in awe and wonder on a Panama mountain peak and looked out upon the great Pacific, he had no way of knowing it was the widest ocean upon the earth's surface. Geographers subsequently established that as a fact. But it remained no more than a geographer's fact for centuries.

Not until centuries later did the width of the Pacific, as well as its very existence, begin to play a decisive role in the history of the United States. Today, after 430 years, the Pacific Ocean has been shrunk to channel width by the developments of history.

Today we face the fact that our western rampart is not the breakers that sweep the beaches of California nor even the waters that wash Waikiki. Our frontier in the west reaches to the China Sea, just as in the east it extends to the English Channel. These are facts of both geography and realistic world politics. These facts have been crystallized and brought home to us by the swift pageant of events in Europe and Asia which, we are now being shown, are of an identical pattern.

The Pacific is not narrower today because a potentially hostile power has moved geographically closer to us. Mainly it is so because we now see that against a world system of aggression we cannot wait to defend ourselves at Hawaii, at San Diego, or at any other proximal point. That is exactly what aggressor nations want us to do. They hope to pick the time, the place and the occasion for the attack. We must understand that purpose and prevent its realization. We must not permit either the Atlantic or the Pacific, as broad as they are, to become our Maginot Line.

In the west, we now look out from Alaska, from Hawaii, and from the Philippines upon sea and air lanes that might some day become roads for attack upon us. We have accepted a grave responsibility in undertaking to protect the Western Hemisphere in all of its great expanse. Our charge includes not only the United States, Canada, and Mexico, but also the long coast of South America, from the Panama Canal to Tierra del Fuego—over 100,000 miles of coastline.

It becomes obvious even to the layman that this huge coastline cannot be protected by a line of ships, waiting in territorial waters for an attack. Such a plan of defense is obviously ridiculous. From Hawaii we could not prevent an attack upon the southern coast of South America, for instance, or upon Alaska, or upon the Philippines. Static defense is a demonstrated failure.

Defense of democracy is not a military question, but a human one, and there is only one answer. We cannot afford to permit aggressor nations gradually and progressively to acquire the bases from which to attack us. We must not permit them to take the Philippines, because that would make easier an invasion of the Dutch East Indies, which would facilitate the conquest of Australia, which in turn would give our enemies everything they need to move against South America. The aggressor technique is plain and open to all who will read. The examples of Czechoslovakia, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, and all the rest are fresh in everybody's mind. In the Pacific, the process has been slower but unmistakable — first Manchuria, then China, Hainan, French Indo-China and Thailand.

The Philippines constitutes a barrier, past which an aggressor must move in any further advance southward

(*Turn to Page 19*)

# "STILL AN INTEGRAL PART of the UNITED STATES"



## A Review of American Sovereignty in the Philippines

*By John J. Dempsey*

Undersecretary of the Interior
of the United States

"WHAT is the status of the Philippines?"

That inquiry is received almost every day in this Department. Recent events have focused attention on the Commonwealth and have made it necessary to give careful consideration to the question. This is because the Islands are becoming increasingly important from a defense standpoint and it is necessary to make sure that our defense efforts there are not hampered by inadvertently wording proclamations and administrative regulations in such a way that they are not effective in the Philippines.

It is a fact that many people in the United States, who remember rather vaguely reading a few years ago about an Independence Act having been passed by Congress, are under the mistaken impression that the United States Government retains little or no control in Philippine affairs. Even well-informed people are often confused on the extent of this control, and it is not surprising that this is true, as even prior to the passage of the Independence Act in 1934 there were many unusual features which might mislead a casual inquirer. The people of the Philippines have always had their own Customs and internal revenue laws, collections being deposited in the Insular Treasury. They have had their own currency and postal systems and our experiments with the 18th Amendment were never extended to the Philippines.

But when it comes to the question of basic sovereignty there has never been any doubt. President Roosevelt's order of July 26 placing the armed forces of the Philippine Commonwealth under the direct command of Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur was a dramatic demonstration of this fact. It was a forceful reminder to the whole world that American sovereignty over the Islands will continue without modification until the day—July 4, 1946—that the projected Philippine Republic is actually inaugurated.

The President's action was specifically authorized by Section 2(a) (12) of the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934, the famous Philippine Independence Act. This legislation, which established the method by which the Filipinos will take over their own government, is the general basis for our present-day legal relations with Manila.

Those of us who have had official dealings with the Philippine Commonwealth and its representative in Congress, the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, J. M. Elizalde, are fully aware of the close legal ties between Washington and Manila. These ties are generally well-defined. Many were set down specifically in the Tydings-McDuffie Act; most of the rest have been worked out by trial and error in the past six years.

I might cite a few instances of the power over important Philippine affairs exercised by the United States as evidence of our continued sovereignty. The calling of the Philippine Army into Federal service is only one example. Here are a few more:

All citizens of the Philippines owe allegiance to the United States.

Commonwealth officials, before beginning their duties, must subscribe to an oath recognizing the supreme authority of the United States.

By the terms of the Commonwealth Constitution the United States retains complete control over Philippine foreign affairs, exports, imports and coinage.

The right to expropriate property for public uses, and to maintain military reservations and armed forces in the Islands is expressly given to the United States.

Philippine legislative action must be reported to Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States has the right to review decisions of Commonwealth Courts.

The President can intervene any time he thinks that the government of the Commonwealth is in danger, that life, property or individual liberty need protection, or that government obligations are not being discharged.

Such facts demonstrate better than anything else that the Commonwealth of the Philippines is by no means a foreign nation.

No less a body than the Supreme Court of the United States has confirmed this relationship in legal terms. In the case of *Cincinnati Soap Company* v. *U. S.* in 1937, Mr. Justice Sutherland, who delivered the opinion of the Court, points out that "*the sovereignty of the United States has not been, and, for a long time, may not be, finally withdrawn. So far as the United States is concerned, the Philippine Islands are not yet foreign territory.*"

Following the organization of the Office of Production Management nearly two years ago, with its first efforts to direct production toward defense needs, considerable uncertainty prevailed regarding the exact responsibility of the Philippines to the United States, and vice versa. The confusion was confounded with the passage of the Export Control Law, which did not mention the Philippines specifically. Should priorities be applied to Insular business? Where should the Islands stand in the granting of preference ratings? Should shipments to Manila be classed as exports or as domestic commerce? Should exports from Manila be controlled or left free?

The solution to these questions was long in coming. Formal extension of the Export Control Law to the Islands was an important step forward. Answers were delayed in certain cases by the fact that many officials had never considered the Philippines seriously before.

Gradually it is being established to the satisfaction of all concerned — and by "all" I include the Filipino people—that while the Independence Act was a preliminary step toward the withdrawal of sovereignty, the Islands are still an integral part of the United States. The defense agencies of our Government in their administrative procedure recognize this fact.

It is only reasonable that this should be so. The Islands are our first line of defense in the Far East. We are pledged to defend them and the Filipino people are disposed to support us in every possible way. We cannot afford to allow red tape to stand in the way of accomplishing our common purpose. On all questions which come up as a result of our defense program, it is the fixed policy of this Department to urge that the Philippines be accorded exactly the same treatment that is given to all other territories under the American Flag. ★

Three definite interpretations of preference rating orders, designed to avoid any misconception of the status of the Philippines, were issued by Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities, on November 5. They refer respectively to the needs of industries, utilities and mining companies.

The first two bring the Philippines within the application of Preference Rating Orders P-22 and P-46, relating to priorities on material intended for the repair, maintenance and operation of utilities and industries. The third states that "mines located in the Philippine Islands are 'domestic mines' within the limits of 'the United States, its territories and possessions' as these terms are used" in Preference Rating Order No. P-56.



**LIEUTENANT GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, Commander of the United States Army Forces in the Far East, with headquarters at Manila, symbolizes America's continued sovereignty in the Philippines. The entire Commonwealth army is now a unit of the United States Forces.**



★ ★ ★

# THE FILIPINO FIGHTING MAN

*By Colonel F. A. Blesse*

***An Appraisal of the Men Charged with Defending the Philippine Commonwealth***

FOR more than three years, it was my good fortune to serve the United States Army in the Philippines. My particular duty was the organization and training of a Medical Service for the promising young Philippine Army. That fact gave me an exceptional opportunity to see and appraise the average Filipino soldier, the man who today is an integral part of the United States Army under President Roosevelt's order calling the entire Philippine Army into Federal service. By the time I left those rich islands in the Far East last Spring, I had gained a great admiration for the Filipino as a citizen and as a potential fighting man.

Primarily, my experience taught me that the average Filipino soldier has a high sense of military duty. Once his instructions are clear, he can be depended on to carry them out fully. I found little tendency to be content with half measures. Of course, we had to be careful that our instructions—delivered in English—were understood by the Filipino soldiers, whose knowledge of that language is often sketchy.

Leadership is still something of a problem in the Philippine Army. I believe, however, that this is a temporary condition that time will correct. In this new army, it is necessary to train officers and enlisted men at the same time. Leadership must be developed through experience and thorough training. I have met a number of Filipino graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and many from the old Philippine Constabulary Academy at Baguio, who are now serving with their new army. In general, they are a superior group of officers. They are conscientious and capable and clearly demonstrate that, when properly trained, the Filipino can be developed into excellent officer material. Some of the others who had received their advanced military training in the Islands, either at the Philippine Military Academy or in the universites, also showed splendid possibilities. This is especially true of the Philippine Military Academy, where the curriculum, standards and requirements are closely patterned after the United States Military Academy at West Point.

My experience left with me a great respect for the ingenuity of the average Filipino soldier. Time and again, on arriving at an overnight bivouac, I would assign an orderly to prepare my quarters while I supervised the work around camp. On my return an hour later, it was not unusual to find my quarters completely set up, with a whole array of such minor "conveniences" as clothes hangers, wash stands and even a mat beside my bed, all constructed by hand from material growing around the camp site. There seemed to be no limit to what those men could produce in an emergency.

On one occasion I turned a squad of medical enlisted men loose in a manuever area without special equipment and with instructions to do the best they could for a dozen "wounded" soldiers I had scattered through the field. Each "casualty" bore a tag describing his injuries—this man, a shattered leg; that one, a shrapnel wound in his chest, and so on. The ingenuity that these men showed in caring for the "wounded" was remarkable. Splints, dressings, and bandages of all sorts were quickly fashioned out of sticks, banana leaves, jungle grass, vines and the ordinary soldiers' personal equipment. Within a very short time every one of these "patients" was in a condition to be transported to the nearest hospital.

Part of my tour of duty in the Philippines was spent with the famous Philippine Scouts. As the reader undoubtedly knows, this is a division of Filipino soldiers serving under American officers and has always been an integral part of the United States Army. These men serve enlistment terms of three years, as compared with the five and a half months of training received by "draftees" in the Philippine Army. Partly because of this fact and partly because the Scouts have a tradition

of more than 30 years as compared to about five years for the national army, the Scouts consider themselves to be vastly superior to ordinary soldiers. One result of this is keen competition to fill any vacancy in the ranks of the Scouts that may occur. In the usual Scout unit, it was apparent that the large numbers of applications received for enlistment were frequently disregarded, and, instead, brothers, cousins and nephews—even sons—of the men already in the ranks appeared to take the examinations for enlistment whenever vacancies occurred. Many of the units were proud of the way vacancies were passed from one member of a family to another. As far as I could tell, the efficiency of the Scouts did not suffer in the least from this practice, and the tradition probably improved both discipline and morale. However, a higher educational standard was often available from other sources.

In the medical units the replacement system was, therefore, rearranged to include applicants of higher educational qualities, with all vacancies filled from among the best qualified applicants and in accordance with an arranged priority. Nevertheless, in these units, whenever we had a vacancy the nephew of one of our sergeants would appear at my door, asking to be allowed to take the examination. Each time I refused him because of lack of education, explaining that we were accepting only approved applications filed in the regular way. This applicant refused to be discouraged and appeared routinely as each vacancy occurred. Finally, in desperation, I gave my consent to his taking the regular phyiscal and mental examination for an opening. He passed handily, and became one of the best soldiers I ever encountered.

In the early days of the Philippine Army Medical Corps, our appropriation was not large enough to finance proper medical field training for the young doctors, dentists and veterinarians who had enrolled in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. Eventually we obtained facilities for this training by the establishment of the Medical Field Service School. Funds not being available at that time, it was necessary to ask Medical Reserve Officers to take this six weeks' basic course of training without any monetary compensation at all. The response to this normally unattractive offer was surprising. At no time did we have any trouble finding enough qualified men for this course of training. Many of these applicants stayed on with the corps for a full year or more of active service as army doctors. Of course, they benefited by the experience and practice, but it was obvious that this was not the reason for their willingness to be of service. They wished to serve their country and did not hesitate to make personal sacrifice in doing so. Most of the 160,000 trainees who have passed through the Philippine Army since it began to function in 1936 were also impelled by a genuine desire to be of service to their Commonwealth and to the United States. My observation was that their attitude toward compulsory training was, in general, excellent and morale very good.

Perhaps in closing, I should say a few words about the Medical Corps of the Philippine Army, since I was primarily concerned with its organization and development. As is the case in most components of the Commonwealth defense forces, the Medical Corps is patterned after that of the United States Army. In a few respects, however, this was modified to take advantage of Philippine conditions. Each Infantry Division contains a medical battalion—there are no medical regiments. Each infantry regiment contains, as an integral part of its organization, one medical company. Medical detachments are limited to the smaller units. This organization was thoroughly tested during maneuvers with extensive evacuation of simulated casualties. In each case, it accomplished its mission efficiently. In my opinion, its organization is sound and, in any emergency, will properly care for and evacuate its casualties. Its equipment is reduced to the minimum necessary and, wherever possible, this equipment has been produced from Philippine sources. Such articles as splints, litters, wheeled litters, first aid packets, and medical chests are reproduced locally. These not only meet every requirement as to standards, but result in a considerable saving of time and cost.

My three years of contact with the Filipino soldier were happy ones for me. I felt that I was working with an alert and patriotic people who were genuinely interested in national defense. Among them I left many friends and I retain very pleasant memories of their kindness and cooperation. The Chief of Medical Service of the Philippine Army, Colonel Victorio Luna, and his capable assistant, Major Olympia, are maintaining a high standard of efficiency in the Medical Service. They are worthy examples of the highest type of experienced Filipino officers. I left the Islands with the conviction that in the Philippines we Americans are setting up a lasting monument to our democratic way of life. ★



**A medical unit demonstrates a Tropical Ambulance during recent field maneuvers**

# *We Advance . . .*

# IN PUBLIC HEALTH

***By Dr. Sixto Y. Orosa***

ONE of the things for which Filipinos are most grateful to the United States is for the introduction and development of a real health service in the Philippines. The embers of the Insurrection were scarcely dead in July. 1901, when the United States Government organized a Bureau of Health in the Islands. The function of this body was to stamp out epidemics, reduce infant and adult mortality, improve morale, and generally to promote the health and welfare of the Filipinos. The first Director of Public Health under the military government was L. M. Maus, who continued under the civil government until 1903.

Our public health program received its greatest impetus from Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Director of Health from April, 1905 to February, 1915. During Dr. Heiser's administration, laws were enacted to establish a permanent income for the health service from funds contributed by Insular, provincial and municipal governments. After Dr. Heiser's retirement, Dr. Vicente de Jesus became Director of Health, the first Filipino to hold this position. The present director is capable Dr. Eusebio D. Aguilar, who received his medical education in the United States.

From a small and modest beginning, the Bureau of Health has grown into one of the largest bureaus of the Philippine Commonwealth. Its activities reach every part of the Islands. The number of physicians employed by the Bureau as health officers for the provinces increased from 11 in 1904 to 398 in 1938. The total number of physicians under this Bureau in 1938 totaled 680.

Cholera and smallpox, which during the Spanish regime and in the early years of the American occupation were responsible for a great number of deaths, have been almost entirely eliminated. Bubonic plague, formerly common, has become a medical curiosity.

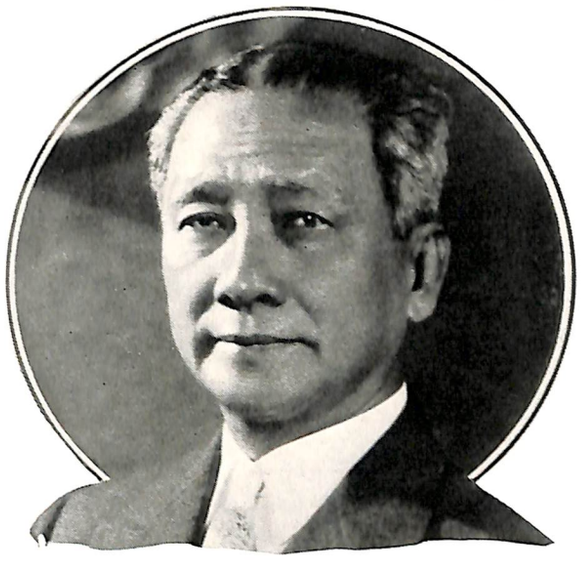
There are, however, important health problems ahead. The most common diseases in 1938 were malaria, tuberculosis, influenza, diarrhea and enteritis, bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, lobar pneumonia, dysentery and typhoid fever. But the fight against them is being intensified. For instance, tuberculosis is being brought under control by the work of the Quezon Institute for Tuberculosis, considered the most up-to-date in the Orient, and the mass examination and treatment of tubercular patients by means of four travelling X-ray units. Experiments in malaria control have gained recognition both within the Philippines and outside, and Filipino research in leprosy has received world-wide acclaim.

Among the factors contributing to the progress of our public health program, and which have been given special attention, are the installation of safe water works, the drilling of artesian wells, the sanitary disposal of waste, the operation of public health laboratories in practically every province, extensive immunization work against contagious diseases, a sanitary program for the schools, public health education, food inspection, hospital and dispensary service, care of the insane, the opening of special clinics (maternity, child health, etc.) and the increase of public and general hospitals. Health service is rendered the public schools by Red Cross dentists and nurses; the United States Treasury Department furnishes quarantine service.

The improvement in Philippine health conditions is reflected in Philippine vital statistics. The death rate has decreased—in 1904 it was 18.62 and in 1938, 16.53—while the birthrate has increased—from 27.39 in 1904 to 32.34 in 1938.

From 1930 to 1938 the annual death rate of persons without medical attendance did not change materially, the average yearly rate being about 230,500. The recent organization of charity clinics throughout the country, however, is expected to extend the public health program greatly. The charity clinics are under the direction of young medical graduates and are located in out-of-the-way *barrios* where there are no practicing physicians. This plan not only brings doctors to the small, heretofore neglected towns and villages, but also helps to prevent the overcrowding of the large towns with physicians. The salary is small, but the job is part-time, so that the "country" doctor may devote a good part of his time to private practice. By the end of 1939, 470 such clinics were functioning. In addition, in 1939 public dental clinics were established with an average of three clinics in each province. ★

# Sergio OSMEÑA



## *Vice-President of the Philippines*

THE career of Vice President Sergio Osmeña in the service of the Filipino people extends from the day in 1896 when the revolution against Spain interrupted his studies in Manila under the Paulist Fathers. Too young to bear arms, he wrote behind a pseudonym in the liberal paper edited by Romero Salas.

Sergio Osmeña was born 63 years ago in the city of Cebu, of humble parents. He was educated in his early youth in the Seminario de San Carlos in Cebu, later finishing the secondary course in the same institution. During his student days in the province, he was entirely self-supporting, except for occasional help from an uncle. The story is told that young Osmeña, when he came to Manila for his higher education, used to peddle eggs from Cebu in order to earn money for his matriculation.

The lives of President Manuel Quezon and Vice President Osmeña complement each other to a remarkable degree, and it is impossible to dissociate one from the other. In the year 1894, Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmeña, both 16 years old, were enrolled in the University of Santo Tomás, at Manila. Both took the law course. Poor but brilliant, both were assisted by a grant of free tuition in the University.

In those early years of scholastic companionship there developed between the two a friendship that was deep-seated; they seemed to have a premonition of a common destiny. The law class of 1894 at Santo Tomás University was described by one professor as "the most distinctive and the most rebellious" he had ever known.

Quezon was then and still is the man of action. Osmeña became the calm thinker and planner, the philosopher of political movements which would lead his country toward a greater destiny. Their different natures caused Quezon and Osmeña to become separated when the revolution broke out. Quezon joined the Philippine Revolutionary Army for the fight against, first, the Spaniards, then the Americans. Osmeña became a revolutionary propagandist fighting with his pen for his country's liberty. The two met again eight years later, when peace was restored between the Americans and the Filipinos. Osmeña had become a crusading Manila reporter and political writer.

With peace, neither was satisfied. Quezon, demobilized and penniless, found employment as a clerk in the Monte de Piedad Bank. Osmeña, with Rafael Palma and Jaime C. de Veyra, organized in Cebu a newspaper called *El Nuevo Dia.* But the main ambition of the two young men was to become lawyers, so they prepared themselves accordingly. Soon Osmeña passed the bar examinations, and accepted a post as provincial *fiscal* of Cebu. During this period Osmeña first showed his legal caliber. An American ship-owner of Cebu, who had kept a number of native laundry women isolated, was convicted through his efforts. Punishment of an American malefactor was without precedent in Cebu then. Osmeña next directed the successful prosecution of a United States Army officer who had killed a municipal policeman.

As a reward for his brilliant record as *fiscal*, he was soon elected governor of Cebu Province. As governor, young Osmeña put down the banditry and fanatical uprisings that were scourging the island. On one occasion he went—alone and unarmed—to the mountain hideout of the two bandit leaders, the Quintin brothers, and persuaded them to give themselves up to the authorities. Through this feat, the young governor leaped from comparative obscurity to national prominence.

From Cebu, Osmeña went again to Manila, this time to take a seat in the Philippine Assembly, the newly created legislative body of the Islands. Osmeña was elected Speaker unanimously and retained the chair until 1916.

In 1907 the party in power was the Partido Federal. Osmeña helped organize the Partido Nacionalista as the opposition. In the general elections that year, Osmeña's party swept the country triumphantly.

From 1907 to 1921 Osmeña reigned supreme. But in 1916, Manuel L. Quezon, fresh from his conquests in Washington, D. C., as Resident Commissioner and flushed with justifiable pride at having secured passage of the Jones Law, began to challenge Osmeña's power. Quezon

(*Turn to Page 19*)

# Filipino Women and the Commonwealth

***By Pilar N. Ravelo***

"I PREDICT a great future for Filipino women", Mrs. John Nance Garner, wife of the former Vice President of the United States, told me in an interview six years ago. Mr. Garner was in the Philippines representing the United States Government at the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and Mrs. Garner had accompanied him.

I was reminded of Mrs. Garner's prediction as I began a resume of what Filipino women have done during the six years that the Commonwealth has been functioning. They have advanced in almost every field.

For instance, ministering to the needs of sick animals was once considered a man's job. Today, it is no longer a strange sight to see a woman shoeing a horse or battling with anthrax. Two years ago, the first three women graduates of the college of veterinary science of the University of the Philippines were promptly offered research positions. All rejected the jobs; instead, they preferred active participation in the profession itself.

Our women are becoming air-minded, too. Declaring that they were going to join the Philippine Army air reserve for emergency service, 30 coeds from the University of Santo Tomás recently entered the Flying Club of the Philippines.

"It's all right to serve as nurses, but we'd rather be combat fliers", these courageous girls declared. No one really expects them to participate in any fighting, but the experience of England shows that women fliers can do important work behind the lines.

Philippine opposition to women in medicine is slowly waning. Women physicians have clearly demonstrated their competence. Where we had only a handful of women doctors a decade ago, today about 400 practice in all parts of the Philippines. Women have even been appointed to the Board of Medical and Dental Examiners, positions formerly given only to men practitioners.

The Philippine National Assembly is helping to improve the position of Filipino women by amending many of the obsolete laws unfair to women and children. Last year, for example, the Maternity Law came into effect, providing two-months maternity leaves with pay for women employed by the Government. A subsequent bill, still pending, is designed to extend the benefits of the Maternity Law to women employed by private concerns.

Four years of feminine suffrage has been fruitful. Most of the 500 women who hold elective positions in the Commonwealth have made civic and social welfare work their major concern. Today the Philippines boasts of sanitary markets and slaughter houses, cleaner streets and better parks for children, water systems in almost every town, more adult education, and more hospitals and health centers. Even unemployment has diminished because of a housewives' campaign to give every possible employable man or woman a job.

The new emphasis on defense has not escaped the attention of Filipino women. Women, individually and in their many clubs and organizations, are zealously and effectively working on Red Cross projects, food conservation, nursing and allied services for the nation.

Mrs. Francis Sayre, wife of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, and Mrs. Manuel Quezon, our First Lady, are co-chairmen of the Red Cross Volunteer groups. In Manila, the stately ballroom of the High Commissioner's residence has been converted into a sewing hall. Three days a week women gather there to prepare bandages for soldiers, to sew for evacuees and indigent families, and to perform other useful tasks. This same work is done by members of the different clubs. The National Federation of Women's Clubs, with its 900 affiliated groups throughout the country, the National League of Women Voters, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Girl Scouts of the Philippines, as well as the coeds in public and private schools and universities, are all participating in this important work.

In line with the food plans announced by the Civilian Emergency Adminstration, Filipino women now cultivate home vegetable gardens. Fruits and vegetables are preserved on an ever-larger scale, too. Furthermore, the Division of Plant Utilization of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is urging women to exploit such plentiful Philippine products as the coconut and *cassava*, upon which they may fall back in the event of a food shortage.

Preparations are being made to take over men's jobs. Women are now learning to drive cars and ride bicycles; to plant crops and harvest them; to make ordinary household repairs, and to perform clerical work in provincial and municipal offices. Simultaneously, our women are studying nursing and allied services. First-aid classes under competent doctors and health officers are now being conducted in every town in the Philippines. ★

**MEN OF THE COMMONWEALTH**
(opposite page)

**UPPER RIGHT:** Jose Yulo, Vice President Sergio Osmena, Quintin Paredes and Maximo Noel.

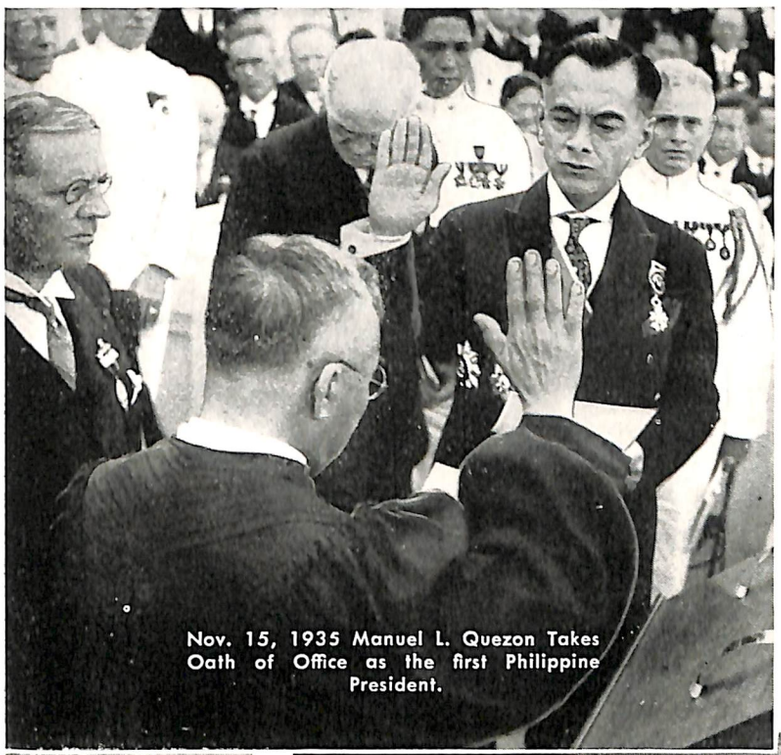
**ASSEMBLY:** Jose Yulo addressing Nacionalista Party convention.

**LOWER CENTER:** President Quezon signs State papers, surrounded by Jorge Vargas, Jose Yulo, Benigno Aquino, Manuel Roxas, Enrique Magalona and Vincente Singson Encarnacion.

**BORDER PORTRAITS** (downward from left): Teofilo Sison, Rafael Alunan, General Paulino Santos, Manuel Roxas, Quintin Paredes, Benigno Aquino, Jorge Vargas, Ramon Avancena, Chief Justice Jose Abad Santos.

1935 Commonwealth of the Philippines 1941

# The Men of the Government



Nov. 15, 1935 Manuel L. Quezon Takes Oath of Office as the first Philippine President.















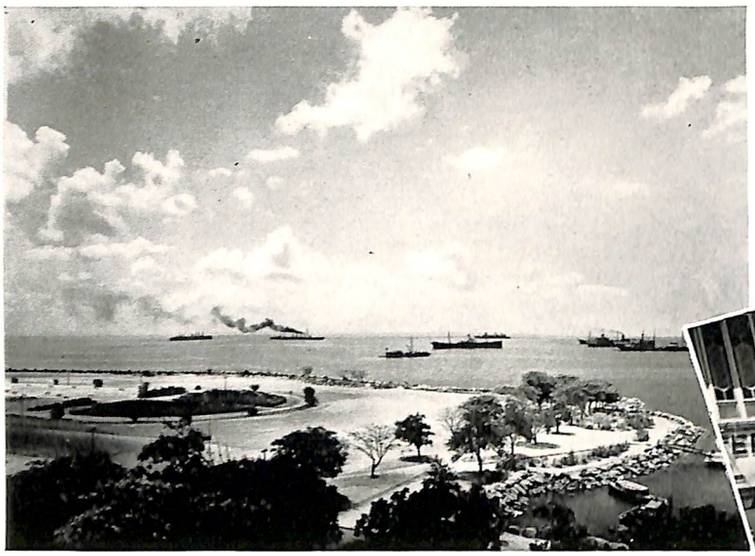












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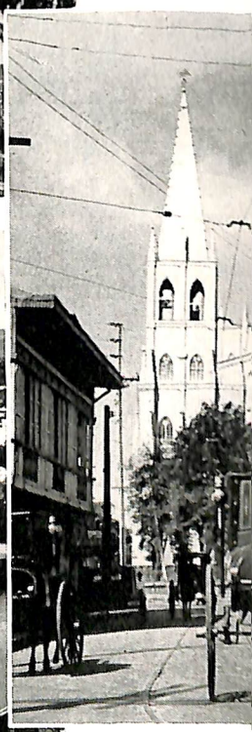












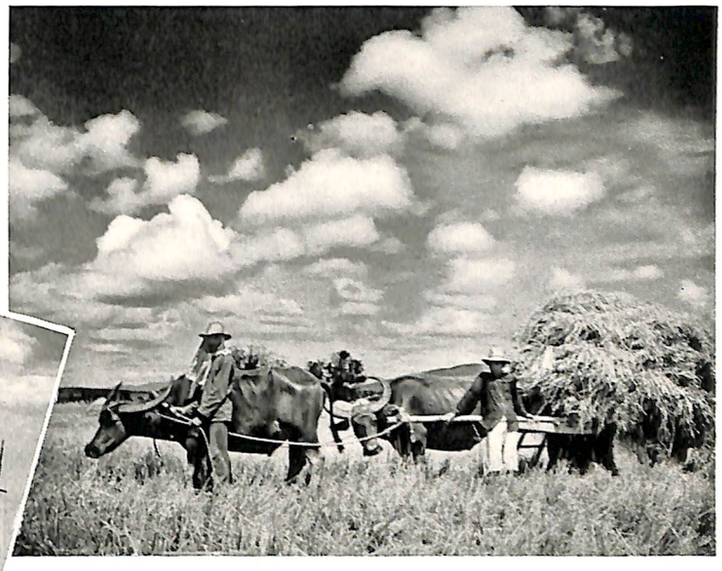




# the Philippines 1941

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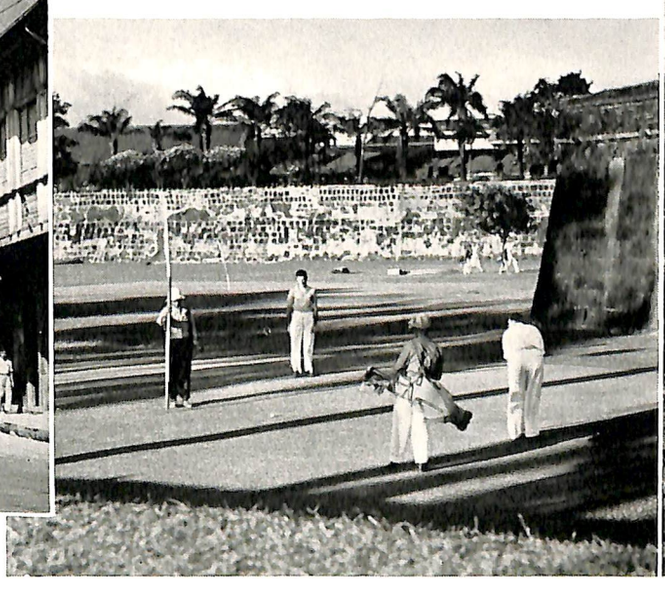










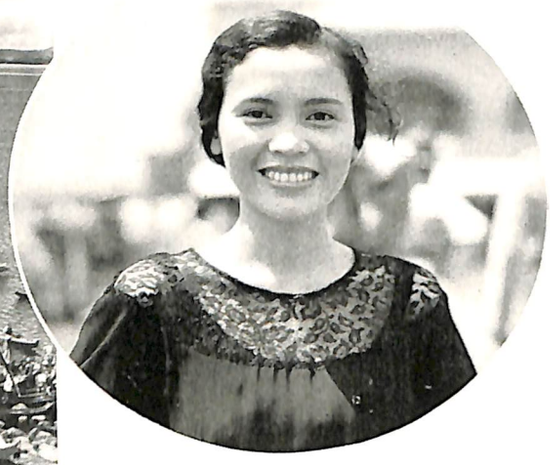





1935 Commonwealth of the Philippines 1941

# These are the People















# FUNDS for PHILIPPINE DEFENSES . . .

*By Sebastian Ugarte*

FUNDS for financing Philippine defense efforts are involved in a bill now pending before the House of Representatives. Worked out by the Commonwealth Government and the War Department in Washington, this legislation is being pushed by American defense experts and by President Quezon.

The object of H.R. 5825 is to make available from two specified funds money for the defense of the territories and people of the Philippines. The legislation in one part takes the form of an amendment to the Philippine Independence Act.

What particular funds are involved?

There are two sums—the Sugar Excise Tax Fund and the so-called Gold Devaluation Profit Fund. Together, they amount to some $53,000,000. Previous Congresses have authorized the establishment of these funds, but no move has ever been made actually to appropriate the money.

The Sugar Excise Tax Fund began to accumulate in 1937, when the Sugar Act authorized the Federal Government to collect half a cent a pound on sugar produced from Philippine cane and marketed in the United States, and to transfer the proceeds to the Commonwealth. The Independence Act specifically provides that this money can be used only "for the purpose of adjusting Philippine economy to a position independent of trade preferences in the United States and in preparing the Philippines for the assumption of the responsibilities of an independent State." The proposed legislation would permit the use of these funds for defense purposes.

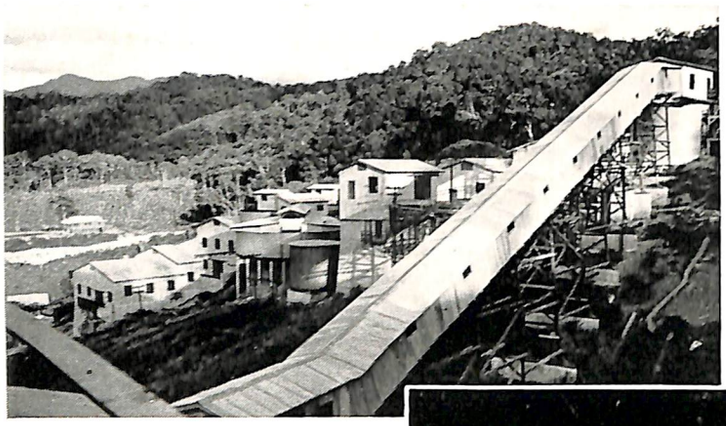
According to the Sugar Act, these collections will continue until June 30, 1942. During the period from November 1, 1937, when the Act went into effect, to December 31, 1941, approximately $35,000,000 in sugar excise taxes will have been collected. Between the latter date and June 30, 1942, an additional $4,000,000 will probably accumulate. The original bill submitted to Congress by Secretary of War Stimson made all sugar excise tax collections available for defense. H.R. 5825 limits appropriations to the money received prior to the enactment of the law.

In addition to the sugar excise tax money, the so-called Gold Devaluation Profit Fund is made available for defenses under the pending legislation. Congress in 1934 passed a law authorizing and directing the establishment on the books of the United States Treasury, "when the funds therefore are made available", of a $23,862,750.78 credit in favor of the Philippine Treasury. It represented the increase in value of the gold deposits of the Philippine Government in United States banks when the weight of the gold dollar was reduced. Although authorized, none of this money has been actually appropriated; nevertheless, several efforts to repeal the Act of 1934 have been blocked by Congress.

The history of this pending legislation extends over approximately a year, but its basis is in the program of military training that the Philippine Commonwealth has pursued since the day of its inauguration. This program costs approximately $8,000,000 a year. When, in the summer of 1940, it became apparent that the Islands were facing with the United States an emergency of far greater proportions than had been generally anticipated, efforts were made to find additional funds to speed up this training program and to pay for material of all sorts. The $53,000,000 in the Sugar Excise Tax Fund and the Gold Devaluation Fund was the only money available. Early this year, therefore, President Manuel L. Quezon, in his annual message to the Philippine Assembly, declared, "I have made representations to the Washington authorities requesting that [these] funds . . . be appropriated to be spent exclusively for our national defense under the direction of the United States. I have assurances that this matter is being given serious consideration."

During July, 1941, the situation in the Pacific became so tense that President Roosevelt decided to use his authority under the Independence Act to call the Philippine Army into the service of the United States. Subsequently, the Commonwealth questioned the use of this money to pay for the maintenance of its forces called into the service of the United States. Upon receiving assurances that the War Department proposed to use the entire $53,000,000 for military works of a permanent nature—air fields, strategic roads and bridges, naval defense installations and strategic material reserves—the objection was dropped.

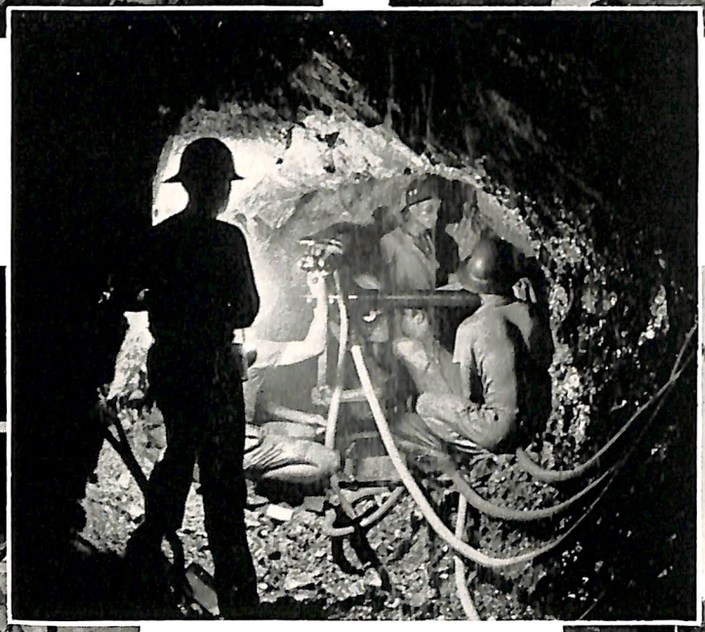
The Commonwealth Government's approval of H.R. 5825 has been based on its realization of three factors: that all other considerations must be subordinated to the immediate need for adequate defense; that our financial resources are unequal to the extraordinary expenses which the present emergency demands, and these funds are the only ones available to us at the moment; that most of the proposed expenditures would be for permanent and semi-permanent improvements, and that these will redound to the long-term benefit of the Philippines. ★

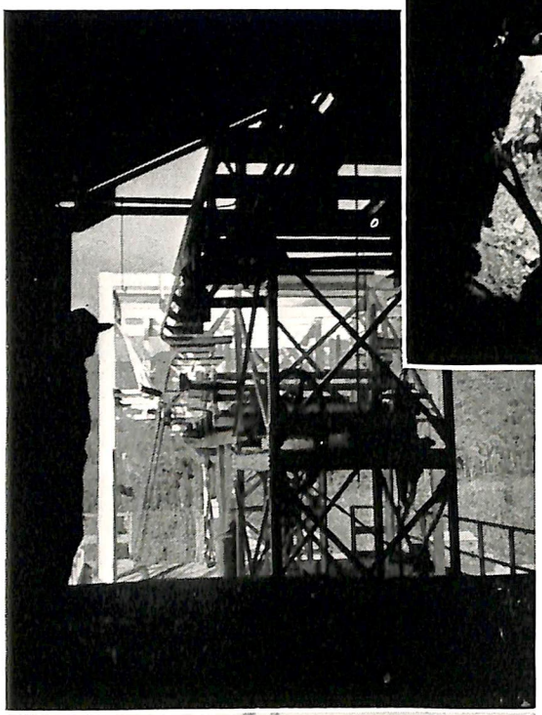


Surface workings of a Philippine lode mine in Mindanao.



Pouring molten gold into ingot molds at Baguio.





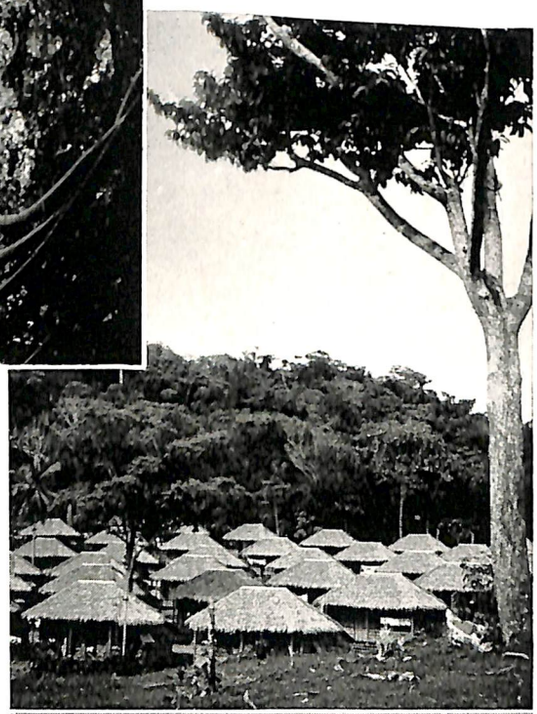
Above: Igorot miners operate drills in a northern Luzon gold mine.

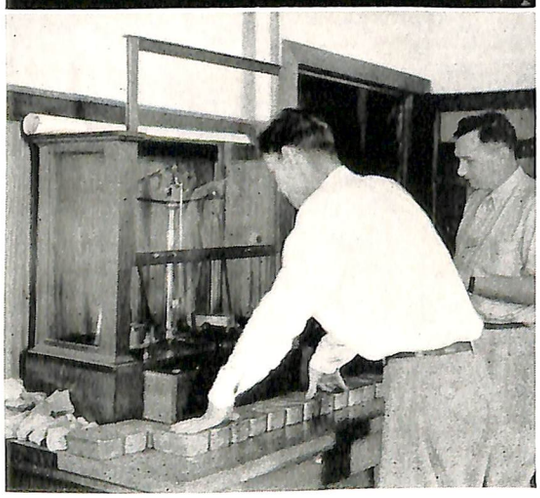
Left: Modern equipment transports gold ore to the surface.

Right: Miners' homes in the Paracale district of southern Luzon.

Lower left: Gold bricks are weighed before shipment to Manila.

Lower right: The longest aerial tramway in the Orient connects the Davao Gold Mines with tidewater.










# . . . the Output of Philippine Gold Mines Every Year

*By Quirico A. Abadilla*

SUPPOSE, in the spring of 1931, you had asked a competent mining engineer about the mineral resources of the Philippine Archipelago. He would have given you a pretty gloomy report.

"Well," he would probably have drawled, obviously trying to make the best of a poor subject, "I hear they have some gold and a few base metals like iron and copper. But—so far as I know—nobody's made enough money out of any of them yet to buy a new hat."

It was thought, ten years ago, that the Philippines had been pretty well prospected. Some important American mining interests had sent scouts to the islands. No one seemed to have found anything worth a heavy investment. Mining was not an important Philippine industry in 1931, however you looked at it.

True, geologists could point to the Surigao iron deposits as one of the most interesting in the world, but no blast furnace was buying that type of ore. Manganese had been found at several points, but there were no mines. The same was true of chrome. One deposit had been found in Zambales Province, north of Manila, and in the first flush of enthusiasm over the discovery, the area was set aside as a special government reserve. Disillusioned at the low grade of the ore, however, officials released the deposit in 1931 and for three years no one even bothered to stake a claim on the property. It is typical of the new position of mining in the Philippines today that the Zambales chromite deposit is now known to be one of the largest and most valuable in the world.

At the beginning of 1930, the Philippines boasted of six gold mines, three of which had at one time or another paid dividends. The outlook was so gloomy that the Benguet Company began to liquidate its assets until only five cents a share remained unpaid. Citizens of Manila still talk about the days when a handful of gold mining stock bought a good cup of coffee along the Escolta!

Ask the same mining man today what he thinks of Philippine mineral prospects and he will literally burst into song.

"Do you realize," he demands, grabbing you by the lapel, "that in 1940 we dug $38,000,000 worth of gold out of the Philippine hills, that mining is threatening sugar as the pillar of our economy, and that the Commonwealth is the sixth most important gold-producing country in the world? Did you know, sir, that, under our American flag, only California digs more gold than we do? Alaska? We've been ahead of that cold storage plant ever since 1936."

You are justified in asking what caused this change from poverty to riches. Devaluation of the dollar was undoubtedly a factor, although production began to increase several years before the gold price was raised. The release of local investment funds due to the contraction of the sugar industry was also important, but again this followed and accentuated a movement already under way. As profits began to be reported and the probability of securing profits from other properties increased, money was attracted. For a time there was a roaring local stock market which, as is usual in new gold mining regions, led to unhealthy speculation and finally to deflation, all without any marked influence on the steady increase in output. By the time the speculative fever passed, gold mining was well established in the Philippines, although several newly formed and incompletely financed companies had difficulty continuing operation. It is worth noting, in passing, that the new industry was almost entirely financed by local Philippine and American capital. In contrast to most gold mining booms, little money came from outside. London invested a small amount and individuals in the United States have bought some shares, but no big foreign mining house has established itself in the Islands and no mines are owned abroad. To a large extent the mines have supplied their own capital.

The increase in the price of gold was probably the most influential factor in the rapid increase in gold production, but the adoption of advanced technique also played an important part. The so-called Butte system, calling for a daily mapping of working faces, for instance, quickly piled up geological data and provided a solid foundation for ore reserve estimates, previously lacking. This in turn permitted safe investment in underground development and surface plant which lowered costs, increased profits, and led to more prospecting,

***$40,000,000 Nugget*** **(from page 17)**

starting an upward spiral in mining operation.

There were other contributory factors. Mining became active in the Philippines when the industry was generally depressed elsewhere in the world. As a result, abundant technical talent was available for even such minor positions as shift boss. Contrary, too, to earlier expectations, Filipino labor proved well adapted to mining. Patient and intelligent supervision built up a satisfactory working force much more rapidly than had been anticipated.

As a result of all this expansion, 23 mining and mine management companies paid dividends aggregating $11,545,797 in 1938. Three paid more than $1,000,000 each and one distributed $5,100,000. The bulk of the profit was from the Baguio district, but Paracale, Masbate and Surigao also surged forward, and other minor districts were represented among the dividend payers.

Philippine gold mines are generally shallow, and as a rule little mining has been done below 1,000 feet. There are exceptions, however. One is in Balatoc, where mining has continued to 2,000 feet, with workings planned below that level. The bulk of the gold so far mined has come from the type of deposit known to the geologist as "epithermal," characterized by richness rather than depth. However, this type has yielded some of the great bonanzas, such as that at Goldfield in Nevada.

In the Philippines, tonnage yielding a half ounce or more of gold is mined as well as some work ore containing two and three ounces. The veins extend exceptional distances horizontally, the Balatoc-Itogon exceeding 12,000 feet. Individual stoping lengths are shorter but recurrent, and individual ore shoots are mined for as much as 1,600 feet along the strike. Ordinary stoping widths range from five to 20 feet, but widths up to 80 feet are found.

One large low-grade mine, Masbate Consolidated, is in operation treating 4,000 tons a day with plans to increase to 5,000. Four placer mines are operated, the largest being the Coco Grove at Paracale on the Pacific shore of Luzon. Coco Grove's two modern dredges during 1939 handled 3,793,291 cubic yards with an average value of 26 cents. There is one small smelter in the Paracale district for treating concentrates and the Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company is operating another for making copper matte at its property in Northern Luzon.

Largely under its own steam, the Philippines has thus forged ahead among gold producing countries until today it holds a position of great importance. The change in the past decade has done more than bring prosperity to a few mining promoters. Last year, 40,000 laborers were employed at wages considerably above the average for the Commonwealth. The government received approximately $3,750,000 from the industry. With the advent of independence in 1946, our new nation will have a sounder financial basis because of its great expansion in mining—this despite the gloomy outlook in 1931. ★

## *Filipino Footnotes*

THE first popularly accepted description of the Filipinos by a "foreigner" was written in 1250 by a Chinese geographer named Chao Ju-kuo. However, the Oriental Library at Tokyo has found that a Chinese, Ma Tuan-Lin, wrote about "the country of Mait [now known as Mindoro], some people of which came to the coast of Kuan-Chou [Canton] with goods and treasures on board, in the 7th year of T'ai-p'ing-hsing-kuo [A.D. 982]."

• • •

OFFICIAL reports of the Philippine Labor Department estimate that approximately 4,037,000 persons are actively employed in the Commonwealth. In the face of our country's present population of some 16,000,000, that indicates that 11,963,000 Filipinos are living off their relatives. At least, we have no bread lines.

• • •

OUR forefathers used to employ the John Alden method of proposing marriage. The best friend of the prospective groom was sent to the girl's house to make the proposal. Carrying a spear which he thrust through the ladder at the girl's house, the "best man" offered her a dowry as well as promises, and explained his mission not only to the girl but also to her father. If her father accepted, a wedding day was set. An old woman administered the marital oath. At the wedding feast, relatives of the bride were guests, whereas those of the bridegroom acted as hosts and hostesses. In entering her new house, the girl was carried on the shoulders of the men (not the bridegroom). Inside, she was waited upon by the bridegroom's father and close relatives. Not until she had been offered a present by the bridegroom's father, would she sit or eat or enter her nuptial bed.

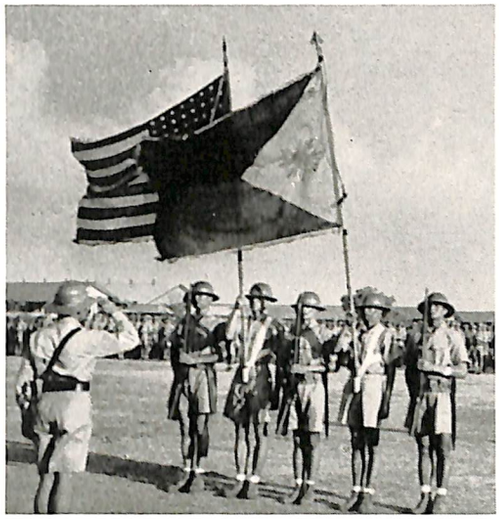
• • •

UNLIKE the system in America, Philippine traffic follows the Continental pattern. Since vehicles move on the left side of the road, the steering wheels of Philippine autos are on the right side. Gears are shifted with the left hand. But Filipino pedestrians are as individualistic as New York's "stupidestrians."

• • •

THERE are a number of theories about the origin of the 80 catalogued Filipino languages and dialects. Some trace our tongue back to Sanskrit, others to Malayan. For what it may be worth, we offer to researchers the following words which share a certain commonness with Hindu-Malayan-Aryan-Indian-pure Sanskrit-Chinese-Polynesian: *hukum* (judgment or decision); *champaka* (a kind of flower); *pwasa* (fast); *tao* (man or figure of being); *nana* or *nanay* (mother); *ulan* or *uran* (rain); *saksi* (witness); *hari* or *jajji* (head or chief).

# TWO FLAGS



WHENEVER the flag of the Philippine Conmmonwealth is unfurled in the Far Eastern winds, the Stars and Stripes, representing the United States, which still exercises sovereignty over the Islands, flies above it. But, although it enjoys no independent life yet, the Philippine flag is of near half a century standing.

The Philippine flag assumed its present form (except for minor modifications) early in 1898, when it was designed and adopted by the *Junta Patriotica*, a council of exiled Filipino leaders in Hongkong. After the Battle of Manila Bay, General Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipino Army, returned to Manila. On June 12, 1898, the flag which he had brought with him was unfurled over the Philippines.

During the first years of the American occupation of the Philippines, displaying of the Filipino flag aroused so much excitement that, in 1907, the Philippine Commission was forced to pass a Flag Law which forbade its display even in native homes. From 1908 to 1919 there was great agitation for the repeal of the Flag Act. Victory came when a bill of repeal was signed by Governor General Francis Harrison on October 22, 1919. This date, in effect, marked the recognition of Filipino nationality.

The colors and designs of the Philippine flag are symbolic. The red, white and blue, which are predominant, were adopted in honor of the United States. The three stars represent the union of Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao, the three major regions of the Philippines; the eight rays of the golden sun stand for the provinces of Manila, Bulacan, Morong (Rizal), Laguna, Pampanga, Neuva Ecija, Batangas and Cavite—where the first battles against Spain took place. ★

***Outlook on Pacific*** **(from Page 3)**

and eastward. Despite the technical difficulties of defending the Philippines—and they are being repaired—it is essential that the Islands be defended. We cannot yield the Philippines to an aggressor without giving him an added weapon against ourselves. That is imperative today. There will be time when peace is reestablished to return our minds to purely political objectives.

President Manuel Quezon and the Filipino leaders well recognize the real factors of the situation. They know their interests today are identical with our interests. They cannot look forward to real independence in a world where small nations exist only at the temporary pleasure of aggressive, greedy neighbors. The Filipinos have reiterated their loyalty to the American flag, which is proof to Axis nations that the perils of democratic life are preferable—to one people, at least—to being under totalitarian "protection."

In Alaska, a growing military development has made it possible for this Territory to play its proper role in the defense of the Pacific. Today there is general realization that the United States must be defended from Alaska, from Hawaii, and from wherever else is necessary. Alaskan residents, who include a considerable number of Filipinos, will do their part in whatever dangers may come as a result of our enlarged role in national defense. People of every locality, territory, or nation must realize at last that the defense of one is the defense of all. ★

***Sergio Osmeña*** **(from page 9)**

organized the Collectivist Party, which, after five years of rivalry, won the election of 1922.

Despite this apparent opposition, however, the Quezon-Osmeña alliance continued until 1932, when it split on the bitter controversy over the merits of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting law. This was the first Philippine Independence Act, which passed the House of Representatives in 1932.

Osmeña supported the measure; Quezon fought it. Osmeña broke away from the Nacionalista Consolidado Party, of which Quezon was boss. The strife lasted three years. During that period the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law was rejected by the Filipinos. But, after all, the two differed only on methods, not on fundamental principles. A new coalition was proposed. They got together again and have worked harmoniously for the good of the nation ever since.

When the first Commonwealth elections were held in 1935, Manuel Quezon was chosen President and Sergio Osmeña, Vice President. They are running for reelection in the national polling November 11.

For more than five years now Osmeña has discharged the duties of his office with distinction. He has always been a valuable adviser to the President, an active collaborator in the successful prosecution of governmental affairs. He embodies the ideas of a great statesman, and is reluctant to jump at quick conclusions without careful deliberation. ★


OIL DRILLING
MINDORO
MARINDUQUE
BANTON
SIMARA
BURIAS
Mt. Mayon
PERFECT CONE
CAGRARAY
BATAN
Legaspi
HEMP
NAMED AFTER SPANISH CONQUEROR OF PHILIPPINES
San Jose
FIRST MODERN SUGAR CENTRAL 1910
ILIN
ROMBLON
MARBLE
TABLAS
TICAO
San Bernardino Strait
SHORTEST ROUTE MANILA TO THE U.S.
BUSUANGA
SEMIRARA
SIBUYAN
Masbate
SAMAR
LAST STAND OF THE INSURRECTOS
MASBATE
CATTLE RANCHES & GOLD
PANAY
Capiz
SUGAR
CHOICE FISHING
BILIRAN
Catbalogan
HEMP
CUYO
BANTAYAN
HEMP
Tacloban
Iloilo
GUIMARAS
Bacolod
SUGAR PORT
CEBU
LEYTE
CAMOTES
NEGROS
BEST SUGAR LAND
MACTAN I.
MAGELLAN SLAIN HERE 1521
Cebu
SHIPPING CENTRE – FOUNDED 1565
HOMONHON
DINAGAT
Visayan Islands
BOHOL
PANAON
SIQUIJOR
SIARGAO

# VISAYAN ISLANDS . . . SUGAR BOWL OF THE PHILIPPINES



*By Ernesto D. Ilustre*

WHEN, on March 16, 1521, Ferdinand Magellan, after crossing the broad Pacific Ocean from South America, first sighted the little islet of Homonhon at the southeastern tip of Samar in the center of the Philippine cluster of islands, he thought that he was at the end of his long voyage to discover the wealth of the Indies. Unfortunately, Magellan did not live to enjoy the rewards of his courage and daring. Nor did he ever know that the lands he discovered were not part of the fabulous Spice Islands. A little over a month after he brought his galleons into the harbor of present-day Cebu, Magellan lost his life in a battle with the natives of Mactan Island, just a few miles away. A monument today marks the spot where the first man to cross the Pacific died.

Historians and economists who enjoy analyzing the "ifs" of history feel that, had Magellan lived and known that the islands he discovered were not part of the Indies, he would have been just as glad. For these islands, part of what we now call the Visayan group, were already noted, as they are now, for the fertility of their soil and the industry of their people. For the next three centuries they contributed not a little to Spain's profiable Acapulco galleon trade that shuttled yearly between the Philippines and the western coast of Mexico.

Today the Visayan group, with a total land area almost six times greater than the whole Territory of Hawaii, is not only the most densely populated section of the Commonwealth, but also is so fertile that it is often called the "granary of the Philippines." From its well-cultivated farms come corn, tobacco, abaca (hemp), rice, peanuts, bananas, mangoes and pineapples. Even more important, more than 75 per cent of Philippine sugar exports during many years of the past two decades has originated in the Visayas. This, despite the fact that actually only a small percentage of the land is tilled. In many places, particularly in Samar and Leyte, three-quarters of the land is covered with virgin forest and dense jungle.

Samar—the fourth largest island in the Archipelago—has the distinction of being the first of the 7,063 Philippine Islands on which the Spaniards set foot. Its rugged landscape, dominated by wild forest-clad mountains, gives Samar a forbidding character. Samar is still largely under-developed, except in the immediate vicinity of the towns that fringe its coasts.

Nearby Leyte, one of the largest and most fertile in the Visayan group, is a hemp and coconut center. It also abounds with mineral deposits. Coal, asphalt, oil, gold, iron and sulphur are also found.

Prosperous Cebu Island is one of the most important hemp centers in the Philippines. Cebuanos—noted for their industry and thrift—grow extensively such tropical commodities as coconuts, sugar cane, hemp, bananas, pineapples, mangoes, tobacco and corn. The capital of the province, Cebu City, is the metropolis of the Visayan Islands and the oldest European city in the Philippines. Here Magellan made his first converts to Christianity. The harbor, an important center of inter-island and export trade, is protected from storms by the island of Mactan.

Iloilo City, in the island of Panay, ranks next to Manila as a port of entry for foreign commerce. Located at the mouth of the Iloilo River, it is famous for its pineapple-fiber cloth, pottery, shell articles, cutlery and cigars.

The island of Negros is the sugar-bowl of the Philippines. Its two provinces, Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental, produce over 75 per cent of the sugar exported annually by the Philippines to the United States. The capital of Negros Occidental, Bacolod, is a miniature American city with neatly laid-out and paved streets, stately buildings and modern governmental offices. Dumaguete, the capital of Negros Oriental, is the seat of Silliman University, founded in 1901 with a gift from Dr. Horace B. Silliman of New York. The famous school, alma mater of many present-day Filipino leaders, is maintained by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Masbate Island boasts of a rich gold mine, the only open-cut gold deposit in the Philippines. The Arroroy district, in northwestern Masbate, contains one of the largest gold ore reserves in the Commonwealth. Cattle ranching is also carried on here on an extensive scale. ★

The map of the Visayan Islands on page 20, a companion to the section published in Vol. 1, No. 7, was drawn specially for PHILIPPINES by Frank Manning. Mindanao will be pictured later.

# Trails in The South Pacific Sky

***Philippine Air Lines Reports on Its First Six Months***

AERIAL transportation in the Philippines made an important advance in February, 1941 when a group of Manila businessmen decided to create Philippine Air Lines, Inc., a corporation to develop passenger, mail and express package transportation throughout the Commonwealth. Operations were inaugurated on March 15 and have continued without interruption since then.



A six-times-a-week run from Manila to Baguio, the Philippines' famous mountain resort and one of the most important gold mining centers in the Islands, and a three-runs-a-week service to the towns of Paracale, Naga and Legaspi in Southern Luzon were the first to be undertaken. Thus, Manila was linked more closely to two important mining districts and to two of the most progressive provinces in the country.

Philippine Air Lines services were popular from the start, due to the saving of time involved. Ordinarily, the trip to Baguio by railroad and bus requires eight hours; the P.A.L. ships cover the distance in 45 minutes. The journey to Paracale and Legaspi takes almost a full day by railroad; with P.A.L. service, Paracale is only 45 minutes from Manila, and Legaspi is 90.

The success of the two first schedules induced P.A.L. to increase its fleet. Within a month of the inauguration of service, a new plane was received from the United States. P.A.L. is now planning additional routes to the sugar districts, to the tobacco provinces and to Moroland. More planes have been ordered and will be put in operation as soon as they are delivered, the necessary government permits having been obtained already.

The P.A.L. lines in operation at present, besides serving the resort city of Baguio, Paracale, reborn during the gold mining boom, and Legaspi, at the base of beautiful Mt. Mayon, also reach Cebu, the oldest town in the Philippines, founded by Magellan, Masbate, in a very rich mining district, and Tacloban, an important market for copra. The lines in preparation will link Manila with Delmonte and its rich pineapple plantations, Davao, the hemp capital, and fertile Cotabato, all in the rich island of Mindanao. Soon, thanks to P.A.L., all these towns—scattered among the 7,000 islands of the Philippine Archipelago—will be on the outskirts of Manila.

A resume of the activities of P.A.L. in its first six months of operation shows the great improvement its services means to passenger, mail and express transportation in the Philippines. The statistics show that P.A.L. planes made 411 trips during those six months, carrying 2.295 passengers to all parts of the Philippines, and covering 127,448 miles in 394 flying hours. The Manila-Baguio route was first with 1.129 passengers and 211 trips. Miles covered totaled 53,486, and hours flown, 194. The others showed:

Manila-Paracale-Legaspi route: passengers, 907; trips, 141; mileage, 49,242; hours flown, 317.

Manila-Cebu route (20 days of operation): passengers, 140; trips, 17; mileage, 7,524; hours flown, 47.

Chartered trips: passengers, 119; trips, 42; mileage, 15,924; hours flown, 104.

Most of these chartered trips were to meet emergencies. In some cases doctors, special serums and medical supplies were flown to distant mining camps or cities. On others, injured workmen or sick persons were carried to Manila for hospitalization. Maritime accidents were also attended to. P.A.L. planes were used to spot the exact position of grounded ships or to carry specialists and crews in salvage operations.

The Philippine Air Lines operates with twin-motored Beechcraft planes, manned by experienced pilots and co-pilots, who are in constant contact with their base through two-way radio. Pilots are former members of the United States Army and Navy Air Corps and the Philippine Army Air Corps. P. I. Gunn, a veteran of naval and commercial aviation, is chief pilot and operations manager. He is assisted by H. O. Lott, formerly chief pilot for Western Air Express Co., Colonel Arnaiz, hero of the Manila-Madrid flight, and Lieutenants Ramos and Tirona, outstanding officers of the Philippine Army Air Corps.

Philippine Air Lines rates compare closely with charges made by American airplane companies. The 45-minute flight from Manila to Baguio, for instance, costs $12.50; a ticket from Manila to Cebu costs $35.

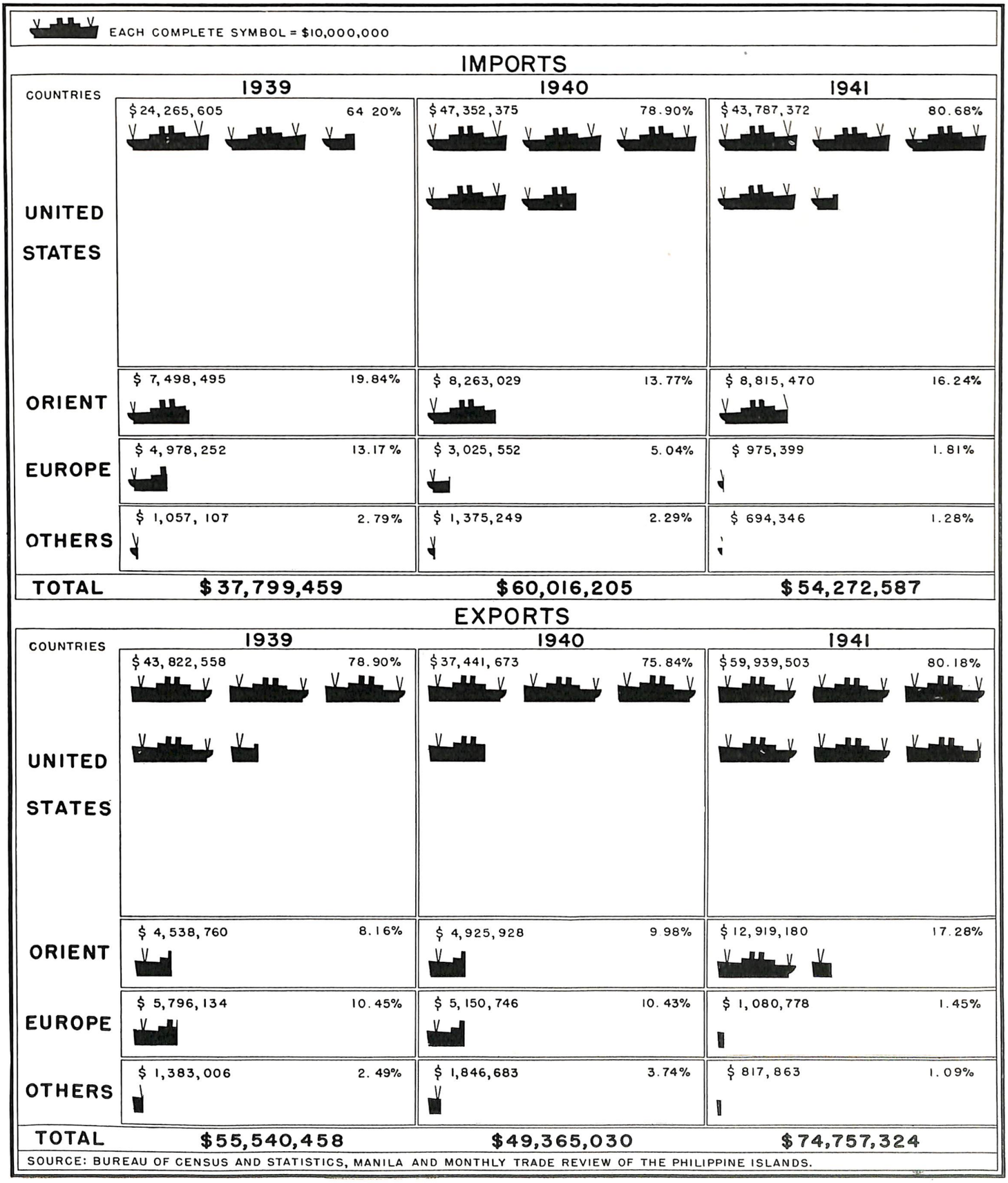
Previous to the appearance of P.A.L., a number of air services had been organized and operated in the Philippines. The first such venture was started in 1931. Operating and financial difficulties, however, resulted in the abandonment of all earlier services.

Philippine Air Lines is a Filipino corporation, with a well-known Filipino businessman, Ramon Fernandez, as president. Manuel Elizalde of Elizalde & Co. is first vice president; John Schultz is second vice president and treasurer. The company is managed by A. Soriano y Cia., with administrative offices at the Soriano Building in the heart of Manila's business section. Traffic and operating offices and workshops are situated at the Nielson Airport, on the outskirts of the capital. ★

The graphic report of Philippine trade on page 23 will be brought up to date for each future issue. Figures are the latest available two weeks before publication.

# Total Philippine Commerce for Five Month Period

## January-May, 1939-1940-1941




SOURCE: BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, MANILA AND MONTHLY TRADE REVIEW OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

# *Critical Awakening . . .* IN THE PHILIPPINES

***By P. C. Morantte***

FOR the past ten years there have been vigorous discussions, in print as well as on the platforms, about Filipino writers and their writings. More broadly, this talk has concerned Philippine literature in general. It is an interesting fact that Filipino writers in English, although a comparatively recent development, have been leading the Tagalog and Spanish writers in their critical attitude toward Filipino life and letters. Nowadays, all are awakening to the fact that literature has a social responsibility and that *belles lettres* do not touch deep enough the native life to insure it progress toward human betterment.

Such writers as Federico Mangahas, editor of the *Herald Mid-Week Magazine*, and Salvador P. Lopez, editor of *The Philippines Herald*, have done much to give social direction to the works of Philippine writers. But literary productions by a great many of their contemporaries, who presume to be modern critics of Filipino life, are motivated too much by social dilettantism to carry genuine conviction and integrity. Consequently, whatever sincerity of purpose they may have in championing the cause of the masses is more often than not nullified by their primary concern for identifying themselves with the intellectual fad of the moment.

On the other hand, we have some critical writings in English that seek merely to catalog our literary progress of the past 15 years or so. The most important of these critical writings are by Jose Garcia Villa (who uses the pen name of Doveglion). He is considered the foremost critic of poetry and short stories in the Philippines today. Before Mr. Villa made his debut as a critic about 1927, literary criticisms had been published sporadically by the late Fernando Maramag, by Carlos P. Romulo (now general manager of the Manila *Herald*), and by Professors Cristino Jamias and Ignacio Manlapaz.

Jose Garcia Villa took up literary criticism with a Messianic passion. Since 1927 he has been devoting a great deal of his time to the task of selecting the best Filipino short stories of the year. Whenever the poetry production warranted the selection, he has nominated the best Filipino poems of the year or of the several years under his purview. Despite his apparent personal bias in judging a piece of writing on the basis of its esthetic value, rather than its utilitarian responsibility, Villa's pontifications on literary works have been largely responsible for waking up the critical faculty in Filipino writers.

Another important critic is Salvador P. Lopez, who differs from Villa in many respects. Villa has esthetic conscience. Lopez has only a liberal faith in art. He is more concerned with social scenes and doctrines than with esthetics. His book of essays on life and letters, *Literature and Society*, which won a Commonwealth Literary Prize last year, was written "in terms of people and of the dignity and the responsibility of human personality and particularly of the artist as a conscious force in the betterment of society." Edgar Snow, a noted American liberal and student of the Far East, characterizes Lopez as a worthy successor of Rizal, Mabini and Aglipay, in the general context of his appeal.

"He does not yet possess the critical faculty of those great leaders of his people", Mr. Snow admits, "but there are signs that he may not lack their courage."

A. E. Litiaco, literary editor of the Manila *Graphic* is also a responsible critic. His most important field, however, is as literary editor of the magazine in which practically all our best short stories of the past few years have been printed.

A well-known Filipino writer, who does not pretend to be a critic but, nevertheless, is one in the sense that his works are definitive of Philippine life, is Manuel E. Arguilla. Unquestionably, he is the foremost short story writer in the Philippines; some of his stories have been accorded special mention by the late Edward J. O'Brien, famous anthologist of short stories. A book of his short stories, "How My Brother Leon Brought Home a Wife," won for Arguilla a Commonwealth Literary Contest prize.

Arguilla's stories are living commentaries. They provide subjects for critical discussions. He has no doctrinal preoccupations; he seeks only to portray life in a framework that is at once realistic and artistic. His characters open up fresh insights for more active critics and they remain for them a source of analysis. From his tales the critics, no less than the readers, learn the essence of native life, for his stories are also valid explanations of the contemporary scene.

Literary criticism is already beginning to engage the interest of other Filipino writers. Arturo B. Rotor, author of the book, "The Wound and the Scar" (Philippine Book Guild), I. V. Mallari, Jose M. Hernandez and Teodoro Agoncillo are in this group.

Despite this progress, Filipino criticism is still too inhibited to enjoy a respectable standard of quality. It suffers from too much moralism. It is obsessed with counterfeit intellectualism. Its standard stresses ethical truths, always inferring that a work of art cannot exist unless it conforms to conventional ideals. It lacks human personality and betrays sadly a want of both philosophy and discipline in esthetic thinking.

Allegorically speaking, literary criticism in the Philippines is about ready for its birth. Filipino writers in English, Tagalog and Spanish are attending to its parturition with something like parental concern. Just now, however, there is much speculation as to what kind of animal the thing will be when it is eventually born. But more important than the thrill of expectancy is the knowledge that in due time it will take a definite place in Philippine life and letters. ★




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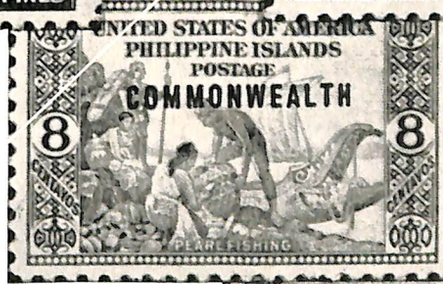

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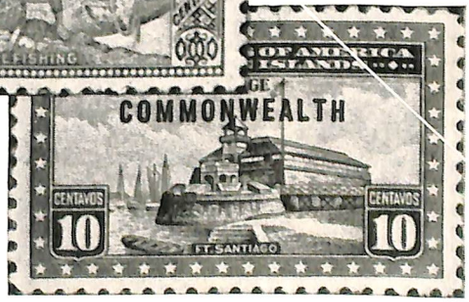

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